

Hobbies

THE MAGAZINE FOR COLLECTORS



October 1933

15¢

OF INTEREST TO COLLECTORS OF INDIAN MATERIAL

THE advertisement printed in September HOBBIES concerning my trip through some twenty states resulted in many letters approving of same. Numbers of historical societies and individuals asked me to study their exhibits. The correspondence indicates the widespread interest and offers of co-operation. However, there is this problem. Due to the money situation, it appears very difficult to secure necessary funds for my studies. About two thousand dollars has been raised, of which my Department provided its share. As the studies and books are in the interest of all collectors and students of prehistoric Indians, it is hoped that there will be general co-operation. I am aware that no individual, in these times, can contribute more than a small sum. Yet if 200 of the 5,000 collectors will send from \$5 to \$10 each, we shall have sufficient to cover some fifteen states in three months—possibly four months. Persons who know the types of their regions can make descriptions, take photographs, and make drawings. Also, there will be one or two "centers" selected in each state where interested people would meet me, thus saving considerable travel and duplicating of routes. This plan, put into effect, will enable us to "carry on." I regret to make this appeal, but there seems no other way. Particulars will gladly be sent any person who writes me.

WARREN KING MOOREHEAD

P. O. Box 71

Andover, Massachusetts

OCTOBER 1933

FILE DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED

SEP - 6 1934

Collectors and Dealers Reference Directory

For \$2.50 you can list your name and address and five words (total not to exceed fourteen words) for twelve consecutive months in the Collectors' and Dealers' Reference Directory. No classification accepted for less than a year.

This service will place your name before the largest consolidated list of general collectors in the country, and will bring you hundreds of letters from other collectors of allied subjects. Is not HOBBIES offer a real bargain at \$2.50 per year?

APPRAISERS

Liebmann, George, Washington Grove, Md. Railroad Securities, obsolete, extinct or foreclosed. ap33

Wescott, Allen P., 120 N. La Salle St., Chicago. Arms appraised, identified, catalogued. ap43

BOOKS

Anderson, Robert, 535 No. Clark St., Chicago. Ill. Books, Prints, Clippings, any subject. au43

Beck, Thomas, 36 Allee Danton, Livry-Gargan (S.-et-O.), France. Rare French Books translated into English. Catal. 10c. je34

Ed's Book Store, 3161 Woodward, Detroit. National Geographic, Old Sheet Music, Old Books. Specializing in mail order business. sl2

Hermann & Co., 92 King St., W., Toronto, Canada. Americana, Canadiana. Catalog free. d33

The Old Book Shop, 20 East Garden Street, Pensacola, Fla. Civil War Wants Solicited. mh43

Pueblo Curio Shop, 315 Lake, Pueblo, Colorado. Dealers in miscellaneous. Send 25c for buying list. ja34

Toepf, Lawrence, Middletown, N. Y. Wanted National Geographic Magazines before 1907, bound and unbound. ja34

White, E. S. Rare Book Company, 548 West Flagler St., Miami, Florida. Wanted early Books on Florida. n33

Towell, C. S., Somerville, N. J. Indian, Western books wanted. Correspondence invited. f34

DIME NOVELS

Bragin, Charles, 2 East 23rd Street, New York, N. Y. Dime novels bought and exchanged. je35

EPISTAPHS

Bethel, W., 166 W. Van Buren, Chicago, Ill. Wants photos of queer grave stone epitaphs. Camera users write me. ap34

FIREARMS

Blank, Ernest, Van Wert, Ohio. Wants Colt Pistols marked Patterson, Guns, Accessories, Indian Relics. s34

Budde, E., Jr., 2548 Matthews Ave., New York City. For Sale, Armour, Weapons, Books on Indians. my34

Meiser, M. D., 687 W. Lexington Ave., Elkhart, Ind. Collector. Wants fine old Coats. my34 "Shift," North Woodstock, New Hampshire. For 50 years, the best for less. Relics. Moderns. mh34

GEMS — MINERALS — ROCKS

Blumenthal, R., 65 Nassau St., New York City. Importer of Cultured Pearls, Jades, Stone Carvings. mh43

eward, N. H., 457 Bourke St., Melbourne, Australia. Australian Opals, all descriptions. dts free. 034

INDIAN RELICS

Bernard, R. B., P. O. Box 192, Oakland, Calif. Prehistoric and Modern Baskets, artifacts, Navajo blankets. ap34

Birch, E. W., The Stone Man, Box 34, Salem Oregon. Oregon gem arrow points. (Approval.) je34

Boudeman, Donald, 234 South Burdick, Kalama-zoo, Mich. Prehistoric. Sells, Exchanges. Extensive Variety. Send lists. mh34

H. J. H., 231 E. 15th St., Indianapolis, Ind. Wanted: Old Indian (metal) tomahawks with handle. 134

McCravy, W. N., Trotters Landing, P. O. Johnsville, Tenn. Dealer in Indian Relics. my34

Wiggin's Trading Post, Lathrop, Calif. Indian baskets, pottery, Navajo rugs and blankets. je43

MISCELLANEOUS

"Cosmopolitan" Friends Correspondence Clubs, Delhi, India. Exchanges, 125 hobbies; Members, 15,000; Countries, 150. Particulars, 5c. 033

Laible, H. C., 1018 West 49th St., Los Angeles, Calif. I Buy Transportation Tokens. ap43

Littlecote Galleries, Inc., The, 34 Bank Place, Utica, N. Y. Catering to art lovers, hobbyists. d33

Temple Print Shop, Station S, Philadelphia, Pa. The Practical U. S. Check Book, 25c. n38

NUMISMATICS

Bolender, M. H., Orangeville, Illinois. Dealer. Holds large auction sales. my34

Du Bois, Benjamin B., 836 Piedmont Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Old Paper Money. Auction sales held regularly, catalogues free. d33

Gary Coin Exchange, Box 434, Gary, Ind. United States Coins; bought, sold, exchanged, guaranteed. je43

Westheimer, Eugene F., 326 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Collector United States Fractional Currency. je34

Wismer, D. C., Numismatist, Hatfield, Pennsylvania. Paper Money. my34

PICTURES — PRINTS

Post, Blanche Fowler, Peterboro, N. H. Have prints for sale. je34

Sennet Freres, 404 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Pictures, Prints, for all decorative and collection purposes. ap43

SCOTTISH TERRIERS

Garbrae Kennels, Breeders-Importers, two miles west of Angola, Indiana, on Highway 20. n38

STAMPS

Battles, Frank H., 1404 Broadway, Ann Arbor, Mich. United States—Good Mixtures. Price List. mh34

Coryell, G. W., Boerne, Texas. Mexican Stamps; General Line Approvals; Exchange. n33

Kerr, Wilbur F., Drawer C, Princeton, New Jersey. First Day Commemorative Covers. Want lists solicited. au43

Wong, Arthur H., Kapaa, Kauai, Hawaii. United States and Asiatic Stamps. Price list free. ja34

TAXIDERMY MOUNTS

Koch, Charles P., Taxidermist, Von Ormy, Texas. Attractive trophies for sale. jly34

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je48

WANTED

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Plans Develop for Hobby Show



THE Hobby Show starts off this year under promising auspices. If there were doubting Thomases who got a surprise last year, the double doubting Thomases will get a terrific shock this year. If the show last year was a surprising success it will be nothing short of a knockout this year. Folks we never knew have been coming into the Hobby Shop all summer asking if we were going to have another Hobby Show. Folks have come in from all over the central west stating that they are making a short trip to the World's Fair because they are planning to come back in December to the Hobby Show. They said they were bringing their families to the Fair and that was their treat but their own treat was going to be the Hobby Show where they were going to turn loose and increase their collections. It is generally recognized that this will be about the last year of bargain prices in collection material. From indications collectors are going to take advantage of it. It is largely recognized that the Hobby Show performs a real service. It will be a success from a social standpoint. It simply fills a need. There is a reason for it to exist. It provides a time and place for dealers and collectors to meet where they can buy, sell, and trade, and particularly make new contacts and get more information. More than one dealer has said the show provides a means of very cheap advertising in proportion to the number of buyers they are able to meet. Even if they don't do any business at all the contacts they make and have a chance to do business with all through the year are worth the price. It is about the only thing that is being done to make the public collection-minded, to add collectors to those growing up in order to take the place of the deaths each

year among the older collectors. It stimulates interest among all collectors who have allowed their hobby to lag. This year particularly it affords a chance for a tremendous lot of local and national newspaper and magazine publicity because of the active interest in the leisure time movement brought about by the N.R.A. The Hobby Show intends to start the ball rolling for front page news on the subject of leisure time. Social and educational leaders agree unanimously that the N.R.A. extra day's leisure is either going to produce more bums or more culture. If we are going to provide an extra day of idleness we are going to injure the standard of our civilization. If we can provide a means of healthy recreation we will enhance the standard of our cultural life. We cannot assume that more time to play golf is going to stimulate the mentality. We need proper occupation for the idle mind as well as the body. Hobby collecting offers the best opportunity for idle time mental relaxation. The Hobby Show publicity is going to be directed along these channels because it will strike the public mind at an opportune time. The first meeting of the National Council of Leisure Time Research will be held during the Hobby Show and will attract educators and sociologists throughout the country. Plans are already being made for the Glass Club's Day at the Show, a Lincoln Day, and the Junior Coin Collectors' Day as well. These meetings will be held on the exposition floor and will be important features of the show. Exhibitors are planning to reach at least three times the attendance of last year and we are sure they will reach twice the number of active collectors because HOBBIES' circulation has doubled since a year ago.

THE DEFINITELY SIGNED EXHIBITORS TO DATE ARE:

J. and I. Boffin Chicago, Ill.	Betz Jewelry Co. Chicago, Ill.	Lawton's Antique Shop Maywood, Ill.
Mrs. L. E. Dicke Evanston, Ill.	Rollo E. Gilmore Chicago, Ill.	Maybelle C. Hunn Parma, Mich.
Clementine K. Goodrich Fort Wayne, Ind.	Mrs. Clifford Rogers Oak Park, Ill.	American Numismatic Ass'n. New York, N. Y.
De Soto Stamp & Coin Co. Chicago, Ill.	Harriet F. Laybourn Paxton, Ill.	Indian Council Fire Chicago, Ill.
Miss Jeannette Marsh Antioch, Ill.	Nabi Stamp Company Chicago, Ill.	Abraham Lincoln Log Cabin Association Chicago, Ill.
Helen Bratfish Detroit, Mich.	T. R. Schroeder Chicago, Ill.	F. H. Sweet Battle Creek, Mich.
Myrtle P. Robinson Geneva, N. Y.	Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News Portland, Maine	D. O. Boudeman Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mr. Albert Force Ithaca, N. Y.	Woman's Stamp Club of Chicago Chicago, Ill.	Sprague W. Chambers Kalamazoo, Mich.
J. W. Young Chicago, Ill.	Mrs. Yvonne Sohn Chicago, Ill.	E. E. Orvis Chicago, Ill.
Kain's Art Shop Chicago, Ill.	All Nations Stamp Co. Chicago, Ill.	Ship Modelers' Club Chicago, Ill.

THERE ARE MANY MORE WHO HAVE SPOKEN FOR SPACE WHO HAVEN'T AS YET SIGNED BUT ARE COMING IN DAILY.

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Hobbies

The Magazine for Collectors



Sports and Hobbies
Philatelic West
Hobby News
Collector's World
Eastern Philatelist
Curio Monthly
"Novelette"
King's Hobby
Philatelic Bulletin

Post Card World
Redfield's Stamp Weekly
Photo Bulletin
New York Philatelist
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The Collector
Stamp Collector's Magazine and Stamp Dealer's Bulletin

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Departments: *Stamps, Coins, Indian Relics, Books, Firearms, Museums, Antiques, Glassware, China, Early America and Pioneer Life.*

O. C. LIGHTNER Editor
PEARL REEDER Assistant

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Contributions from our readers are always welcome.

The Publisher's Page

A NEWSPAPER syndicate recently carried a story of W. J. Sidis who was at one time under observation by psychologists throughout the world. During his early years Sidis' ability to learn was amazing. He entered Harvard at the age of nine but by the time he was twenty-one had burned himself out.

Last summer he came into my office. One could see that he had an amazing store of knowledge but didn't know how to use it. He possessed an enormous head, apparently filled with a kaleidoscopic brain whose cells exploded with machine gun facility in photographing and storing facts. He had a psychic sense that read your mind before the mechanical action of the tongue gave expression to the thought. Yet he was helpless in harnessing his natural gifts for practical use.

He collects and deals in street-car transfers and does business among boys throughout the country in that hobby. A few months later he canceled his subscription because we wouldn't give a department in *HOBBIES* to street-car transfer collecting.

We have all seen child wonders whose brain developed just so far and then they were through. People have to be balanced. Very bright children should never be pushed. If they are not inclined to play and get more enjoyment out of study, they should be encouraged to take up hobbies. People will not get anywhere in the long run who are incapable of development. Folks who are often dull at learning become successful men and women because they are plodders. You see failures every day among folks who are too smart.

The 100th anniversary edition of the *New York Sun* is worth the trouble for every collector to get a copy. It is a historical masterpiece of that world's best newspaper. Many New York concerns took advantage of its advertising columns to draw attention to their own ripe old age. As 100th anniversaries are rapidly spreading to the

westward, collection material will come more and more to the forefront. Many collectors already add to their incomes by loaning out their collections to these anniversary occasions. It will pay collectors to watch for them. There are also at this time quite a few collections constantly on the road displayed under contract in department stores and expositions which make their owners splendid incomes. This is a phase of collecting that adds profit to pleasure.

Collectors should always provide for the disposition of their collections after they are dead. We have heard of instances where the material was sacrificed for a song because needy families knew nothing of the value of the collections. Those who make a will should provide one of three dispositions: first, give it to a museum but be sure that it is acceptable to the museum and that it will be properly cared for; second, leave instructions for the executor to dispose of it after appraisal by well-known collectors, and sell at auction; third, leave instructions for it to be advertised in *HOBBIES Magazine* and sold to such collectors as will pay a fair price and appreciate the material.

I am bored with people who do gratuitous favors only to expect bigger ones in return.

I am bored with judges who allow themselves to be used in cheap publicity stunts.

I am bored with women who allow their stockings to sag.

I am bored with women who knock their husbands while living with them.

I am bored with teachers who assume the bossy attitude towards me that they do towards the school children.

I am bored with business women who allow small affairs to fret them.

I am bored by small business men who like to have their office girl say they are "in conference."

I am bored by parents who try to push their daughters into professional work so they can live off them.

I am bored by new motorists who get out to look for damage whenever they are bumped.

I am bored by people who hold their little finger out while eating or drinking.

I am bored by folks who fawn over people who have money.

I am bored with men who look askance at me as if I coveted their wives.

I am bored with business men who run to their employees telling them how to vote.

AGAINST THE N.R.A.

It will socialize the economic structure and destroy the incentive for private initiative. It will injure the farmer because thousands of workers having two days a week are planning to raise their own food-stuffs in suburban sections, thus still further decreasing the demand for the farmers' products. It will allow two days of idleness a portion of which the working classes may use to consume alcoholic beverages, thus lessening their buying power for other manufactured goods. It will eliminate vacations because neither worker nor manufacturer can afford both. Many thought the same results could be reached by enforced vacations of a week or two in winter or summer, thus providing the worker with an opportunity for change of scenery, diet, and an opportunity for travel.

It penalizes the better class of employers who sacrificed to keep wages up during the depression and who now face the burden of increased taxes and higher costs. It penalizes the worker who in nine cases out of ten will draw five days' pay instead of five and a half, in order to provide for the less capable worker who was naturally dropped off the payrolls first.

It will reduce the purchasing power of the business man through increased costs and the worker through less opportunity to earn. It exempts government employees, farmers, hospitals, and so many other classes that it is purely class legislation and cannot be held constitutional. It will be shot full with abuses and thus the public will lose confidence in its workability.

A friend told me the true story of what happened to him in a single day recently. As the family was getting ready to go to their summer home over the week-end the telephone called them to the home of a friend who had been shot by a discharged nurse. They then went on to their summer home. After dinner they got a long distance telephone call from the city that a relative had shot himself. Returning immediately they were run into by a drunken policeman in another car and the accident smashed their uninsured \$3000 car into smithereens, injuring them slightly. Finally getting back into town they went to the home of the relative suicide and got to their own home about midnight to receive another telephone call that still another friend had jumped off a building. Every incident was vouched for by a party whose veracity I would not question.

FOR THE N.R.A.

It provides a way to give employment to thousands of workers at least part time who are now on the public relief rolls and thus reduce the burden of public relief. It will make more jobs and thus automatically tend to increase wages because of taking the surplus labor off the market. It will provide more time for those who have money to spend it.

It will start a great movement for leisure time occupations and thus boom hobby-collecting of every kind. It will be the entering wedge of a permanent anti-child-labor law and a minimum-wage law even though it eventually proves unworkable or is held unconstitutional. It will put a quietus to the labor racketeer because the union members will be able to get their just demands through the N. R. A. It will eliminate sweat shops and the competition of concerns who cut prices by working their employees conscienceless hours. It will afford a means of smoking out into the open concerns who profit from unfair practices.

Now that winter is upon us I must part with my little friend who is shown here with me. He cannot stand cold weather and will be unhappy cooped up for eight months. He is a very human little monkey; I understood everything he tried to make me know and he understood me. I could get more relaxation in an evening watching the antics of that simian than at any farce comedy. His natural defense is his quickness and for that reason he would be burdened by a wool coat and will not tolerate it. He does not seem to care for other monkeys but prefers the company of humans. During the winter nights I will miss his habit of nestling under my jacket while I read and searching through my pockets and all the mischief I was willing to put up with.



Seen and Heard at the Fair

THE monthly chapters appearing here for the past few months on "Seen and Heard at the Fair," will soon draw to close. Again we repeat we are sorry, that as a matter of history, we have been unable to record the name of each and every person who so kindly took time out during their visit at the Fair to call at HOBBIES Store. Paraphrasing the old saying to read, "he who sees the Fair must run," we have the true picture. In many cases, the visitor to HOBBIES store has time only for a "hello" and "goodbye," and before we can get a pencil and notebook, he is on his way again. Other interrupting events, common to a place of business, make our chapters on "Seen and Heard at the Fair" incomplete. Nevertheless the visits of the hobbyists have multiplied our pleasures at the Fair, and we thank each of you for calling.

* * *

Ralph Goldstone, author of numismatic literature, and world traveler, was one of those who favored us with a call. Mr. Goldstone was returning from British Columbia, and after a stop in New York will go to Europe. He said he found virgin territory in Vancouver and expressed the opinion that there is a great field there for a coin shop. He told about a collection owned by Bob Brooks of Vancouver, British Columbia. It is, Mr. Goldstone says, one of the largest airmail collections he ever saw.

* * *

John J. Manson, guide and historian at Fort Dearborn, makes a living out of his hobby. He collects old history books including Early American, Indian, and Lincoln. He is a direct descendant of Captain John Whistler who built Fort Dearborn, and a great-grandson of John Kinzie, Chicago's first settler. Thousands of people heard Mr. Manson lecture during their visit to Fort Dearborn at the Fair. He owns the original treaty between the Sac and Fox Indians which ended the Blackhawk War.

* * *

The bewhiskered House of David occupies one of the stores on the bridge. Next to it is the Tark Electric Razor store. Is that an analogy or a paradox?

* * *

Boyd B. Sutler of Charleston, West Virginia, told us when he called, about his John Brown collection. He says he has 2000 books and pamphlets besides much other material about this famous abolitionist. When we remarked that he was the first John Brown collector we had met, he said he knew at least a dozen others.

Lewis S. Werner, New York medal collector, talked interestingly of his experiences in picking up rare medals. While in Chicago attending the A. N. A. meeting he picked up a Mozart bronze that had been brought from Europe, and which is very rare in this country.

* * *

Roscoe Farries of Winslow, Indiana, a general collector, recounted his experiences in visiting the Patent Office in Washington and finding that S. L. Farries who invented a breechloader in 1829 was one of his direct ancestors. Mr. Farries collects guns, among other things, and owns the farm on which Lincoln camped while on his trek to Illinois.

* * *

Here's a different hobbyist—a collector of collectors. Miss Dorothy Clark of Michigan, collects data about everybody else's hobby. She paid her way around the Fair with Indian head pennies, and had some amusing experiences doing it. She is one of the two known collectors of data about hobbyists.

* * *

Morris Lerner, coin and stamp collector of Minneapolis, Minn., stopped at HOBBIES booth at the Fair twice. On his first visit he took a sample copy of HOBBIES and on his second visit left a subscription.

* * *

Miss Clara Louise Hallock, Medina, Ohio, collects colonial clocks, and has the third floor of her home filled with 200 of them. She also has a collection of pipes. Who else knows a woman pipe collector?

* * *

Edward H. Crussel, Kipling collector of Sacramento, California, who visited the World's Fair during July, stopping at HOBBIES store for a chat, has resurrected from some of his old stereoptican views one showing the surging sea of humanity that attended the opening of the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. Almost every man wore a stiff hat then.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Walker of Covington, Kentucky, stated on their call that their business is increasing, and that they are increasing their own advertising.

* * *

Mrs. Lue Stuart Wadsworth, Newtonville, Massachusetts, told us of her pitcher collection numbering 1871 on her call. She said now that she had called at HOBBIES' booth her curiosity was satisfied.

Unique Pulpit in the Belgian Village at Fair.

This unique pulpit, an authentic work of art, carved in oak between 1700-1715 in the Netherlands was loaned to the Belgian Village Church collection at the Fair by Gerard E. de Vries, Chicago. The decorative elements are Louis XIV style; the corner figures, "Faith," "Hope," "Love" are especially fine. Two similar pulpits are in the State Museum in Amsterdam, placed there to represent the woodcarving of the Netherlands, of which there is no large amount in existence. Some of the figures represented are: Moses, Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, Christ, (the Good Shepherd), Justice, Faith, Hope, Love, Strength, John the Baptist. Aside from the value as a rare and authentic work of art, an object of this kind might find a suitable permanent place in a church or cathedral. The height of this piece is approximately 11½ feet.



~ ~ ~

When Charles Peirce, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, stamp collector, called we asked him what Oshkosh was noted for outside of overalls and beer. Note, match box collectors. He said they had a big match factory.

J. J. Allard of Los Angeles, a well known collector of firearms, was a visitor to a Century of Progress and also Hobbies headquarters.

* * *

Mrs. J. W. Kayser of Chickasha, Oklahoma, stopped for a brief greeting. The Kaysers, it happens, came from a neighboring town to the publisher of Hobbies.

* * *

Harvey L. Sherwood, English instructor at Kalamazoo Central High School, has ten different collections. So he confessed when calling at Hobbies store.

* * *

H. V. Schiefer, Cleveland, Ohio, is an Indian relic collector who polishes his arrowheads and makes beautiful specimens of them.

* * *

Mrs. G. G. Marshall told us of her collection of 165 pieces of copper luster on her visit. If any of our readers can beat that in copper luster we would like to hear from them.

* * *

It is not known at this writing whether President Roosevelt will visit the Fair during the American Legion convention. The Fair has already had a Hoover day. If Hoover hadn't let Dawes have that ninety millions dollars there would have been no World's Fair this year.

* * *

Hon. Wells Goodykoontz, a former congressman from West Virginia, called at Hobbies booth, and incidentally made a good purchase of antique jewelry.

* * *

Harry L. Hanson, vice president of the First National Bank of Santa Ana, California, said during his sojourn with us that he has every copy of Hobbies since it was published in its present form.

* * *

Max Ayer, Indian relic collector, called, and also paid the respects of Hubert Curtis of Des Moines, Iowa.

* * *

There is no accounting for people's tastes, except that they might follow their pocketbooks. We have sold at the Fair what we thought was pure junk, and yet material of very fine quality, rare pieces at ridiculous prices, has gone begging. Such stuff as Victorian dishes sell every day to the mass crowd. Exquisite pieces are hard to move at any price.

* * *

And others whom we were glad to welcome:

Tim Fahey, Jr., of Marion, Ohio.

O. R. Sweet, Springfield, Illinois, a collector of coins and canes.

Dr. W. L. Scofield, Athens, Michigan, col-

lector of guns and small side arms.

William H. Eisenman, secretary of the American Society for Steel Treating, Cleveland.

Arthur Arand, member of the staff of the *Cincinnati Times-Star* and a collector of stamps and books.

A. P. Kannenberg, curator of Archaeology, Public Museum, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Orbra R. King, collector and writer of Kentucky.

E. Erbach, Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

Bill Wyman, gun collector of Elsa, and B. H. Crespean, of McAllen, were two Texans who called.

Thomas A. Davis, coin collector of East Liverpool, Ohio.

Nelson T. Thorson, Omaha publisher, and new president of the American Numismatic Association.

S. B. McQuown, photographer and collector of Indian relics of Monmouth, Illinois.

John J. Arthur, Topeka, Kansas.

Numismatics was also represented by Leo Phaneuf, Marquette, Michigan.

John J. Craig, of Pine Bluff, Ark., whose vocation is cotton exporting and avocation coin collecting.

K. O. Eittreim, Museum Curator of Decorah, Iowa.

Walter L. Gates, stamp collector, of Teaticket, Mass.

Harry M. Goold, Indianapolis, Ind.

Ernest Witeborg, Columbus Grove, Ohio, who prizes among other things a tintype of Lincoln and a rare birdstone.

Franklin Dutton, M. D., of San Francisco, and his son Franklin Dutton, Jr., of San Mateo, Calif.

Ellis D. Robb, Chief National Bank Examiner Sixth Federal Reserve District, Atlanta, Ga.

C. C. Dean, who collects U. S. postal cards.

Allen F. Reed, stamp collector of Norwood, Ohio.

Paul H. Ginther, coin and stamp collector from New Holland, Ill.

John Drury of New York. Formerly with David Belasco, also former music and dramatic art teacher at Notre Dame.

William M. Locke, firearms collector of Omaha, Neb.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonidas Westervelt, Jenny Lind collectors of Long Island, New York.

Dr. R. S. Poor, Birmingham South College, Department of Geology, Birmingham, Alabama and Mrs. Poor.

Frank E. Ellis who owns a private museum at Maquoketa, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. L. Peltz of Albany, N. Y., included HOBBIES store during their visit to the Fair and the A. P. S.

Miss I. M. Bowen, American Library Association.

Paul H. Price, geologist of the University of West Virginia, who collects along those lines.

Irvin Green, Green Bay, Wisconsin, who collects nothing but Washington stamps.

Mrs. N. W. Corson, Merion, Pa.

John Lenker, New York City.

Rev. T. P. Durkin of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, who has a collection of walking sticks, 70 different medals, and 400 government medals.

Eugene Klein, Philadelphia stamp dealer.

Mrs. Ellen Jorgensen, and daughter of Memphis, Tenn.

Mrs. Fayuhason and sister of Des Moines, Iowa.

Roscoe B. Martin of Forestville, N. Y., president of the American Philatelic Society.

Dr. H. A. Davis of Denver, Secretary of the A. P. S.

Mrs. Nettie Krauser, Indian basket collector of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Miss Jennie W. Bast, and Miss Marie Weinberger of Sheboygan, Wis.

Taylor W. Gannett, United States vice-president at Guayaquil, Ecuador, called at HOBBIES' store.

Hon. John Mason Warinner, Hawaiian Commissioner to the World's Fair, and collector of rare curios.

H. L. Hill, veteran antique dealer of San Francisco, visited the Fair and called on many local collectors and dealers. He is specializing at this time in coins which he says are easily carried and more staple than any other item. Mr. Hill is also an expert on Indian relics, stamps, and antiques in general. He travels throughout Latin America. The writer was in Mexico two years ago and found that the dealers everywhere in that country knew Mr. Hill who makes regular visits for the purpose of collecting.

Mrs. Edith Rohde of Chicago has collected more than 1000 handkerchiefs, some of them as old as three hundred years. Mrs. Rohde tells about being born in Chicago when her parents came here to visit the 1893 Fair. She said that had she been a boy her parents planned to call her "Christopher" in honor of Christopher Columbus.

Roaming With the Collector



■ ■ Synonymous with Fall days are stories about new treasures being found in old boxes and trunks. One of the first of the season comes from Portland, Oregon. Three old ballots were found in the bottom of an old box there recently. One listed John Quincy Adams as a candidate for vice-president. Another showed General U. S. Grant as Republican candidate for president. A third listed Horace Greeley as the Liberal candidate for the chief executive's post.

■ ■ A hobby of "Jap" Cahill, or Horton, Kansas, is making novelties by the soldering process, in which he is said to be quite proficient. He takes pieces of tin and converts them into ash trays, paper weights, and other objects, of which he is acquiring quite a collection. One paper weight, which is a particularly clever piece of work, is in the form of a cream can. It is only two inches high, and is a miniature duplication of a cream can, with every detail incorporated, from the handle top to the brass name plate on the can proper. The name of his father, who is in the creamery business, is engraved on the plate.

■ ■ There is a street in Chicago called Hobbie Street. One of *Hobbies*' readers wants to know how many collectors live on this thoroughfare.

■ ■ Remember those milkweed pods which you used to like to gather from the country roadside in the late summer and early fall. The downy contents have been found to have a utilitarian value according to Helen E. Ruyle, a collector, writing in a recent issue of *The Flower Grower*. She says finding ways of preserving her butterfly collection was hard until she finally struck upon the idea of using milkweed silk in a glass covered frame for mounting. The butterflies were not mounted upon pins but were cured upon the mounting boards in the desired position. When the bodies become sufficiently dried and stiff that they could be handled, she placed them upon the fluffy background of milkweed silk along with some native prairie flowers that hold their colors well. When the whole was arranged in a life-like manner the glass front of the picture frame was placed over all the cardboard back fastened securely. The milkweed silk holds the butterflies and flowers firmly against the glass. Has anyone else tried the milkweed silk idea for mounting?

■ ■ Mrs. W. F. Casterline of Tipton, Ia., has demonstrated that in addition to growing good crops of corn, Iowa can also produce butterflies. Ten years ago Mrs. Casterline's health broke from the strain of worry over her husband's illness and death. The doctor prescribed the outdoors. Following the advice one day she came upon a cluster of odd-shaped eggs clinging to the bark of a tree. Interested, she took them home and put them in a box to see what would happen. Presently, worms came from the eggs and later enveloped themselves in silky cocoons. From these emerged beautiful butterflies that fluttered about the screened back porch of her home. She continued to collect the cocoons, mounting the butterflies and moths after they had hatched. Some of them she mounted and from others she made trays for her home. Now Mrs. Casterline's whole time is occupied in hunting, studying and raising butterflies; in pressing and mounting them, and in sending them out. From her specimens she has brought forth many artistic creations such as wall hangings and butterfly portraits. The butterfly portraits are large full length pictures of people, clothed in garments made of real butterfly wings. First she cuts out and mounts the head, feet and hands of a portrait; sketched outlines of the body and dress, and then fills in that section with butterfly wings. Each picture requires, it is said, about fifty butterflies, each wing of which must be in perfect condition.

■ ■ Page the man who writes the Gettysburg address on stamps, for the women of Western Springs, Ill., may have need of him. According to a recent announcement they want him to help them with their "dish gardening," the latest and most miniature fad of the miniaturists which took the town by storm after the first exhibit early in the season of the "dish gardeners," sponsored by the Western Springs Garden Club at the village library. They really obtained wonderful results said one observer. The more adept of the women displayed their first results, worked out in bowls and plates. Elephants charged in jungles of ferns and greenery. Prairie dogs posed among cacti. A little goose-girl, carved in soap by one of the miniature hobbyists, tended to her knitting and her goslings under a tree of babies' breath. Another hobbyist exhibited tiny Japanese gardens with Japanese people strolling around.

■ ■ How many collectors of war data have material relating to Florence Nightingale? One of the interesting items sold at a last season's sale in the American Art Association Anderson Galleries was a letter written by the celebrated nurse on November 22, 1855, in which she expresses herself forcibly on the superfluity of sermons, tracts and novels sent out to her for use of the soldiers, and ask for books on travel, biography and other subjects. She also draws attention to a great shortage of buttons and cotton to sew them on. Letters written by Florence Nightingale from the Crimea are scarce, since during her late life she took great pains to recover and destroy them.

■ ■ Those who go wandering with camera in hand to catch pictures of interesting and famous trees and the sites of those that have since disappeared will appreciate the reminder of Mrs. James D. Macewen of Natick, Mass. Mrs. Macewen has considerable information concerning the Eliot Oak under which John Eliot preached to the Indians around the time of the 1650's. And what psychology Apostle Eliot used in choosing his location. On one side is the classic and lovely Charles River and on the other high hills. It is recorded that General George Washington visited this region once and standing near this spot, exclaimed as he looked down into the picturesque valley: "This is the loveliest spot on earth." Now only the skeleton of the famous Eliot oak remains. The spot is also marked by a boulder and bronze tablet.

Near this spot is a small monument to John Eliot although he is buried elsewhere. Nearby is also a monument in memory of Eliot's successor, Daniel Takawampait, the first Indian minister. Fortunately pictures of the Eliot Oak as it was when a healthy growing tree are still procurable.

■ ■ Max Putzel of the Community Council, St. Louis, Mo., is conducting a series of broadcasts over KWK, St. Louis, on "Adventures in the Use of Spare Time." Hobbies in St. Louis is being extensively advocated by the Community Council and the research department has delved into all sorts of hobbies in order to provide the proper background for future promotion of collecting and other hobbies. Watch for the hobby programs over KWK.

■ ■ F. L. Coes, secretary of the Society of Philatelic Americans is also a member of the Omar Club of America. His hobby is collecting Arabic poetry of Omar.

■ ■ Unless this collector changes her habitat her collecting days will be over soon until spring arrives again. Mrs. Charles Maxson who resides west of Reno, Nevada, has 725 specimens of four leaf clovers, which she collected in the short space of three months in a clover patch nearby her home. Recently the attention of Robert Ripley of "Believe it or not" fame was called to Mrs. Mason's hobby and at Ripley's request she sent him 500 four leaf clover specimens which he plans to exhibit in New York and portray in his cartoons.



Charter members of the Hobby Club formed in Marion, Ohio, a few months ago. LEFT TO RIGHT, TOP ROW: L. K. McGinnis, Tom Jevas, A. McGonagle, Paul Bell, Dale Brunner. MIDDLE ROW: C. May, C. Schaffner, B. Phelps, B. Bell, H. T. Bell, C. Tozzer, Alexander. BOTTOM ROW: Earl Hale, Tim Fahey, Jr. (2nd Vice-President), A. Millisor (Vice-President), F. Stengel (President), A. Bain, E. Schwem (Secretary).

■ ■ The man who collects sample bottles of liqueurs has something else to strive for if he hasn't already received a sample of this brand for his collection. During the Prince of Wales' visit to Denmark last autumn he paid a visit to a famous Copenhagen brewery. In commemoration of that visit the brewery has produced a limited quantity of "Royal Lager," strictly as a souvenir, and "unsaleable."

■ ■ A London publication tells of an exhibition of "Orders of Chivalry" which Captain Arthur Jocelyn has arranged at one of the local galleries. The collection embraces more than 3,000 ribbons of awards made in different ages. Some of the ribbons were found to be extinct except for perhaps one officially preserved example. Others, like the Medaille Militaire Annam, took Captain Jocelyn fifteen years to obtain.

■ ■ Hobbyst, M. R. Grady of Iowa, passes along some hints for those who collect ivory. Advises he:

"Those collectors who have in their possession white ivory which they desire to whiten and restore to its high lustre may do so by washing in a solution of one ounce of nitric acid and ten ounces of soft water. Apply thoroughly with a brush, cleansing afterwards very carefully with clear water. This solution bleaches as well as cleans. Most people prefer to wash ivory with just ordinary alcohol. When ivory becomes yellow, wash it well in soap and water, then place it, while still wet, in the sunshine. Wet it with soapy water for two or three days several times a day, still keeping it in the sunshine. Wash again and rinse in clean water and ivory will be much whiter. This is a very safe way to clean and bleach your ivory pieces."

■ ■ When Melvin M. Morgan decided to start his hobby he had to get special permission from prohibition authorities. For his was to be a collection of miniature bottles of liqueurs, whiskies and wines. That was several years ago. Now Mr. Morgan has miniature bottles of approximately 200 different drinks. He has gathered his collection in France, Germany, Spain, Austria, England, Scotland and Ireland. There are said to be about thirty-six different kinds of Scotch whiskies and the rare Drambuie liqueur, distilled with honey. Mr. Morgan started this strange hobby when a friend presented him with a miniature bottle of White and Mackays Highland Scotch to use as a paperweight.

Retires to His Hobbies

Captain Charles Hunter, lighthouse keeper on the Great Lakes for more than thirty years, showed much wisdom. He developed numerous hobbies during this tenure and when it came time to forget business, retired to his hobbies.

Captain Hunter built his own cottage near the lighthouse from ship wreckage. After building the house he wove a collection of bright pictures of his adventures in yarn covering some of his earlier experiences such as ship's cook on the lakes, cowboy on the frontier, stringer of telegraph wires in the west, and sourdough in the Colorado gold rush.



Toy Soldier Club

Just as the other hobbies are represented with their clubs so also are collections of toy soldiers on the continent we learn from *The Bazaar*, an English publication. Some of the collectors have made and assembled a whole series of tiny lead and tin figures representing important events and men in the history of the world, from early times up until today.

The members of this circle are not merely collectors of toy figures it is stated, but keen students of history, ethnology (as represented chiefly in traditional and national costumes, etc.), and geography. They meet and study the collection, exchange items, and debate events. And they have dug right back into ancient history. There are figures of Nebuchanezzar's times; the Grecian and Roman classic ages, and so on down the centuries.

Naturally, soldiers form a large percentage of the representatives, though these items must not be compared with the tin soldiers that we generally think of. Much of the collections have to do with the cultural history, and tableau are arranged on meeting evenings to form the basis of discussion.

The main subjects are the great historical events, and for this purpose miniature scenes are set, rearranged and studied, and the keenest collectors aim at acquiring a complete set of figures for the demonstration of some incident of especial interest and importance. To this end pieces are exchanged, bought and sold. Many of the collectors possess miniature workshops where they cast their own figures as desired and paint them themselves. In general, such pieces are works of art, thought out to the smallest detail, and as exact as the teachings of history will allow.

Chalk Up More for Boston

"I would remind you," writes a Boston hobbyist, "that not all of your collectors are located in Cleveland or San Francisco. We have hobby riders here in Boston, too."

With that he cites Edward A. Huebener who has a collection of more than 160 rare old bricks—not ordinary bricks, mind you; each one came from an old historic house. Next on our informer's list was the name of Miss Winifred Holman whose hobby is miniatures. Miss Holman travels quite a bit and miniatures collected here and there take up very little space in a traveling bag. George White began collecting watches in 1912 and now has more than 200. Patrick Meanix believes in seeing himself as others see him and has lined all available space with his mirror collection. Copper is the hobby of Mrs. Charles White. King Clarke is mentioned as one who goes after envelopes bearing pictures of railway locomotives. The sea is represented in the home of John Ritchie by 10,000 shells.

To further Boston's laurels he mentions also collection of razors, precious and semi-precious stones, stamps, and other things with which Boston folks interest themselves in their leisure time.

Not for Good Luck

When one Edward Young died in Edinburgh a few years ago it was revealed that he had spent a greater part of his leisure time and spending money seeking horseshoes. He had been in the iron business, and before dying had realized his ambition of securing a complete series of the various types of horseshoes from Roman times to the present, representing the work of smiths for 1700 years. One commentator said that Mr. Young must have been a very fortunate man, at least in finding horseshoes.

What Shall We Name Her?

The story is told about new parents of a baby girl who not being able to agree upon their choice of names for the little one offered a prize for the best name submitted by their friends. Probably Miss Siri Andrews, Instructor of the Department of Library Economy at the University of Washington, could have been of considerable assistance. From the *Library Journal* we learn that while still in Grammar School Miss Andrews began collecting various forms of girls' names. She has this to say about her hobby:

"I think I expected some day to have a complete list, but again what purpose that would serve I have now no idea. But the list grew, a book or a newspaper adding a new name almost daily. This pre-occupation then broadened into a general interest in names of all kinds, their origin and history and meaning, and this was intensified by the bibliography I made on the subject while in Library school, inspired by Miss Hazeltine's sympathy and encouragement. The subject has never lost its fascination for me; to this day I cannot pass a list of names in a newspaper or anywhere else without glancing through it in the hope of finding a new treasure. And I am rewarded more often than would seem possible after all these years."

Advocates Scrapbooks

When Howard W. Peak celebrated his approximate three-quarters of a century of residence in Fort Worth, Texas, he is quoted as saying that there was one thing that he would like to impress upon the youth of the city, and that was that they collect scrapbooks.

At that time Mr. Peak had six weighty inventory folio books, whose pages were filled with newspaper clippings, letters, typewritten notes, poetry, speeches and sketches. Mr. Peak's first scrapbook being compiled during his youth, contained mostly poetry—humorous, serious, war and love, and was more or less classified as a sentimental piece. In addition to poetry there were clippings on dancing of that era, pictures and groups of pictures of girls, comic cartoons and sketches, and other data be-speaking youth.

Books II and III, of later date range in their contents from pioneer settings to more modern events. Book III has mostly those clippings dealing with historical events. Book V is more recent of course, and contains more pictures, the development in photographic illustration being more prolific. Book V, like the other books, was made for Peak's grandchildren, but was made so that they would enjoy it in their childhood. The pictures and contents are such as appeal to children. Book VI also is largely historical.

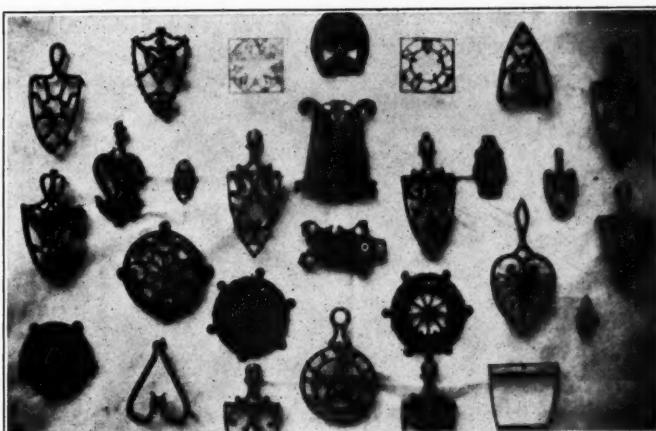
Approximately 8,000 pages of history, romance, pathos, and humor are listed in these six volumes.

SECOND ANNUAL HOBBY SHOW

Sherman Hotel - Chicago

DECEMBER 27

Trivets



Trivets from the collection of F. M. and H. L. Palmer.

PERHAPS there is no other collection like this in the whole world —a collection of trivets. F. M. and H. L. Palmer of Fairport, New York, own such a collection of which the above are examples.

Even trivets are not without their history. We learn from these collectors that our forefathers expressed their artistic natures in iron work, of which the hand wrought trivet, and later the flat iron rest gave them opportunities to show individual taste, in delightful and intricate forms. The number found, they say, indicates that there was great interest and rivalry to see who could execute the most artistic design.

One of the earliest examples in the Palmer collection is the griddle trivet, with peg feet, that either stood or hung at the housekeeper's will in the early days. Then, the collectors tell us there are the iron pot trivets, circular with high legs as well as short, depending on the depth of the coals, in which they were used. A very few had handles. Those used over the open fire usually hung from an overhead beam, while those on tables and cupboards were small with short legs, and were put to various uses. One was always on the dining table for the family's favorite beverage and over-heated dishes. Strange as it may seem there was very little similarity in design and style.

At a later era trivets began to appear with the new sheet iron tops, in stars, circles, sunbursts, etc. Most of these have legs welded on of wrought iron. Then followed a greater demand from a fast growing population and cast iron, took the place

of hand wrought metal, the designs following closely those made by the wrought iron worker.

The short legs and paw feet were an outcome of more modern cooking methods. Long legs were no longer needed, after the open fire cooking was abandoned. The word, trivet, was replaced by the word, stand, about this time, and hence they were known.

A latter era showed even great variety, including geometrical designs, the lotus, Greek acanthus in numberless variations, animals, heads of noted people including George Washington, heart motif, eagle, and Jenny Lind designs. Two unusual specimens in the Palmer collection are square, with a Russian name about the outer edge. These have medium length brass legs and were used as travelling trivets. A bit of fine charcoal was placed beneath, which could easily be ignited with a few drops of fuel oil and tea served in short order.

The next chapter in trivet history concerns itself with the flat iron rests. First the circular ones with added loops or handles to hang on the walls were made. There were many patterns in the circular or round style. The triangular and pointed shapes were next in order. So many of these are found today, say the Palmers, that collecting them becomes an interesting and lucrative pastime. A latter innovation was the flat iron stand with sides. Simplicity marked the styles of the next period. Some concerns used to employ the flat iron rest as a medium for advertising, many being imprinted with the name of the firm who distributed them as souvenirs to the housekeeper.

The Evidence

There's good fishing in Kansas as well as in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Burt Houts of Horton, Kansas, has been making a collection of fish heads and pictures of fish of exceptional size which have been caught in Mission Lake in that vicinity.

The collector, according to a report, says that quite often tourists who have heard about the collection drop in to see it, and many strangers who discuss fishing with Horton people are referred to the collection. Some of the larger fish heads are mounted on wooden bases, with the weight of the fish and name of the person who caught it. It is proof enough that fishing isn't so bad as it might be in Kansas.

It Costs So Little

Mrs. Neal Wyatt Kyle, Associate Editor of the Somerset Press, Somerset, Ohio, has a hobby which costs very little, but from it she gains priceless treasures. She says that through a column conducted in her publication she has collected hundreds of "inspirations" which are enjoyed twice—once in receiving and reading them, and secondly in printing them in her column for others to read. The column is called "Rosegivers". There is now also a Rosegivers Club which carries this creed:

"To be a 'Rosegiver' is to find the beautiful in everything and everybody and to pass it on. To lend a helping hand, an encouraging word, and to see to it that we give flowers to the living while they can see and appreciate them."

Mrs. Kyle says that from the club she has already collected three scrap books filled with "inspirations," and that the collection has helped her to overcome restlessness.

She quotes the first letter that came in:

"I am an optimist and wish to join your 'Rosegivers.' Am sending a bit of verse which has helped me many times to see the roses among the thorns.

In my garden is a bush
Covered with thorns the whole year
round.
Then for a few days in June its roses
are glorious.
Now we might call this a thorn bush—
Forgetting the roses.
But instead, we call it a rose bush—
Ignoring the thorns.
With all good wish to Rosegivers."

Another gem that puts new life into one's thoughts came from an elderly teacher:

"Looking through my desk I found something in a scrap book that I wrote down probably when I was fourteen or fifteen. It was in Polish but I have translated it and thought maybe it might fit into your column.

'Be true to yourself; be yourself; act so that you would be in harmony with yourself; and that in your heart you would approve of your act, always satisfying your highest ideals of truth, beauty and goodness.'

"I like it, and it was queer to find a thing that impressed me when I was a youngster."

A Rabbi wrote:

"I think this idea is a very lovely one and if more people were guided by the thought of saying pleasant things to those whom they know while they were alive, how much sweeter a world like ours would be."

The following original poem admitted a young woman from Virginia:

That life for someone may be brighter;
That burdens for some heart may grow
lighter;
That all within this realm be filled with
singing,
And from some mountain peak set free
the spirit
That sets the woodlands ringing—
This is my task!

Where are you most likely to find these passages? Mrs. Kyle answers that.

Mottoes on the walls of old homes carry messages of comfort and cheer; clippings are still found between the pages of Bibles and favorite books; traveling men treasure in their notebooks the little thoughts that give them courage; business men have inspirational cards hung over their desks which carry terse helpful sayings—the whole world needs just a little more kindness and understanding, forbearance and forgiveness; more thought for the beautiful in nature and for the good in people.

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DECEMBER 2-7

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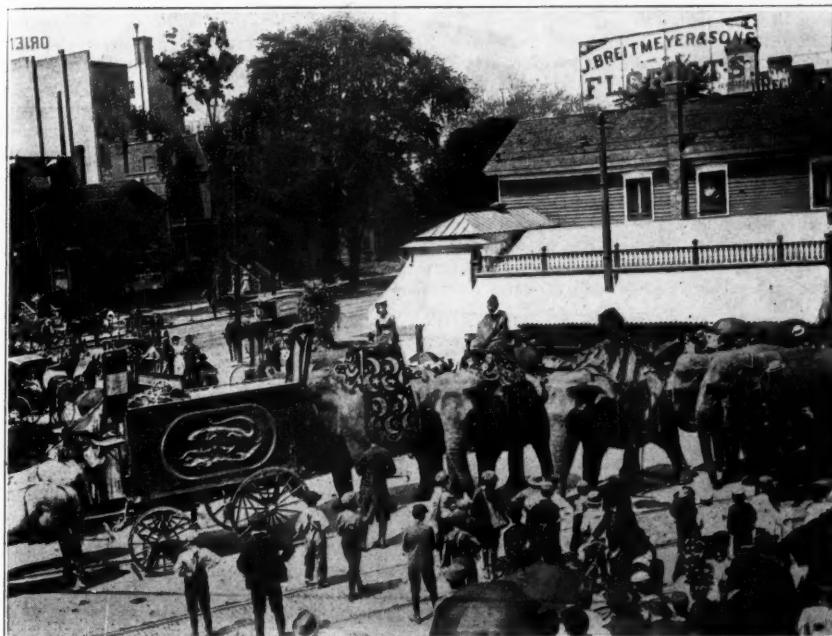
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The Circus Parade Again

ONE of the circus topics that will not down is the old street parade. It takes but two troupers to start the argument as to whether the abandonment of the parade, if continued, will be the death-knell of the railroad circus, or not. In fact, since the depression, several ex-troupers have been noted arguing the thing with themselves.

Hardly an issue of the *Billboard* that does not contain a plea for the return of this popular circus day feature. Arthur Brisbane, the Hearst columnist saw fit to change his already prepared column in favor of a review of Robbins' Bros. Circus parade, in a New England city, summer of 1931. Brisbane had entered the telegraph office of a summer resort town to wire his daily feature when he heard the call of the calliope. He sensed the importance of the thing, left the office and for twenty minutes watched the carved wagons, bands, riders, elephants and the steam calliope

pass between throngs that choked the street. He had not seen a parade for almost ten years. That evening, thousands of circus boosters read of the parade and the discussion was renewed ten fold, particularly among circus boosters.

The circus officials have used the traffic argument, license fee, late arrivals and other seemingly credible reasons for dispensing with the parade. However, as one circus owner admitted, the real reason was economy — among the smaller shows, at least. The old wagons were becoming shabby and their replacement cost had jumped almost 1000% since the war. One of the circus axioms is "bigger, better, grander than ever," so ostensibly, it would not do to intimate that economy had any part in the makeup of a circus.

To give a moth-eaten parade would be anything but a good advertisement for the show. So, the parade was junked. In the case of the "big show," they may have been justified—they do not need the parade to pack the tent. But, among the other shows, the parade is necessary. The de-

cline in receipts and in the number of railroad shows has been laid to almost every excuse except the parade. But the public has demonstrated that the most unpopular decision ever made by a circus official was the one that removed the pageant from the streets. Not that circus men are much given to catering to public fancy. This they do only when such fancy follows the lines of least resistance to their age old customs, but when they did make a change it was a blunder that may cost the life of the circus.

The traffic excuse was swallowed by the gullible public, but since when did a circus allow any man made obstructions to deter them? Have not fair boards passed ordinances barring circuses from exhibiting within a given period, before and after their annual fair? And did not the circus go right ahead, in any number of instances and exhibit on the selected day, fair or no fair? Exclusive residential districts have tried to legislate against the circus exhibiting in their sections but the circus came on. The circus is one thing of perpetual motion that will overcome an immovable object. The same applies to the street parade—had they desired to parade, they would have done so.

The Hagenback-Wallace circus decided to parade in three of America's largest cities—Chicago, St. Louis and Cleveland this season, where the traffic is enormous and they did parade to hundreds of thousands.

High license for parade can be obviated by appealing to the merchants along the route to intercede. These stores have felt the passing of the parade. No longer do thousands congregate for hours in front of their windows—with the inevitable increase in business. As for late arrivals, a smart showman can always overcome this by stripping the tarpaulins from the cages and band wagons and march to the grounds over the necessary route.

In the event of narrow downtown streets and unusual number of traffic lights the parade can be given in the vicinity of the show grounds and the crowd will be there.

The circus man may be right in arguing that the show will do business parade or not—as far as the present generation is concerned, but what about the coming generations? They will miss the missionary work of the street procession—in the old days if a youngster did not have the quarter to see the circus—the day need not have been a total loss for there was the parade. Next year, with the quarter, he hastened to the tents to see the glories promised by the sample shown on the streets. Thousands of city children to-day

have never seen a circus tent. Ten years ago this could not have been possible.

The parade will come back. Jess Adkins, manager of the Hagenback-Wallace Circus has been feeling the pulse of the public with an occasional parade this season and the result has been worth the effort. Before circus men like Sam Gumpertz, John Ringling and others will see the circus languish and die they will revive the parade as never before.

One fair argument against the parade of old was the hardship on the personnel and stock. However, the long three and four hour parades will never return. Shorter routes will be the rule.

The circus needs the parade so let's have them.

The public wants the parade so let's have them.

With the Circus Folks

James W. Shettel, editor of the *York, Pa. Dispatch* collects old prints of theatrical stars and circus riders. Only Rosa Rosalind, Willie Sells and a couple other famous riders have eluded his searchings.

* * *

Bobby Valentino, youngest of the old "Flying Valentino's" act which headlined with circuses years ago now resides in Peru, Ind. Bobby was obliged to masquerade as a girl in the old days to thrill the crowds with Haag, Sparks, Van Amburg and other shows but his charming wife assures you that he was not a female impersonator.

Valentino got nation-wide publicity a few years back by rescuing a lad from a horrible death. While enroute to a fair engagement he was enjoying the scenery from a pullman when the train passed a telegraph pole from which a boy was dangling, helpless from contact with a high-tension wire. Valentino climbed the pole and released the lad while the passengers cheered. Rushed to a hospital, the lad was eventually restored to health after a long siege. Newspaper clippings and photographs indicate that the burns would have proved fatal had not help arrived when it did.

Bobby, with his wife and child find Peru an ideal place for ex-troupers. Circus folks are welcome to their home where several hundred old circus photos and scrapbooks add to the entertainment of guests.

* * *

Mike Carey, boss painter with the big show has a den in the old home at Franklin, Pa., adorned with photos of parade wagons, baggage vans and trains that he has decorated in past years.

The number of miniature wagon builders is steadily increasing. As mantle pieces these models compare with anything in the miniature line. Some of the old band wagon models are especially pleasing to the eye.

* * *

Walter Scholl, the Chicago printer, can lay claim to one of the largest all around circus collections in America. It is about a tossup between himself and Hertzberg, of old San Antonio.

* * *

Milt. Robbins, side-show manager with Charles Sparks, has many mementos of the neat little 14 car circus his lamented father owned — Frank A. Robbins' All-Feature Circus.

* * *

Charles Bernard, the sage of Savannah,

recently celebrated his 72nd birthday, according to the *Billboard*. His historical column on "Circus" in the latter medium is widely read and enjoyed and we hope to read them for many years to come.

* * *

W. H. Woodcock, the young bull man at the Hall farm, Lancaster, Mo., advises that they are "down to the last twenty-five elephants."

* * *

Mrs. "Pop" Sweeney, widow of the equestrian director of the Wallace show, manages the Missinewa Country Club, near Peru, in the summer months. She, too, has many scrapbooks filled with interesting photos and programs, etc., of the old days on the road.



Collects Violins



Ralph H. Norton of Chicago, business man, trustee of the orchestral association and a violinist of no mean ability himself, has a collection of five old violins which he prizes highly. It was the desire of an amateur musician who loved violin music, to acquire a perfect instrument for his own use, that led Mr. Norton into starting his collection.

He started buying cheap and less important makes. Then, as better ones came to his notice, he traded or sold the cheaper ones for the better ones. At one time he had quite a large collection of violins but not half as valuable as the five that make up his present collection. The present collection consists of two Joseph Guarneri, two Stradivari's and one Montagnana, each of which has its history as violin connoisseurs know.

Stradivari and Guarneri violins are particularly rare. Antonio Stradivari made his last one when ninety-three years old and made only about a thousand in his life. The last one made by him in his ninety-third year, is one of the most costly in existence. It is not in Mr. Norton's collection but was on exhibition in Chicago recently. Stradivari and Guarneri violins were made entirely by hand, accounting for the few made, and their scarcity today. Compare this, with modern mass production, but do not attempt to compare the playing or tone quality of a mass production instrument with either of these old timers.

Mr. Norton's best, as far as condition is concerned, is one of the Guarneri's made in 1737. The other Guarneri dates from 1744.

The best of his Stradivari's was made in 1723 and once belonged to that famous German violinist, Joachim. The other is eight years younger and was made in 1715. Another not in his collection but made the same year, is said to have the finest tone of any violin in existence.

As to which is the best, that is a matter of choice. Some violinists are known as Stradivari players, others as Guarneri players. Mr. Norton prefers to play the 1723 Stradivari, believing its tone to be better than any violin he has ever heard. Tastes are different though and other prominent violinists and conductors have picked others from his collection, as their choice.

There are countless little things, hardly possible to explain that win the admiration and affections of master violinists to these instruments. Once they have played a Stradivari or Guarneri, they never are satisfied to play another kind again.

With only a few hundred known of these valuable violins in existence, and some of them being lost through fire and breakage yearly, Mr. Norton takes no chances but keeps his collection in a bank vault in Chicago. Here they are protected from all elements and yet are accessible for exhibition or comparison with fakes.

We, who do not know and understand music as well as we might and should, cannot understand Mr. Norton's collection or hobby. However, violinists and musicians can appreciate them for what they really are and with that Mr. Norton is satisfied. Besides, every one to their own taste, you have your hobby, I have mine, and Mr. Norton has his, violins.—George Bergman.

Prints

Lincoln Prints at Fair

By MARJORIE PETERS

ALARGE group of Lincoln political cartoons and broadsides are being exhibited by Mrs. Bess B. Dahlquist at The Wigwam, replica in the Lincoln group at the World's Fair of the convention hall in which Lincoln was nominated for the presidency.

The sarcastic slap-stick humor of Lincoln's time, tinged as it was with rancor and vindictiveness, little known to this generation, is graphically shown in these old prints whose subject matter is made up entirely of the drastic political issues in the struggle between north and south. Three of them, broad and a little ribald, are: "The Confederacy in Petticoats," with Jefferson Davis climbing over the fence; "The Capture of Jeff Davis," both of unknown publisher, "Jeff's Last Skedaddle," lithographed by the house of A. M. McLean. Another, in the same vein, fronting a popular song of the day, "That's what's the Matter with the Purps," shows Lincoln and Jeff Davis with dog bodies, each biting the leg of a slave.

One of the broadsides, without date or plate, but which is known to have been used in the Lincoln campaigns, bears his name in huge letters and after it a quotation that is startling today as coming from that era in American history.

"If the government contracted a debt with a certain amount of money in circulation and then contracted the money volume before the debt was paid, it is The Most Heinous Crime that a government could do against a People."

A pair of prints, lithographs of T. W. Strong, are of Colonel Ellsworth and of his avenger. Another pair are the war time cat lithographs of Currier and Ives, with Lincoln and Davis as cats, one with a black cat between them marked contraband whose foot steps flown onto Alabama, and the other, "The Great Remedy," with the bottle of Lincoln blackstrap, prepared by the Union company, Horace Greeley the agent, with directions "One dose immediately after the other." Alongside of these is the Cur-

rier and Ives colored "Great Banner of a Radical Democrat," showing General John A. Fremont for president against Lincoln, 1864.

These and the other war time cartoons and banners complete the decoration of The Wigwam, which is set about with huge streamers, replicas of the actual posters used in the Lincoln campaigns. These show Lincoln's head as the point of a skyrocket, "Lincoln the Comet of 1860," the GOP elephant with shoes on running across the blazing grass, "The Prairies on Fire for Lincoln," Douglas on a pig blind in one eye labelled "the Cincinnati platform."

There are two banners in the Wigwam that were actually carried in the campaigns between Hampden to Rock Island, Illinois. These are owned by C. E. Sikes, near Rock Island, and were loaned to Mrs. Dahlquist for A Century of Progress. One of them, yellowed and hanging from the rafters of the Wigwam, was used in 1868, in Grant's campaign, and only bears the words, "Remember Lincoln. Shall his murderers rule? Never." The other one, of particular interest to Chicago, used in the Lincoln campaign of 1864, carrying the denunciation, "A base lie, to the statement 'Every soldier in our army has been bought,'" which was written by William F. Storey, Chicago Times editor.

More fascinating in the group of prints are the various versions of Lincoln's assassination and death as shown by the publishers of the time, Currier and Ives, Bufford, and others unknown, varying greatly in detail and in the position of characters and in the weapon of the murderer. One of these, publisher unknown, shows Booth leaping the theatre box with a dripping knife in his hand. Alongside of these is a T. W. Strong print of the first meeting of Uncle Tom and Little Eva, the Blanchard version of the Emancipation Proclamation, and another by Charles Kimmel and Foster, seldom exhibited, of the shooting of Booth, the end of that particular tragic chapter of American history.

About Artists

It is not necessary to travel to the large art centers to find fine collections about art. Here and there from the hinterlands come local stories about art lovers and their collections which help perpetuate the history of art. Recently a writer in the *Dayton (Ohio) Daily News* told of a local collection belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Kathrens.

It seems that when Mr. Kathrens was a boy he was so imbued with art that he wished to make the production of the works of fine art his career. But fate made of him instead, a newspaper man and one of the foremost American advertisers. So as a compensation for art he collected everything he could find on two continents about art. He has now in his collection one hundred thousand plates, mounted with etchings, engravings, paintings and photographs which tell the history of three thousand dead and living artists and their works.

Under Whitewash

Valuable mural paintings, dating back to the fourteenth century, were discovered under coats of whitewash on the walls of Burton Latimer Church, near Kettering, England according to a report. They belong to the best period of English mural painting, and experts believe them to be works of a great master. The paintings are being restored.

Exiles Bring Art Treasures

Picture dealers of Amsterdam, Holland, have had the opportunity of buying masterpieces smuggled out of Germany by various persons forced to flee the country, most of them political exiles, says a recent press dispatch. A number of these pictures have gone on to London. One man who owned a factory employing more than a thousand workmen made his way into Holland with three pictures wrapped in a blanket under his arm and some jewelry in his pockets. The pictures included a Jan Steen which cost him \$50,000, and a tiny Rembrandt, for which he paid about \$22,000.

Famous Painting

"The first Thanksgiving in America" was painted by Jean Leon Gerome Ferris of Philadelphia. It is one of his series of more than seventy subjects from American history, housed in Congress Hall, Philadelphia, in a gallery built for that purpose in 1917 by the city of Philadelphia.

WANTED TO BUY

Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6. (Cash in advance.)

WANTED—RAILROAD PRINTS ADVERTISEMENTS of locomotive works picturing early engines. American town views prior to 1875. Early views of American colleges. Trotting horse prints by Currier & Ives. American engravings by Doolittle, Tiebout, Bennett, Revere, Tanner, Savage, Hill, Burges, Peale, and their contemporaries. Advise us about all Currier & Ives. THE OLD PRINT SHOP, INC., 160 Lexington Avenue, New York. tfc801

WANTED—Currier prints. Especially large folios; Hunting, Fishing, Railroad, Winter scenes, etc. Buying for private collector.—Garland Stephens, Wytheville, Va. n12003

WANTED—Currier and Ives prints, all subjects except heads. Must be in good condition and reasonable in price.—Mrs. G. W. Dobson, 1548 E. 61st St., Chicago. f12833

WANTED—Old Prints by Currier, Kellogg, Baillie, etc. Subjects: Temperance, Pugilism, Presidents, Pioneer. Also historical pictorial New Jersey items by any publisher.—Dwight D. Moore, 200 South Terrace, Boonton, N. J. jc34p

WANTED—Currier Prints and other old prints, especially Sporting, Hunting, Fishing, Pioneer, Winter, Railroads, Ships, Early West, Early History or City Views, Early Railroad Posters, Autograph Letters and Documents, Hand Bills, etc. State full title, publisher, date, size, exact condition and price.—J. E. Nevil, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. jc3484c

WANTED—Colored Currier & Ives, Pioneer, California views, ships. Write—M. Freeman, 111 N. Norton Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. n384

WANTED—Signed prints or photos of Buffalo Bill, Pawnee Bill or any well known western characters. What have you?—Chas. Elvers, 6110 Biltmore Ave., Baltimore, Md. d3001

WANTED—Photos or pictures of musical comedy or burlesque actresses from 1890 to 1915, such as Nina Farrington, Lillian Russell, Fanny Ward, Levy sisters, Frankie Bailey, Angeles sisters, Bonnie Magine, Irene Vera, etc. Send list and price to—Post Office Box No. 10, Wall St. Station, New York. d3881

WANTED—Large folio Currier & Ives prints, paperweights, colored historical flasks, thumbprint and star dew drop pressed glass, spatterware, lustre, small curly maple high boy, comb back Windsor, early mirrors, large hooked rugs.—W. Love, 501 Clara Av., St. Louis, Mo. s12084

SELLERS, DEALERS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times. (Cash in advance.)

CURRIER AND IVES, Horse Prints, bought and sold. Send stamp for price list of prints for sale.—Blanche Fowler Post, Peterboro, New Hampshire. o12633

N. CURRIER, Currier & Ives and other old American prints. Send stamp for new list.—N. E. Carter, Elkhorn, Wis. s12p

CURRIER & IVES and other old prints. Send a dime for large new price list.—Paul Voorhees, 432 Elm St., Reading, Pa. d3001

JAPANESE PRINTS, \$2.00 each. — M. A. Loose, 415 W. Los Feliz Blvd., Glendale, Calif. d355

ROCKS AND MINERALS



Coming

W. Scott Lewis, California collector and dealer, who has been spending the past few weeks on Mt. Shasta, and studying the effects of recent eruptions near Mt. Lassen, has promised to write of his finds, and an account also of the great explosion of 1915 and the spectacular eruption that produced interesting phenomena about the time of the American Revolution. This will appear in an early issue of HOBBIES.

Minerals at the Fair

Writing to the *Chicago Tribune* from Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, Chase S. Osborn, former governor of Michigan says: "The other day an inquirer asked through one of your columns where at the World's Fair one could find a collection of minerals, etc. The best collection by far is in the state building of Georgia."

A Boost for the Geologists

At a recent meeting of the International Geological Congress held in Washington Dr. Edward B. Mathews of Baltimore described geologists as holding the key to a nation's world power because they knew the secrets of locating resources of minerals and fuels. Geology in the last thirty years, he said, has progressed from merely studying the earth's past history to locating coal, oil and metal deposits for present day use. There is every evidence, he went on, that present day civilization, which is dependent on mineral resources, will last indefinitely because there is no indication that the resources will be exhausted anytime soon.

Gems About Gems

Diamonds were discovered in Kimberley by Dr. W. G. Atherstone, who identified as a diamond a pebble obtained from a child at a farm on the banks of the Orange river. There was a rush of prospectors to the district and mining began . . . A 1,000 pound beryl crystal, believed to be the largest in the world is housed at the Field

Museum, Chicago . . . Granite is a fine-formed rock which has been exposed to great heat and pressure.

Iowa Pearls

W. H. C. Elwell, McGregor, Ia., pearl merchant, recently shipped fifteen pounds of slugs and imperfect pearls taken from Mississippi river clams, caught by clammers of the MacGregor and Lansing facilities to a pearl dealer in Bombay, India. Elwell has made several such shipments to India and China in the past two years.

The pearls, it is said, are in demand by wealthy women in the Orient, to sew on dresses and ceremonial gowns. They are also for decorating scarfs and shawls. Wrist and neck ornaments and belts are adorned with them.

The smaller and less lustrous slugs are ground up and sold by chemists as a cure for eyes as they possess disinfecting qualities.

Another use made of the ground-up pearls by the Hindus and Chinese is to mix them with the betel nuts which the Orientals chew. There is alkali in the slugs and this helps to counteract the acid in the betel nuts and improves the chew.

The Amethyst

The basic chemical composition of the amethyst, as given by August Pohndorf, Jr., in *Nature Magazine*, is the same as that of quartz and common sand—silicon dioxide. To this Nature has added small amounts of manganese, which supplies the shade. It is as hard as crystal, about seven on the lapidary's scale, and weighs between 2.6 and 2.7 times as much as water.

Amethyst shades vary from deep purple to a bluish and reddish-violet, depending upon the way they are cut. The stones occur in six-sided prisms that are pointed on the top. The crystals are usually white or light colored at the base with a gradual deepening of the shade toward the apex. The finest gems are cut from the top, and of course command the highest prices. The remainder, in addition to its less attractive hue, may have a streaked or veiled appearance.

The chief source of this fine jewel used to be Russia, and the highest grades were given the name of Siberian amethyst. Now, however, Uruguay supplies beautiful stones which, however, may lack in daytime the hard appearance of the Siberian gems. Amethysts from Minas Geraes and Bahia in Brazil are ordinarily less deeply discovered in the United States in Montana, Colorado, Virginia, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Maine.

Marie Antoinette Gems

When Don Jaime de Bourbon, pretender to the throne of Spain died, his fortune consisted of a number of beautiful chateaux and improved farming property and some very gorgeous jewels. Among these last was a necklace of forty-five beautiful diamonds given by the city of Paris to Marie Antoinette, princess of Austria-Lorraine, on the occasion of her marriage to Louis XVI, King of France. This necklace, so history goes, was the reason for the public beating administered to the Countess de la Motte, a beautiful adventuress who was stripped in the Place de la Bastille by the public executioner and whipped by order of the queen.

The queen's anger was due to the fact that the countess had conspired with the Duc de Rohan and some jewelers to persuade the queen to buy another necklace. The story got about that the duke, who was in love with Marie Antoinette, was going to give the queen this necklace, a circumstance that led to the belief that the king's consort had been too friendly with the duke. For all this the countess was held responsible and punished in the fashion of that time.

Successful Woman Lapidarist

Among the successful women lapidarists is Ethel Buck who owns her own shop in Los Angeles. It was chance that took Ethel Buck into a jewelry store about twenty years looking for a job and getting it. Her job gave her occasion to work with stones and in a short time she became intensely interested in the subject. Today she has built up her own business and has four persons working for her. For a long time, she says, there was a run on moonstones, and day after day the staff did nothing but cut and polish moonstones. Agates, desert Jasper, lava glass, and petrified woods are now great favorites she says.

Artist-Hobbyist



Frank King

Mr. King sketched each of the department headings which appear each month in HOBBIES. Baseball and cartooning were his first hobbies, but since becoming affiliated with HOBBIES and reading the collectors' comments in The Around the Mound Department of the Indian Relic section he has become a collector of Indian relics.

SECOND ANNUAL HOBBY SHOW

Sherman Hotel - Chicago

DECEMBER 2-7

ROCKS and MINERALS

Wanted to Buy: Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times. Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors. No checking copies furnished for classified. Cash must accompany order.

BEAUTIFUL crystallized mineral specimens of the famous "Tri-State District," including the Joplin, Mo., Galena, Kans., Picher, Okla. area. Send post card for free catalogue with picture of many different formations. Bulk ores, calamine, galena, sphalerite, marcasite, calcite and dolomite.—Boodies Mineral Specimens, Box 331, Galena, Kans. ap12001

TOURMALINE—Send 5c in stamps for beautiful terminated Tourmaline crystal from world famous California gem mine.—John M. Grieger, 405 Ninita Parkway, Pasadena, Calif. d3p

WESTERN MINERALS and rocks for sale or exchange for desirable material not in my collection: Actinolite, Amblygonite, Andalusite, Borax, Chalcopyrite, Chrysocolla, Crestmoreite, Diopside, Dumortierite, Epsomite, Geyserite, Lepidolite, Montmorillonite, Milk Opal, Jaspers, Chaledony, Floatstone, Creolite, Tincalconite, Black Tourmaline, Vesuvianite and many others.—W. Scott Lewis, 2500 Beachwood Drive, Hollywood, Calif. ja120021

BEAUTIFUL POLISHED PIECES—Washington Petrified Wood. Wide range of colors and types. Will add beauty and interest to any collection. Price range 50 cents to \$5.00. Satisfaction always or your money back. — Chas Simpson, Quincy, Wash. au12468

∴ Curios ∴

Trailing a Giant Meteorite

The giant meteorite which fell in Siberia in 1908 has been of considerable interest to meteorite collectors, for it is believed the largest in existence. It is related that it shot down from the sky at seven o'clock on a clear June morning, falling with terrific force. As it fell it made a fiery glow in the heavens and was accompanied by a thunder like noise that could be heard within a radius of several miles. From its fall there was an apparent land shock felt throughout the whole northern part of the Old World. Horses and persons a hundred miles away were reported to be knocked down by the jar. As the giant fell it scattered a great mass of silvery dust over all western Siberia and Europe. Nothing like this had ever been reported before.

In 1927 a party of scientists went to the spot where the meteorite fell and reported that for a radius of dozens of kilometers all the trees had been hurled down and lay on the ground, all with their tops away from the center of the fall. The diameter of the circular area of fallen trees was at least fifty kilometers, and the roots of the shelled trees had been torn up and hurled away. The area within a radius of about twenty kilometers from the center of the fall, bore traces of scorching by heat of very high temperature from above, which was apparently responsible for cracks in the trees.



Sunken Treasure



From an old clipping we read:

To recover more than \$3,000,000 in gold, part of the fortune of Oom Paul Kruger, once president of the Transvaal, which is believed to be cemented in the hold of the bark Dorothea, sunk on Tenedos reef off the coast of Zululand, is one of the projects which may be revived as a result of improvement in the science of salvaging sunken ships.

The Dorothea is named among the list of wrecks of eight treasure ships off the African coast which are regarded by one leading expert as most likely for salvage.

It is believed that Kruger's fortune still lies in the bottom of the Dorothea among the jagged rocks of Tenedos reef. Some

years ago a syndicate was organized to attempt its recovery, but a government steamer failed to salvage it. Capt. A. P. Gardiner has found thirty-eight hulls of sunken vessels off the coast of South Africa and believes that one-quarter of them may be redeemed. Some of them are more than one hundred years old. Eight of the ships selected as susceptible of salvage contain cargoes of gold and silver valued at millions.

A second list of ships luring treasure hunters to the African coast includes seven wrecked in 1802, among them being H. M. C. Candos with \$200,000 in gold coin, and the troop ship Addison with \$100,000. Others carried copper, a hold full of ivory, or silver ingots. Ten other vessels lost between 1737 and 1893 have been found along the African sands with the following wealth:

Five thousand bars of silver and copper, thirty boxes of gold and silver, 3,700 bars of silver, 200 tons of copper, 4,500 bars of copper, 4,500 bars of tin, 1,100 silver and copper bars, 1,250 bars of silver, 250 bars of tin, and other big tin cargoes.



Caesar's Best Likeness Found



After careful study the German Archaeological Institute has pronounced the Roman bust found near Catania, Italy, a likeness of Julius Caesar. It has been resting on a shelf in the library of Acireale, not far from Catani, for more than 200 years. No one knew whom it represented, but now the German savants declare it to be the most lifelike of all the images of Caesar that exist.



Arnold Curio



A large section of Benedict Arnold's flagship, the Royal Savage, was recently received by George O. Slingerland, superintendent of the Saratoga, N. Y., battlefield. The relic was presented by Jesse Rock, of Plattsburgh, N. Y., who salvaged it from Lake Champlain about 30 years ago. It was one of a fleet with which the great leader, who subsequently turned traitor, hoped to prevent the British from advancing up the lake.

Find Japanese Floats

One of the finest curio collections on the Oregon coast is said to be in the Iron Kettle at Waldport.

Among collections is numbered an interesting array of Japanese floats, some of them six and three-quarter inches in circumference to fifty-four inches. They are of many shapes and colors.

The floats usually are broken off Japanese fishing nets during storms and are carried by the Japan current on the average two-year journey to the Pacific coast. Some have barnacles and some an unbelievable amount of water which has seeped through the porous glass during the distant trek.

700 Varieties

Most of us can identify oak, mahogany, walnut, or cherry when it comes to wood but few of us have seen 700 varieties to say nothing of being able to identify them. Dr. S. T. Millard, Topeka, Kansas, not only knows about that many but actually has 700 specimens in the form of small slabs, These he keeps filed in card filing cases according to the kind of wood. Each specimen carries the botanical name, and the country from which the wood comes. The collection is said to include such specimens as gopher wood, which is thought to be identical to that out of which Noah built his ark. One of the pieces is snakewood which the Doctor says is so hard that it catches fire when sawed. We learn from the story in the *Topeka Daily Capital* that Mr. Millard's hobby of collecting woods is comparatively inexpensive since ambassadors are generous in giving their services and have obtained the woods for the advertisement for their countries.

Gift for Alma Mater

Warren Knaus, editor of the *McPherson (Kan.) Democrat-Opinion*, is one of the best known entomologists in the United States, and has made a remarkable collection of beetles which he will give to Kansas University, his alma mater.

The bronze memorial plate on "Buffalo Bill" Cody's grave, on top of Lookout Mountain, near Denver, was stolen recently. The tablet was valued at \$35.

A Bell Foreman

The "bell mare" is supposed to be the lead mare of the herd is she not? Well, Oklahoma has a bell Foreman, whether or not he is the leader of bell collectors as his name and hobby indicate. But it is probably safe to say that Grant Foreman is the leader of bell collectors in his state, at least. Mr. Foreman, whose home is at Muskogee, is well known as a historian and traveler. Aside from his other and varied activities, he has found time to amass a remarkable collection of bells from the corners of the earth. He has an elephant bell from India, a temple bell from Sumatra, a buffalo bell from Java, and Sunday bells from China, Egypt and other far places. As a collector of bells it can be said that Mr. Foreman's hobby has a "true ring."

Talking It Up

HOBBIES:

"August Hobbies was a masterpiece. The best yet, and that is saying much. I am mentioning Hobbies to practically every visitor who visits my place in North Woodstock, and it is surprising how very few have not heard. The editorial page is a joy. The text is all that could be desired. It will be a sad commentary on human nature if every subscriber doesn't really boost. Power to ye!"—Shiff, North Woodstock, N. H.

CURIO MART

Wanted to Buy: Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times. Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors. No checking copies furnished for classified. Cash must accompany order.

CURIOS, minerals, coins, stamps, antiques, books, bills, gem stones, beadwork, sea shells, mounted sea animals, butterflies, moths. Catalogue free.—June Lemley, Northbranch, Kans. jle12285

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IDENTIFY YOURSELF
Mention Hobbies when replying
to advertisements.

Autographs

Autographs Lead to Understanding of Men and Eras



EVERY collector has his or her own pet ideas about collecting. Many are content with signatures, and there is no doubt but that a fine collection of these is something desired by many. But Alan Devoe in the *New York Sun* has another theory. He says it consists not in paying thousands of dollars for a certain signature merely because there are only eight such signatures in the world. He continues, that is a hobby artificially created, and endowed with arbitrary standards of value, for the pastime of the wealthy. Nor does collecting mean leaping on lecture-platforms and beseeching Admiral Byrd or Samuel Seabury or De Wolf Hopper to sign a program, a card or a book. Such practice is no doubt a harmless and moderately inoffensive infantilism, but it is not real collecting. Last: collecting does not mean asking every one in one's circle, from father and mother down to the janitor, to write, laboriously and reluctantly, bits of verse and heavy witticisms in one of those little blank-books labeled "Autographs" which are bought at the stationery store.

"The kind of autograph collecting which lifts the pursuit above the class of simple hobbies and makes it at once fascinating and valuable consists in seeking out and acquiring unpublished letters, manuscripts, diaries and similar property, which throw intimate light on the lives of the great, or, on occasion, reveal new phases in history or conjure pictures of times gone by. Rarities, merely because they are rarities, are not sought; neither are the inconsequential scrawls of popular figures of the day who will be forgotten a decade hence. The real collector seeks to find new chapters in the past, to add to existent biographical knowledge of the great, to make history, in short, living, vivid and intimate.

"This is my principle in collecting, and it leads me to acquire not only letters of celebrities but also curios related to them and to their era—scrapbooks, journals, old newspapers and early playbills. Illustrating

this monograph is a reproduction of the Ford's Theater program the night Abraham Lincoln was assassinated. The original lies on my desk as I write. That Lincoln was assassinated in a certain place at a certain time is history, dull, unenlivened. But how vivid the tragic event becomes with the acquisition of this old program, handled in Ford's Theater the night of his death and preserved ever since as a link between 1865 and 1931.

"I turn to my files. Here is the original manuscript-journal of a voyage down the Mississippi in the fifties; in its pages the American scene of that day lives as no history-book can make it live. Here is a bundle of letters written by Lucy Larcom, an almost forgotten American poetess; intimately they tell of her daily life, her religious struggles, her writing, her friends—of the thousand things that transform her from a lifeless character entombed in encyclopedias to a real and living woman. This is autograph collecting.

"Alexander Pope? Such a dim and distant figure in the past; a name for schoolboys to memorize and scholars to write books about. But here is his signature on the reverse of a royalty-check, and the ancient woodcut with which it is framed becomes suddenly alive. An autograph has exhumed and revived him.

"And in this packet here? Not letters of a celebrity, nor even of a neo-celebrity. Simply a few hundred love letters from a lady to a gentleman in the middle of the past century. But what a mirror. Here, in casual references, are the ingredients to build a complete picture of the day, its fashions and its modes of life.

"Here, in another file, are celebrities in informal mood—Ambrose Bierce writing to his dentist, Alfred Noyes haggling about the price for a poem, Oscar Wilde nurturing a new amour, Horace Greeley battling a printer, Algernon Swinburne writing an atrocious poem on a flyleaf. This, in my conception, is collecting as it should be."

—Alan Devoe in *The New York Sun*.

A Lincoln Letter

A. C. Roessler, of East Orange, N. J., tells of a letter entirely in Lincoln's handwriting that has turned up in that city. Written on a piece of yellow paper about 6" x 4", dated 1858, it tells of trailing Senator Douglas, Lincoln's political opponent.

Shortly after this letter was written Lincoln made his famous speech, "A House Divided Against Itself," and "A Nation Cannot be Half Slave, Half Free."

The Old Family Album

The signatures of five American presidents, twenty Civil War generals, four ambassadors to the United States and more than 150 other notables of the middle nineteenth century are contained in an old, red-leather autograph book that sold in an antique shop at Keokuk, Ia., recently.

Among the president's whose names appear in the album are Lincoln, Grant, Van Buren, Hayes and Johnson. In addition to Grant, the signatures of Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Rosecrans, Hooker, Thomas, Buell and thirteen others appear. The book is signed by ambassadors from Brazil, Spain, Great Britain and France.

Found among the pages of the old book was a note, written on the end of a torn envelope by President Lincoln. It reads: "Can anything be done for this lady, a friend of Marshall Lemon? I don't see how there can be. (Signed) A. Lincoln." The note was dated March, 1861.

The former owner of the autograph album was General W. W. Belknap, Iowa's soldier-statesman of the Civil War period and post-bellum days. Miss Bertha Wolcott, niece of Gen. Belknap and his heir, left the book here when she moved away and workmen discovered it in the old Belknap home a short time ago when they were razing the dwelling.

More Anent Kipling

Several HOBBIES readers have reported on how they procured Kipling's autograph. O. G. Guttry, Kansas collector, contributes his bit of experience. To get his signature he says he put two cards in a letter asking for Kipling's autograph. At the close of the letter was a note of thanks. In the same envelope Mr. Guttry included a self addressed, stamped envelope. Back came Mr. Kipling's signature. Mr. Guttry adds that among the 160 letters which he has written for autographs only five have failed to comply with the request.

AUTOGRAPHS

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SECOND ANNUAL HOBBY SHOW

Sherman Hotel - Chicago

DECEMBER 2-7

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J. MOORE

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THREE AUTOGRAPHS, over 100 years old,
\$1; 5 nearly 100 years, \$1.—Roy Vail, Warwick,
N. Y. d6402

BARGAINS in autographs. Lists free.—James
Rooney, 101-25 115th Street, Richmond Hill,
Long Island. o157

Autographed Manuscripts

As I am collecting along different lines I want to close up these items and will sell them at what I paid for them at public auction:

Oregon. Collection of about 50 A.L.S.,
L.S., etc of Territorial and State Governors,
and U. S. Senators from Oregon,
Various dates 1848-1902 \$8.50

Michigan Territory. Daniel S. Bacon,
A.L.S., 3 pp., 4to., Detroit, March 2,
1834. To Stephen Vickery, at Bronson,
(Now Kalamazoo). Franked by John
Stockton, postmaster at Mt. Clemens,
Mich. \$3.50

Old Time Table of 1876. 248 pages. Official
Time Tables of the Railway and
Steam Navigation Lines of the U. S.
and Canada. Issued by the National
Railways Publication Company ... \$6.00

Hamilton, Alexander. L.S., 1p., 4to.
Treasury Department, December 5,
1789 \$12.50

Morris, Robert Hunter. Governor of
Pennsylvania. D. S., 1p., folio. Feb. 20,
1755. With large pendant seal. Grant
of land from William Penn's sons. \$4.50

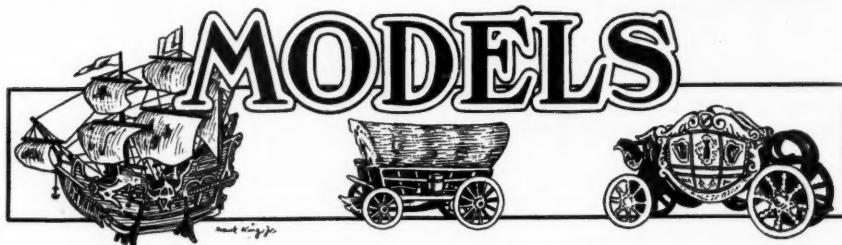
Rutledge, Edward. Autograph document
signed \$4.50

Michigan Territory. Lucius Lyon. Terri-
torial Representative in Congress.
A.L.S., 2 pp., 4to. Franked. Wash-
ington, May 29, 1834 \$2.75

O. C. LIGHTNER, Publisher

HOBBIES

2810 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.



"Onie" Williams, golf professional at Portage, Wisconsin, has placed a birdhouse at practically every tee on the golf course at the Swan Lake Country Club near Portage. He says that his birdhouse building hobby began twenty years ago when he happened to see a birdhouse that fascinated him. He went home and used his own home as a model, a three-storied affair, and soon had his first birdhouse. The reproduction of his home in model lead to the building of others and finally he had a collection that would dress up the tees at the country club. This hobby has lead to two others—woodworking skill acquired in building quarters for birds has been used to try other kinds of carpentry and cabinet-making, and hikes into the woods to study birds have brought him a collection of about 500 Indian arrowheads and other Indian relics.

The hobby of Harry Horn, of Hunnewell, Mo., is a very unusual one. He carves miniature portraits of noted people on common buckeyes such as grow in the woods from Maine to California, and has acquired quite a collection of these odd and clever carvings. He uses a pen knife in executing his work.

The wooden model of the famous city hall of Stockholm, Sweden, designed by Roger Ostberg, is attracting the attention of architects who visit the World's Fair. It is in the Swedish pavilion and was made by Aron Sandberg, sculptor. The building was voted the gold medal of the American Institute of Architects this year.

An example of what can be done with a little time, patience and a pocket knife

was pointed out by a Little Rock, Ark., paper recently in telling of the hobby of one J. C. Twiss of that region. Mr. Twiss, who is unemployed, is raising chickens and cultivating a garden on his place. He has never studied art or sculpture, he said, but as a hobby adopted wood carving to pass the time away. Using blocks of gum and white pine wood, he was surprised to find himself adept at whittling out figures of birds, animals and humans. So he set about to experiment and improve on his newly found hobby. He now has a small workshop in the basement of his home, using flat varnish and a little paint to color his figures. The odd fact concerning his work is that he never knows, when he starts whittling on a block of wood, what the work will turn out to be. As he explained it, "If the face looks like an Indian, the figure becomes an Indian, and if it looks like an animal, an animal it is."

It is said that M. A. Glover, of Liverpool, England, died of a broken heart, when he failed to obtain a ship model he had wanted dearly to add to his collection. Mr. Glover was one of the unique characters among English collectors, having sent circulars and advertisements all over the United States and Europe seeking reproductions of ships in any form, and assuring his readers that he "had nothing for sale," but would return objects consigned to him if he did not want them, "carriage paid in an honorable and businesslike way."

When he died his collection was bought intact by Gobel Ziener of Glendale, California. It included 400 ship models, approximately the same number of ship paintings, 10,000 water colors and prints, several figureheads, and a large library on nautical subjects.

Working for a period of more than three months, a razor blade his only tool, Louis Bello, a young Spanish musician, completed a model carved of the White House at Washington from wood. The model is forty inches long and eighteen inches high and perfect in detail.

SECOND ANNUAL HOBBY SHOW

Sherman Hotel - Chicago

DECEMBER 2-7

Locomotives and Steamboats

Steamboat Pictures

By RAYMOND J. WALKER

GHE collecting of paintings, prints, photographs, and sketches of steamboats is an interesting hobby. Recently the writer had the privilege of viewing an excellent collection along this line. Among the sketches in the collection was one of the "Perseverance" started by John Fitch in 1790 but never completed. Another sketch gave the details of Samuel Morey's paddle-wheel boat, which made a trip from Hartford to New York in 1794. This was the first steam vessel to navigate the waters of Long Island Sound at a speed of five knots per hour. Still another sketch outlined Elijah Ormsbee's duck-foot paddle boat built at Windsor's Cove on Narragansett Bay in 1792 which made three knots an hour with its atmospheric engine.

Among the earlier prints is one of the "Charlotte Dundas" the first successful European steamboat. This vessel powered with a Watt engine was completed in 1802. She towed two barges against a head-wind on the Forth Canal at a speed of over three miles per hour but the wake injured the canal banks.

All the vessels mentioned in this article are represented in the collection. Robert Fulton's "Clermont" was launched in 1807 and made a trip from New York to Albany in 32 hours and proved the steamboat to be more than an experiment.

Colonel John Stevens of Hoboken, N. J., had built two steamboats before the "Clermont" was launched and his "Phoenix" also completed in 1807, made the first venture into the Atlantic Ocean when it moved under its own power from New York to Philadelphia during a strong gale in June, 1808. The captain of the "Phoenix" was E. S. Bunker who has commanded the "Clermont" on its trial trip. He was also the first steamboat skipper to make regular runs on Long Island Sound in the steamboats "Fulton" and "Connecticut."

The first steam vessel built by Fulton for the United States Navy was the "Demologos" or the "Fulton the First." Other steam war vessels in the collection include Ericsson's "Monitor" whose famous victory over the "Merrimac" doomed the unarmored vessel for purposes of warfare. The "Huas-

ca" built at Birkenhead, England, in 1864-65 by Messrs. Laird Brothers, of "Alabama" fame, was a low-freeboard, single-turret ram. Built for the Peruvian Navy. This vessel, in the hands of rebels, engaged the British unarmored vessel "Shah" and her consort the "Amethyst" off the Bay of Ylo, on May 29, 1877, and had her guns been as effective as her armor the British would have been beaten. After the battle the "Huascar" became the talk of the time and the British Admiralty were forced to approve of armored vessels for their navy. The "Huascar" was captured by the Chilean Navy on October 8, 1879 when she engaged the ironclads "Blanco Encalado" and "Almirante Cochrane" in a sea battle off Mejillones de Bolivia. These ironclads are all represented in the collection as are the ill-fated "Princeton" which was the scene of a gun explosion on the "Potomac" which killed a number of American statesmen; the battleship "Maine," the mystery of the destruction of which is still subject for argument since that fatal night in 1898 and many others.

But the earlier paddle-wheel boats of the rivers are the real prizes of the collection. These include pictures of the "Knickerbocker," built by John Englis at Brooklyn in 1843. This vessel had the same engine as the "DeWitt Clinton," an earlier steamboat. The "Knickerbocker" helped build the fortune of Daniel Drew and remained on the Hudson until 1862 when she was purchased by the government for war service.

The "Rip Van Winkle" built by George Collyer at New York in 1845 for Albany day service later became a tramp on several routes and ended her career in 1872 when she ran against the railroad bridge at Albany.

The "Mary Powell" built in 1860 by Michael S. Allison of Jersey City for Captain Absalom Anderson of Kingston, was perhaps the best known Hudson River boat with the exception of the "Clermont." After over three score years of service she was broken up at Kingston in 1923.

The "Norwich," built in 1836 by Lawrence & Sneden for the New York & Nor-

wich Steamboat Co., ran for more than eighty years. She was broken up at Port Ewen in 1923.

The oldest Hudson River boat is the "Robert A. Snyder" built as the "Ansonia" in 1848 to run from New York to Derby, Conn., she later entered the river service as the "Ulster" and was rebuilt in 1920 and given her present name which little resembles the original as does her present appearance.

An early steamboat on the Great Lake was the "Walk-in-the-Water" built at Black Rock, now Buffalo, by Noah Brown in 1818. She ran between Black Rock and Detroit and was wrecked near her home port in November, 1821.

The whaler "Charles Morgan," the last of her kind now fitted out as a museum on the Green estates near New Bedford, Mass., although a sailing vessel, was named for the founder of the Morgan Line, the man who owned the "Columbia," the first steamer to navigate the waters of the Gulf of Mexico in 1835.

Early vessels around New York harbor were the "Red Jacket" piloted by Captain Jacob Braisted on the Kill Von Kull in the late '60s and the "Hazel Kirke" earlier known as the "Peter Corey" which took out fishing parties in the '70s.

The nom de plume of Samuel Clemens was adopted from his steamboat experience on the Mississippi. "Mark Twain" being the leads-man's call for a sounding of two fathoms. On this great river steamed the

packet "Effie Afton," which fourteen days after the opening of the first bridge across the river at Davenport, Iowa, in 1856, rammed the bridge, upset her galley stove, burned herself up, and set fire to a span of the bridge. Abraham Lincoln represented the railroad in the lawsuit which followed.

Then there was the "Robert E. Lee," built in 1866, who beat the "Natchez" in the race from New Orleans to St. Louis which commenced on June 30, 1870.

Many other steamboats are represented in this collection but we have only space for a few more. The "Harriet Lane," named for the niece of President James Buchanan, was a revenue steamer that saw service in the Civil War at New Orleans and Mobile Bay and was later captured by the Confederate forces at Galveston.

The "Bear of Oakland" recently commissioned at the Boston Navy Yard to take Admiral Byrd to the Antarctic was formerly the Coast Guard cutter "Bear" that for nearly fifty years made annual cruises to Alaskan waters. She first saw service in the seal fisheries of the Atlantic having been built at Greenock, Scotland, for that service.

The collecting of steamboat pictures has even a wider historic interest than the collecting of locomotive and fire-engine pictures and such a collection is much easier to assemble for the older vessels have often been painted, reproduced in lithographs, or sketched from original paintings by artists who have a hobby for things nautical.



Fine Collection at Famous Bridal Shrine



JUST as many couples of all creeds go to the Little Church Around the Corner in New York City, that they may be joined together, many also go to Mission Inn, Riverside, Calif., for the same purpose. Perhaps collecting is farthest from their romantic minds when they arrive at the Signature Room of this famous hostelry. Here in this room the signing of wedding certificates is done by brides and grooms, who are married in the lovely St. Francis Chapel nearby. Nevertheless, this room contains treasures which have been collected and brought from all over the world to lend romance and enhancement to the sacred spot.

The walls of the Signature Room are draped with blue damask, giving the Moorish style with motifs of star and cross. The ceiling is painted in fascinating combinations of red, blue, gold and touches of green. The kappa shell star lighting fixtures from the Philippines harmonize

with the Moorish designs. Two polychrome cherub brackets are on each side of the main doorway, and are in keeping with the bridal note of the room.

Behind blue curtains are recessed cabinets, which hold various treasures. One cabinet is devoted to things pertaining to St. Francis of Assisi, Italy, renowned as a lover and protector of birds. St. Francis was for many years the patron Saint of Mission Inn. One picture is a reproduction of an old Italian painting, showing the marriage of St. Francis to the three maidens, Poverty, Chastity and Obedience, who stand demurely before him, and who are again seen in the upper part of the picture floating heavenward. A much worn altar bell is from the church of Santa Maria degli Angeli at Portiuncula, built over the hut in which St. Francis lived. There are rose leaves from the bushes, which grew outside this hut, about which is the following interesting legend. "St.

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Relics pertaining to the life of St. Francis in the Signature Room, Mission Inn, Riverside, Calif.

Francis, shivering in his cell in the depths of winter, was tempted by a demon who whispered to him suggestions of ease and luxury. He repelled the temptation by going out and rolling himself in the snow on a heap of thorns. From the thorns, sprinkled with his blood, sprang roses of Paradise, which he offered up to Christ and the Madonna."

Several of the pictures show the Saint with birds and animals. One is a framed reproduction of the famous fresco by Giotto, showing St. Francis preaching to the birds, the original of which is in the church at Assisi. There are crosses, medals and rosaries from the "Sacred Convent of St. Francis" on the hills of Assisi. A hand-wrought iron candlestick fashioned after the likeness of St. Francis is the work of an Italian iron smith of Assisi, who uses antique designs for his modern craftsmanship.

In a nearby case is a set of eighteenth century French priest vestments of flowered silk brocade embroidered in gold and colors.

In the adjoining cabinet is a beautiful gold plated Italian household shrine of the seventeenth century, profusely ornamented with coral. It resembles a Renaissance doorway in design with twisted columns of real coral.

Other priest vestments of rich gold cloth are wonderful examples of eighteenth century Spanish needlewoork. The dalmatic,



Madonna and Child Statue by Anton Lang, and other relics brought from various parts of the world to Mission Inn.



Relics pertaining to the life of St. Francis in the Signature Room, Mission Inn, Riverside, Calif.

stoles and maniple are part of the set of vestments which belong with the gold altar in the St. Francis Chapel. The altar and vestments are from the Chapel of the Marquis de Rayas, head of that family in the early part of the eighteenth century in Guanajuato, Mexico, famous for its silver mines of great wealth belonging to this noble family.

The antique processional staff of gilt carved wood has at its top quaint figures of St. Peter and St. Andrew. The ivory figure of St. Michael stands on a dragon with mermaid tail. It is from Spain and over two hundred years old, and still has traces of colors and gilt on its surface.

The madonna and child in the adjoining case has special interest as it was carved by Anton Lang, for so many years the Christus of the Passion Play at Oberammergau. Against her head as the background of the case is a very lovely humeral benediction veil, a part of the gold cloth vestments of the Rayas chapel. The monogram IHS with radiating rays and encircling floral wreath is embroidered in gold thread. The gold cloth vestment hanging below the madonna is a chasuble adorned with a wonderfully embroidered Agnus Dei, the Lamb of God, in silver and gold thread. The angel figures bearing candles are of

gilt carved wood made over two hundred years ago in Spain.

The treasure of the last remaining case is an original copy in vellum covers of the very rare first edition of Palou's Life of Junipero Serra (1713-1784), the founder of the Franciscan missions of California, and printed in Mexico City in 1787. It contains a plate of Fray Serra preaching to the Indians and a map. It is of course in Spanish. The translation of the title page is as follows: "Historical narrative of the Life and Apostolic Works of the Venerable Father, Fray Junipero Serra, and of the Missions he established in Septentrional California and new establishments of Monterey, written by R.P.L. Fr. Francisco Palou, actual Guardian of the Apostolic College of San Fernando of Mexico City and Disciple of the Venerable Founder, written to his holy province of the regular observance of our Rev. Father S.P.S. Francisco of the Island of Mallorca at the expense of Don Miguel Gonzalez Calderon. Printed Mexico on the Press of Don Felipe de Zunigay Ontiveros, Calle del Espiritu Santo, Ano 1787." Near the book are two old bronze scones from the Franciscan convent of Santa Cruz at Queretaro, Mexico, where Junipero Serra was Guardian before becoming President of the California missions in 1768.

The twelve paintings on glass of the apostles are from a Mexican chapel and over one hundred years old. They are in handmade frames and each bears the name of the apostle in gilt and black letters. The Spanish silver alms basin is inscribed "Our Lady of Pity." From the center of the bowl rises a medallion of lovely workmanship, showing the madonna and child in a circle surmounted by a cross. The basin is dated 1802 and also 1840 as restored. The embroidered square below is eighteenth century Spanish needlework and showing Mary crowned as Queen of Heaven, holding the Christ child on one arm, and a rosary in the other. The antique copper basin at the bottom of the case shows much wear and is inscribed "Corporales y Berifreadores Maria Ynes y Almaras." It belonged to a Mother Superior of a convent of Santa Clara two hundred years ago in Mexico. In it the nuns washed the altar cloths. The brown Franciscan banner at the top of the cabinet has an embroidered coat of arms of the Franciscans and a rose of St. Francis.

Mirrored wall panels and a pair of interesting old mirrors from Mexico reflect the passing bridal parties. Two lovely vases of French porcelain are of the predominating blue tone of the room. They are adorned with chubby cherubs and each has a pastoral scene showing adoring couples.

The ebony table inlaid with mother of pearl is reminiscent of a famous love affair of Lola Montez, the internationally known Irish Spanish dancer of nearly one hundred years ago. She was a potent force in the court life of Bavaria, and King Ludwig I, over whom she exercised great influence, made her a present of a beautiful set of drawing room furniture, of which this table is a piece. Other handsome pieces of console tables with mirrors and chairs and couch are in the Spanish Art Gallery, adjoining the Room of the Signatures. On account of the liberal views of Lola Montez, King Ludwig lost his throne. She lived in most of the courts of Europe during her colorful career. She was the friend of kings and statesmen, but died in obscurity in New York in 1861.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED
BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF

AUGUST 24, 1912.
Of HOBBIES, published monthly at Chicago
for October 1, 1933.

State of Illinois.

County of Cook,ss.

Before me a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared O. C. LIGHTNER, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of HOBBIES, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912 embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing director, and business managers are:

Publisher, LIGHTNER PUBLISHING CORP.,
2810 So. Michigan Ave.

Editor, O. C. LIGHTNER, 2810 So. Michigan Ave.

Business Manager, O. C. LIGHTNER, 2810 So. Michigan Ave.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

LIGHTNER PUBLISHING CORP., 2810 So. Michigan Ave.

O. C. LIGHTNER, 2810 So. Michigan Ave.

M. C. LIGHTNER, Wichita, Kans.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None.

O. C. LIGHTNER, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of September 21, 1933.

(Seal) W. D. MOSLEY, Notary Public
(My commission expires July 24, 1936.)

Stamp Collectors' Department

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 RUTHERFORD STAMP CLUB

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 Chicago, Illinois

News of the Month



A postal card dated and mailed at Poplar Bluff, Mo., twenty-three years ago has recently been delivered to Walter Marshall, Veedersburg, Ind. The card was in perfect condition and the message, written in pencil was legible. Query.—Did some one put this in another suit of clothes and forget all about it?

• • •
 Ere this issue reaches its readers, Admiral Byrd expects to be off on another trip to the South Pole for a sojourn of two years in the Antarctic. In a letter to the explorer President Roosevelt asks for a cover, "When you re-establish the post office at Little America be sure to send me a letter for my stamp collection," he wrote. Perhaps, many other collectors will soon be making some such provisions from this remote outpost.

• • •
 The little town of Roosevelt in Nassau County, New York, can thank stamp collectors and Mr. Roosevelt for its fame. Ever since Mr. Roosevelt's election, stamp collectors have been sending stamped and self-addressed envelopes to be mailed from this point. Lately with newspaper and magazine publicity the Nassau post office has been doing a landoffice business.

• • •
 A five-cent stamp to honor General Kosciuszko, Polish hero of the American Revolution, and commemorating his naturalization as an American citizen, will make its appearance at Chicago, Boston, Detroit, St. Louis and Buffalo on October 13, and a week later in other parts of the country.

• • •
 The Graf Zeppelin is scheduled to make a flight from Friedrichshafen to Chicago, and

the Century of Progress Exposition, via South America, during the latter part of this month. To honor this event, an air mail stamp of 50 cent denomination will be issued. The stamps according to announcements at this writing are to be placed on sale in New York City, October 2, and as soon as possible thereafter at Chicago, Miami, and Akron. One stamp will carry a letter of not more than one-half ounce in weight on the Graf Zeppelin, from any of its ports of call to any destination. The stops scheduled at this writing are Miami, Akron, and Chicago. Return to Germany will be direct from Chicago and the Zeppelin stamps will be of sufficient value to carry letters across the Atlantic to Europe.

• • •
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The price for any single Catalogue is \$1.00. For the whole series it is \$5.00. Subscriptions must be sent in U. S. currency or in Money Orders payable in New York.

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FEW SPECIALS

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Regular NuAce for covers and larger snapshots, and Junior NuAce (with narrow margins) for smaller snapshots, blocks, single stamps. Black, White, Gray, Sepia,

Black, White, Gray, Sepia, Red, Green—100 to pkge.; Gold or Silver, 60 to pkge. my48

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gilt carved wood made over two hundred years ago in Spain.

The treasure of the last remaining case is an original copy in vellum covers of the very rare first edition of Palou's Life of Junipero Serra (1713-1784), the founder of the Franciscan missions of California, and printed in Mexico City in 1787. It contains a plate of Fray Serra preaching to the Indians and a map. It is of course in Spanish. The translation of the title page is as follows: "Historical narrative of the Life and Apostolic Works of the Venerable Father, Fray Junipero Serra, and of the Missions he established in Septentrional California and new establishments of Monterey, written by R.P.L. Fr. Francisco Palou, actual Guardian of the Apostolic College of San Fernando of Mexico City and Disciple of the Venerable Founder, written to his holy province of the regular observance of our Rev. Father S.P.S. Francisco of the Island of Mallorca at the expense of Don Miguel Gonzalez Calderon. Printed Mexico on the Press of Don Felipe de Zunigay Ontiveros, Calle del Espiritu Santo, Ano 1787." Near the book are two old bronze scones from the Franciscan convent of Santa Cruz at Queretaro, Mexico, where Junipero Serra was Guardian before becoming President of the California missions in 1768.

The twelve paintings on glass of the apostles are from a Mexican chapel and over one hundred years old. They are in handmade frames and each bears the name of the apostle in gilt and black letters. The Spanish silver alms basin is inscribed "Our Lady of Pity." From the center of the bowl rises a medallion of lovely workmanship, showing the madonna and child in a circle surmounted by a cross. The basin is dated 1802 and also 1840 as restored. The embroidered square below is eighteenth century Spanish needlework and showing Mary crowned as Queen of Heaven, holding the Christ child on one arm, and a rosary in the other. The antique copper basin at the bottom of the case shows much wear and is inscribed "Corporales y Berifreadores Maria Ynes y Almaras." It belonged to a Mother Superior of a convent of Santa Clara two hundred years ago in Mexico. In it the nuns washed the altar cloths. The brown Franciscan banner at the top of the cabinet has an embroidered coat of arms of the Franciscans and a rose of St. Francis.

Mirrored wall panels and a pair of interesting old mirrors from Mexico reflect the passing bridal parties. Two lovely vases of French porcelain are of the predominating blue tone of the room. They are adorned with chubby cherubs and each has a pastoral scene showing adoring couples.

The ebony table inlaid with mother of pearl is reminiscent of a famous love affair of Lola Montez, the internationally known Irish Spanish dancer of nearly one hundred years ago. She was a potent force in the court life of Bavaria, and King Ludwig I, over whom she exercised great influence, made her a present of a beautiful set of drawing room furniture, of which this table is a piece. Other handsome pieces of console tables with mirrors and chairs and couch are in the Spanish Art Gallery, adjoining the Room of the Signatures. On account of the liberal views of Lola Montez, King Ludwig lost his throne. She lived in most of the courts of Europe during her colorful career. She was the friend of kings and statesmen, but died in obscurity in New York in 1861.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF

AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of HOBBIES, published monthly at Chicago for October 1, 1933.

State of Illinois.

County of Cook, ss.

Before me a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared O. C. LIGHTNER, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of HOBBIES, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing director, and business managers are:

Publisher, LIGHTNER PUBLISHING CORP., 2810 So. Michigan Ave.

Editor, O. C. LIGHTNER, 2810 So. Michigan Ave.

Business Manager, O. C. LIGHTNER, 2810 So. Michigan Ave.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

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3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None.

O. C. LIGHTNER, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of September 21, 1933.

(Seal) W. D. MOSLEY, Notary Public
(My commission expires July 24, 1936.)

Stamp Collectors' Department

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
SOCIETY PHILATELIC AMERICANS **INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC ASS'N.**
RUTHERFORD STAMP CLUB

Published monthly by the Lightner Publishing Corporation
 Editorial and General Office: Lightner Publishing Corporation, 2810 South Michigan Avenue
 Chicago, Illinois

News of the Month



A postal card dated and mailed at Poplar Bluff, Mo., twenty-three years ago has recently been delivered to Walter Marshall, Veedersburg, Ind. The card was in perfect condition and the message, written in pencil was legible. Query.—Did some one put this in another suit of clothes and forget all about it?

Ere this issue reaches its readers, Admiral Byrd expects to be off on another trip to the South Pole for a sojourn of two years in the Antarctic. In a letter to the explorer President Roosevelt asks for a cover, "When you re-establish the post office at Little America be sure to send me a letter for my stamp collection," he wrote. Perhaps, many other collectors will soon be making some such provisions from this remote outpost.

The little town of Roosevelt in Nassau County, New York, can thank stamp collectors and Mr. Roosevelt for its fame. Ever since Mr. Roosevelt's election, stamp collectors have been sending stamped and self-addressed envelopes to be mailed from this point. Lately with newspaper and magazine publicity the Nassau post office has been doing a landoffice business.

A five-cent stamp to honor General Kosciuszko, Polish hero of the American Revolution, and commemorating his naturalization as an American citizen, will make its appearance at Chicago, Boston, Detroit, St. Louis and Buffalo on October 13, and a week later in other parts of the country.

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ACE ART CO.

6 Gould St. Reading, Mass.

native haunts. For the most part they are typical of the countries from whence they come.

Tom Underhill, of Porterville, Calif., has a large collection of stamps which he began making when a boy back in Ohio. It includes many rarities.

Speaking before the national convention of Rural Letter Carriers association held the latter part of August at Des Moines, Ia., Congressman Cassius C. Dowell traced letter carrying from antiquity to present day speed. His speech outlined the development of postal delivery, declaring that the first incidents of letter carrying date back to dim antiquity. The United States postal service has developed remarkably in the last forty years, he stated. Quoting one instance he said that where once it took 23 hours to deliver a letter to Mark Twain, the famous novelist, that the destination could now be reached in 10 minutes.

A letter was received at the San Bonito, Tex., postoffice recently, bearing a 2-cent stamp and a penny glued on the envelope, according to A. H. Markowsky, postoffice dispatcher of that place.

The Exploits of George Washington

BY VIRGINIA T. H. MUSSEY

*Harper & Brothers, Publishers, New York
and London*

Harper Brothers are planning to bring out a series of Stampographies, and *The Exploits of George Washington*, the first volume is off the press. It is an entertaining and lively story of the life of Washington, which deviates from the usual biographical notes, drawing instead from the more unusual personal anecdotes pertaining to the life of Washington. It contains spaces for inserting the twelve Washington bicentennial stamps. In the foreword the publishers state that in the series they hope to combine an interesting story, a chance to collect some good stamps, and best of all an opportunity to finish something. With these individual albums the beginner can readily complete the series, and quickly, at small expenditure, own a

set of books that he has illustrated himself. Inasmuch as this publication sells for only 50 cents, and has a worthwhile purpose, coupled with interest and attractiveness it should prove a popular edition.

The second in the series of *Harper Stampographies* is "The Flying Adventures of Lindbergh."

Cyclopedias of United States Postmarks and Postal History

The first volume of the Cyclopedias of U. S. Postmarks and Postal History was published on the eve of the A. P. S. Convention at Chicago under the supervision of the handbook committee of the society. Delf Norona is the editor.

This treatise deals with the postmarks and cancellations of the United States from the earliest times to the present. It also includes in its scope matters of postal history which are in any way connected with philately, such as the origin of various forms of postal service, the uses of our postage stamps, envelopes, postal cards and the like.

Each chapter deals in a general or specialized way with some phase of the following topics: Postage Rates; Railroad Postmarks; Civil War; Spanish - American War; World War; Naval; Possessions; Private Expresses; Precancels; Makers of Postmarks; Machine Cancellations; Demonetization of Stamps; Check Lists of Cancellations and Postmarks; Foreign Mails, Etc.

The book bears 750 illustrations including maps, sketches and postmarks.

There are three editions — popular, library, and deluxe, at \$2, \$2.50, and \$10, respectively with special discounts to members of the American Philatelic Society.

Copies may be procured through the Editor, Delf Norona, 1002 Fifth St., Moundsville, Va.

Leaf Cancellations

M. B. of Chicago asks information on a "Lyre" cancellation which he has on a 3-cent 1867. This is probably the Canton, Miss., Lyre cancellation, quite well known to those who delve into the study of cancellations and postmarks.

This HOBBIES reader also has a Leaf cancellation on a 3-cent National and as the color is black the probability is it emanated from Boston, Mass.

Other leaf cancellations are known as follows: On 3-cent 1867; on 3-cent 1869; as well as many other places, as has been reported to the stamp papers ever since J. A. Ritchie began his work in compiling data on cancellations years ago. —H. M. K.

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JOHN SULLIVAN
2362 Boulevard, Dept. C, Jersey City, N. J.

St. Vincent

(Continued from September issue)

By P. H. JOHNSON

ON SEPT. 1, 1881, St. Vincent having joined the Postal Union, found the necessity of a half penny stamp necessary, and pending the arrival of that value from England a provisional was made in the island by dividing the sixpence of the last issue by a vertical line of perforation through the centre and surcharging each half one halfpenny, in figures, in red.

The following is a description of this provisional in the Philatelic Record of October 1881: "St. Vincent, proud apparently of her provisional One Penny (described in a previous number of *Hobbies*), which has eluded the grasp of so many collectors, has provided herself with a Halfpenny makeshift, which is as like it as possible. The current six penny stamp has been perforated down the centre, and each half surcharged a halfpenny in red. We have only, as yet, seen a single specimen, but there may be almost as many varieties as there stamps in the sheet." This surmise of the writer turned out to be incorrect, as there are practically no varieties, except one in which the serif of the figure 1 of the fraction is straight instead of curved. Beyond this there are no varieties, save in very slight differences in the position of the fraction bar due to the surcharge being type set.

The Scott catalogue mentions a specimen without fraction bar, but it is a moot point whether this is genuine or not.

There were twelve sheets of these provisionals printed (1440) stamps), but not many were issued for use, while it is said that they were withdrawn from issue before the arrival of the new halfpenny stamp in the Colony (December). It is a very rare stamp used, much rarer than the unused copy. For some reason that postal department in the island would not sell this stamp to dealers unused for quite awhile, but finally the unused remainder found its way into the hands of philatelists, so that now it is not at all a rare stamp in that condition. For this reason, and for the fact that the unused sixpence was very difficult to find, forgers have not been so busy with it as with the one penny. But forgeries do exist and can only be detected by very careful measurements of the surcharge.

In November 1881, another surcharge appeared, the 4d in black on 1/- bright vermilion red of 1877. Fourpence being one of the Postal Union rates, the stamps of that value remaining from the issue of July 1877 were soon used up, and a new lot of that value not having arrived from

England, twenty-one sheets of the 1/- were surcharged in the island with a large 4d in black, and issued as provisionals.

The provisional 4d has always been a very rare stamp, only 630 copies being surcharged; and it is probably much scarcer than it is generally said to be, as it is a favorite with the forgers, who have in some instances been able to reproduce some articles that pass current as genuine, even in circles who believe themselves to be more or less expert. Measurements are practically useless in detecting these forgeries, the only way being to make very careful comparison with the genuine, particular attention being paid to the shape of the different angles of the figure 4.

To keep the pace up another provisional appeared in St. Vincent. In December of the same year, viz., the "One Penny" in black on the 6d Bright yellow green of 1880, in block capitals. It consisted of 27 sheets, or 1620 stamps in all. It is not nearly as scarce as the provisional 4d, or the 1d of 1880, but it is more rare than the halfpenny mentioned above.

English dealers secured a number of unused copies of this stamp after they had been withdrawn from use. Used copies were at first very scarce, so that to remedy this defect a number of the unused copies were reshipped to the Island, to an agent, and sent back through the post during 1883 and 1884 whenever their owner had a demand for them. This explains the dates on some of these stamps.

There are several foreign made forgeries of this surcharged penny, but they are of very poor workmanship, while none of them have been made upon the right stamp, the one selected for the forgeries being the 6d of 1877.

SECOND ANNUAL HOBBY SHOW Sherman Hotel - Chicago DECEMBER 2-7

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Collections That Are Different

By HOWARD J. YOUNG

THREE was a time when most of us were general collectors and those were the days of real sport. A reasonably scarce Guatemala surcharge looked good to us, and we knew what it was. Today, when a fellow shows something at the Club, only four members out of the bunch know what country it is, and most of them don't care. If you are tired of having someone come along with a U.S. worth \$100 every time you get a good stamp worth \$50, just remember foreign stamps are still collected.

Foreign precancels offer one of the most interesting fields for any one wishing to collect off the beaten track. The various stamps are very well catalogued but not so completely that the thrill of finding an uncatalogued specimen now and then is lacking. Certain dealers have very good stock and mixtures which would offer few varieties as far as the stamps themselves are concerned often are surprising mines

from which to dig these foreign precancels. There are elusive items yet it is possible to build up a sizable collection without too great an outlay of cash.

If you are interested in history, and the romance of medieval times appeals to you, then Belgian precancels will fascinate you. Numbering something over sixty-five hundred they offer a number of hard to find specimens, a variety of positions and shades, low cost, and a quantity which makes them a large collection. You will learn that Antwerp - Anvers and Antwerpen, as the precancels read—began to be important about the Fifteenth Century and that it was Napoleon Bonaparte who constructed the harbor of this city. The Ghent, "Gand" in French, precancels have the story behind them of a Fourteenth Century independent city which later became the capitol of the House of Austria. It was also the birthplace of the Emperor Charles V.

If you like your hard ones hard, try collecting French precancels. The later issues are found easily but Type II will keep you searching through many a long winter evening.

Luxembourg, with about 250 varieties, has the added incentive of a possibly complete collection. These precancels make as pretty an album page as anyone could wish to see, and it is no wonder they are popular with foreign precancel collectors.

Both Austria and Hungary have used precancels and a considerable number may be secured of each country. They make interesting side lines as do the precancelled Revenue stamps of Great Britain. The Turkish precancels overprinted in various languages should find a place in a collection and the Netherlands should not be neglected.

If hunting for missing items is fun, and finding one after diligent search is still more pleasure; if the comparative ease with which a collection remarkable for its uniqueness can be assembled, interests you; if you want a maximum of action for a minimum of outlay, collect foreign precancels.

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PRECANCELS—Bought and exchanged—Dale Dorgeloh, Anamosa, Iowa. o102

Official Precancel Catalogue of the Washington Bi-Centennial Issue

By HOOVER BROTHERS, 1261 Broadway,
New York, \$1

This is an 84-page publication covering the subject matter as given in its title, up to July 15, 1933. The foreword is interesting in that it pictures the scope of the precancels of the Washington bi-centennial issue. According to the listings herein, New Jersey has issued more Bi-centennial precancels than any other state followed by New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, California and Ohio in that order. New Mexico shows the least number of listings along with the District of Columbia. George H. Emmons, editor, states in the foreword that it has been the desire to list every known Bi-centennial issued, but that it is likely that many more exist which are not listed, and he nor the publishers make no claims to infallibility. They stand ready to correct erroneous listings, when collectors submit proof.

Aside from precancel collectors, Washingtoniana collectors may find need to add this publication to their collection.

Directory of Precancel Collectors

K. L. SPRING, Lebanon, N. H., 35c

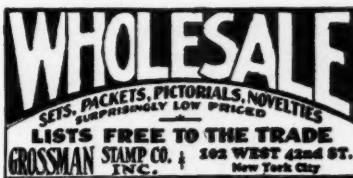
This is as neat and handy a little directory as you could hope to find anywhere, and it lists the names of precancel collectors under main headings by states, and under sub-headings by specialties preferred. We recognize many old friends as we glance through its pages.

Another Plate

F. J. O'Rourke who conducts a column on stamp collecting in the *Rockford, Ill., Star* says, "Here is some good news for precancel collectors, and if signs mean anything there are a great many in Rockford. The local post office has received a new plate for use in precancelling stamps. The type is smaller and the word Rockford covers practically all of the width of the stamp proper, there being but one-eighth of an inch space between it and the margin of the stamp when the other end touches the

LOW COST GENERAL APPROVALS
Crescent HiValU Approvals will fill those blank spaces cheaply. Tell us your favorite country, and give references. We'll send a free perf gauge with three dandy Foreign Covers, or send a dime and we'll give 200 different foreigners, too.

CRESCENT STAMP CO.
Dept. H July 43 Bellevue, Ohio



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Coes Square, Worcester, Mass.

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IDENTIFY YOURSELF

Mention HOBBIES when replying to advertisements.

opposite margin. The old plate, the first that Rockford used, has been in service for nearly twenty-five years, or since the pre-cancelling of stamps was inaugurated in Rockford."

Stuart Precancels

An announcement as of August 23 from Hoover Brothers, New York, precancel dealers, states in part:

Philately is a great guessing game. We are guessing about the consequences of this and that move in recent issues all the time.

The latest field for prognosticating is as to what is going to happen to values on the 3c Stuart precancel now that we have a new 3c stamp, the N.R.A.. They are going to print 400 million of them.

Of course, 400 million won't last forever altho for a longer time than would the usual quantity prepared for commemorative events. If we knew that would be all, we could assume the Stuart would return to us.

Considering the unusual significance of the event, the crowning crux of the present administration's effort to aid the nation, it's a fair guess to assume that Messrs. Roosevelt and Farley will order the N.R.A. stamp printed continuously until they have licked the depression. This need could continue to exist for the duration of this administration, for the next three years.

By then we may have had an entirely new, complete set with the 3c Stuart gone along with the rest.

So far it's a fair guess that the 3c Stuart may be with us only a year, from the summer of 1932 to August 1933.

Advice: Hang on to your Stuart precancels. They may be scarce and valuable particularly the Xmas 1932 smalltown hand stamps.

REVENUE SPECIALS

	Fair Cut	Fine Cut	Uncut
4041, 30d		\$ 2.75	\$ 7.00
4043, 100d	\$ 1.00	2.00	4.50
4044, 500d	15.00	30.00	
4044, defective ..	5.00		
4045, 1000d		30.00	
4248, 1000d		2.25	11.50

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New York
my12c

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10c EACH as follows: Clark, Sull., Mass., Charles, Braddock, V. Steub., Pulaski, Red Cr., York, Wash. 1½-1½-2-3c, Win. Olym., Arbor, Sum. Olym., Penn., Webster, Newbg'h, 1 and 3 Chicago, N.R.A. Postage extra.

A. F. SIMIONESCU
Hackensack, N. J.

Cleveland Stamp and Coin Bourse

Stamp and coin collectors of Cleveland and vicinity will assemble for the purpose of increasing their collection and to have a good time generally, Thursday night, October 5, at the Hotel Hollenden.

Tables will be provided for dealers and collectors in parlors A, B, and C, and the public is invited to participate. The cost of a table is twenty-five cents. Admission is free.

It is planned to hold meetings of this nature every Thursday evening. Hobbysts aside from stamp and coin collectors are urged to make use of these facilities.

The committee, consisting of Messrs. Schildhouse, Blank, Grieve, and Molnar, have the Postage Stamp Bourse of Chicago in mind as a model, hoping to provide a similar meeting place for collectors and dealers of their city.

For further information, or for table reservations, get in touch with Miss Celia Rosenthal, 1652 Rockwell, Cleveland, Ohio.

Using Stamps as Premiums

A new form of advertising is being promulgated by Toddy, Inc., a division of Grocery Store Products, Inc., according to a recent story in *Printers' Ink* weekly. The firm plans to distribute 1,500,000 premiums which includes a stamp offer. The offer is made in a thumb-nail leaflet which is placed beneath the key of a can of the product, Toddy. As a beginners' special, the company features a collector's outfit consisting of an album with spaces for over 2,000 stamps, a packet of 100 different from all over the world and a pack of 1,000 stamp hinges. This combination is available to those who send in a coupon and 25 cents. The individual packets of stamps, segregated by countries, are offered in return for a coupon and 10 cents to cover mailing and handling expenses.

500 VARIETY 25c

Only one to a customer. Made up by us to win new friends for our Foreign Approval Service.

OHIO STAMP CO.

Box H-249 Cleveland, Ohio

Sweden P. O. Mixture	\$2.25 lb.
Turkey P. O. Mixture	3.85 lb.
U. S. Bank	2.50 lb.
International	3.00 lb.

Free of paper.

UNITED STATES

FOREIGN

1,000	\$3.50	1,000	\$1.00
1,000	5.00	2,000	3.00
1,000	8.00	3,000	6.75
2,000 mounted ..	4.00	4,000 mounted ..	12.00
3,000 mounted ..	8.25	5,000 mounted ..	15.00

FRANK JONES

332 Lafayette Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.
tfc

Chicago Dealer Disappears

W. H. Avery who formerly conducted a stamp store at 18 North Dearborn St., Chicago, has disappeared taking his family with him. Several wholesalers are pushing the search for Avery's whereabouts. It is believed that he probably went to Cuba or Mexico since he came from the Latin American countries before locating in Chicago. The Avery stock has been sold at auction to satisfy the creditors.

The Seapost Collector

Volume 1, Number 1, of the *Seapost Collector*, covering seapost, paquebot and naval cancellations and markings, has made its appearance. It is published monthly by the Seapost Printery of Dedham, Mass. It is made up and edited in an interesting fashion and should stimulate collecting in its particular field.



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of the Sales-Air-Exchange and
Precancel services of the
**SOCIETY OF PHILATELIC
AMERICANS**

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Write nearest R.V.P.
CHAS. L. HOFFMAN, R.V.P.
122 North 8th Street, Richmond, Va.
L. M. MERRITT, R.V.P.
481 Lexington Ave., Columbus, Ohio

KANSAS OVERPRINTS

Unused set	\$1.00
Used set .....	.90
Unused set Blocks	4.25
Unused set Plate Number Blocks ..	5.25
Kansas Precancels on approval against A-1 Reference. t/c	

C. A. PRICE
307 N. Main St. Wichita, Kansas

SECOND ANNUAL HOBBY SHOW
Sherman Hotel - Chicago
DECEMBER 2-7



All for 10¢ to cover mailing expenses: our big
STAMP COLLECTOR'S CATALOG listing at economical
prices everything for the stamp collector;
invaluable "STAMP FINDER" (which enables you
to tell at a glance the country to which any stamp
belongs); and our illustrated booklet of STORIES
from POSTAGE STAMPS AND HOW TO START A
COLLECTION. Approval selections also included.

H. E. HARRIS & CO.
Dept. H-A, 108 Massachusetts Ave.
BOSTON, MASS.

Unpicked Mixtures

U. S. or Foreign Mission Mix. Just as it comes from Mission houses.	
1/2 lb... \$.50	1 lb... \$.85
3 lbs... \$2.00	
U. S. Precancel Mix. Large and Small towns, High and Low values.	
400 for \$1.00	
Scandinavian P. O. Mix. P. P. Clippings from Norway, Denmark and Sweden, t/c 7 oz..... \$1.00	1 lb..... \$2.00

ARTHUR D. HANSEN
1143 Asbury Ave. Winnetka, Ill.

FREE — 20 DIFFERENT AIR MAIL

These stamps given free to applicants for foreign approvals. References. Send only three cents for postage.	my84
300 Different Stamps	\$.15
25 Different West Indies .....	.15
50 Different West Indies .....	.50
60 Different Air Mail	1.00

H. P. HOFFMEISTER
865 Westgate University City, Mo

SPECIAL PACKETS

100 Argentine .. \$.85	100 Ecuador .. \$2.50
200 Belgium .. 1.00	100 Finland .. .50
100 Brazil 1.25	200 Italy 1.50
100 Chile 2.25	100 Paraguay .. 2.00
200 Danzig 1.75	100 Uruguay .. 1.00

Send for Packet List

RIALTO STAMP CO.
109H West 42nd St. New York City

OUR (184th) OCTOBER SALE IN PREPARATION

Get on our mailing list now.
Our new Loose Leaf Pocket
Stock Book (5 Linen hinged
sheets with 4 pockets each) with
Heavy Imitation Leather Board
Binders. Wonderful Value at
25¢ Postpaid.

M. OHLMAN
116 Nassau St. New York City



Approvals, Unsolicited

THE accepted practice of the philatelic press and the Societies has for a long time been to condemn and combat the so called "Unsolicited approval sending."

If we must protect our members and subscribers to stamp papers by a waiver, and definite objections as well, is it not right to lay out these objections for all to read?

One paper printed for young collectors prints a waiver, which in part reads "When returning sheets, the collector should tell the dealer specifically whether he wants further sheets." "A dealer advertising in _____ is not supposed to send approval sheets to collectors unless his advertisement clearly states they will be sent."

This warning may not be a "waiver," or intended for protection from criticism, but it is evidence of knowledge of unsatisfactory practices by the trade that offers premiums and bonuses "for names," or for "applications for approvals."

At this time, with business far from normal, the youthful collector and the older as well is still being troubled by sendings unasked for, and without return postage en-

closed. The old theory was that if the sender enclosed "full return postage" he could "send anyone, anything, anywhere and anytime."

The proposed rule to end this abuse was laid aside so we are told, by the P. O. D., because it conflicted with the allowed custom of the Red Cross to send seals at Christmas time, the sendings providing no return postage.

The obvious way to end the abuse is to take the sending to the local Post Master, and announce it's being sent without (or with) return postage, "unordered." Some Post Masters will object to being bothered, but it is not likely they will refuse to aid in curing the sending of "unordered merchandise."

If one was to receive such a sending without postage and decided to lay it aside till called for, or return postage was sent for it, he might get into many difficulties and it is these possibilities that damage the interest of many youthful and uninformed collectors. Yes, and some older ones.

In some cases it seems to be the habit of the sender to aver he "sent postage for return" and its non receipt makes the addressee a liar before he has time to do any thinking, or make any motions toward self protection.

In some cases the material has been sent registered and only first class return postage enclosed. The addressee is forced to return the material first class or be out of pocket the registration fee. If he fails to register and returns the material, he is sent a bill for the sending on the claim that it "was not received," although a return card fails less than one time in ten thousand.

Such claims should be taken to the post office at once with full details.

The real damage these two methods does is to youthful collectors. Usually they do not even know what it is all about, and either neglect to advise parents (or are afraid to do so) and thus give the sender a toe hold that he finally builds into a claim which he tries to collect by threat, by some cheap collection "attorney" or by some other unpleasant means. Such things usually cause the beginner to quit cold.

We Buy Stamps

If you wish to sell your collection for prompt cash, write us at once. We will make a liberal offer.

MAX F. BIER CO.

P. O. Box 14

Staten Island, New York City



The Rosemount Stamp Exchange

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A Real Exchange Club. Run by Collectors for Collectors

Not run for profit

NO DUES

Can handle a few more exchangers. Full information for 2c stamp.

The Only Club of its Kind in the World.

ATTENTION

Scott's 1934 Catalog, out Sept. 18th Price, \$2.50. With thumb index \$3.00. Postpaid with BLOCKS OF COMMEMORATIVES! FREE!! 2 different U. S. Commemorative First Day Covers. ja34

S. F. WELSH, JR.

Box 226-H

Eismer, N. Y.

UNITED STATES STAMPS

Lowest prices in the U. S. Fine quality stamps. Large price list (U. S.) Also contains a list of Foreign Packets. Packet 200 diff. and list, 10 cents.

NORMAN SHULTZ

Dept. B.

d83c

Salt Lake City, Utah

CHICAGO IMPERFORATES

One sheet of each mailed flat for \$1.50, in combinations of 21145 and 21146 OR 21159 and 21160.

SCOTT 1934 CATALOGS

Standard issued Sept. 26-\$2.50 (Thumb Index \$3.00). Specialized U. S. issued Oct. 2
\$2.00. WE WILL PAY THE POSTAGE WITH STAMPS OF PHILATELIC VALUE.

VON GRONAU

Overprint on 7 different Philippine Pictorial stamps, including 18 centavos error \$2.75 per set.
KEEP UP WITH UNCLE SAM THROUGH THE WASHINGTON STAMP NEWS
An Official Philatelic Subscription \$1.90.

S E N I C K L E S

209 Seaton Pl., N. E., Washington, D. C. ASDA

Every premium method of obtaining requests for names, or sendings is not so abused. The majority of the ads are by concerns that use sense, and are honest. But one firm may upset the whole fabric by its insistence on its "rights" to obtain business (?), by any means possible.

A case in point was a blanket claim against several collectors from a dealer. The explanation was that the dealer obtained an "applicants list" from a Society report, and made a sending to about half of this list. The sendings were all without return postage, and all were "unordered." Later this man submitted a claim against the same collectors in alphabetical order, and by thus exposing the admission of the names, he also exposed his source of addresses. Canvass showed all the facts were identical in each case, and while some had returned material at their own expense, there were seven who did not. These, on being directed to send their material to the local P. O., or the Society, did so and the claims were promptly cancelled. But the dealer exposed his hand by a vituperative letter to one Postmaster, stating that "it is perfectly correct for me to thus send material because only in this way can I increase my business, and you have no right to interfere."

Another case, less pleasant. A young society member, fifteen years of age, was made a member by his father, who died within a few weeks. An unsolicited sending without return postage, was laid aside for lack of funds to return it. The son was desirous of keeping his father's collection intact, and the mother was in straitened circumstances because of the estate being unsettled.

Letters to the sender produced no result in postage for return. The house they lived in was a half of a two party house, and fortunately the other occupant and owner was also a collector and a member of a National Society. He overheard the conversation of a "legal collector" from a rather disreputable agency abuse the mother of the lad, and make threats as to suit, etc. He promptly made himself known, and established the fact that this agency had a standing trade in the city for such questionable work. A call on the Post Master, and a

few other motions closed this matter, and the sender sent postage (as he was later proved to have received requests for postage three times) while the widow and her boy were secured and eased of a very unpleasant matter.

The sending firm in this case has recently sold out. But the fact remains that others, taking care to make sendings where the boy's father or next of kin is not likely to come in and make personal reprisals, are

● US
\$ U. S. DOLLAR SALE \$
Mint U. S. coils at abt. 1/3 Cat.
#396, 411, 441, 442, 447, 448, 449
Cat. value \$2.87
All for \$1.00 — In pairs \$2.00.
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UPTOWN STAMP CO
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Match and Medicine Stamps

These interesting issues, not fully appreciated by the average collector, form the most complete picture of those who have developed these early industries.

The Purchase of the well known

Howard H. Elliott Collection

formed by the Treasurer of the American Philatelic Society puts us in the position to supply almost everything.

SEND YOUR WANT LISTS, which will be filled in order of receipt.

Match & Medicine Albums (Carter)

The only complete book of its kind including check list \$6.00 postpaid

The check list alone is worth the price!

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"An Introduction to Stamp Collecting"

An indispensable booklet for the beginner; a help for those who have been collecting several years. Thirty-six pages of meaty information.

Your copy is waiting. Send 3c stamp to cover cost of mailing.

Weekly Philatelic Gossip

Box 21

Holton, Kansas

SPECIAL OFFER!!

ONE DOLLAR

One De Soto album (has space for 5,300 stamps), 500 different foreign stamps, 1 perforation gauge, 1,000 De Soto hinges, 2 approval books, 5 approval cards, 4 World's Fair tickets. Ask for our new Price List.

DE SOTO STAMP & COIN CO.
105 N. Clark St. Rm. 126 Chicago, Ill.

*Caroline Islands, #7-15	\$.50
*Congo, #55-5810
*Ecuador, #174-8085
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*Liberia, 1919 Registration, #615-1930
+Mexico, 1923, #641-4314
+Netherlands, 1923, #142-5035
+Norway, St. Olav issue .....	.10

Fine foreign approvals. References, please.

FRANK BISHOP

Box 106

S.P.A. 5660

Tigard, Ore.
tfc

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Office Mixture, consists of the regular 1923-24, Sun Yat-Sen 1931-32, type I and II; also surcharges, memorials, air mails, Postage dues, etc. Many blocks and strips. 1 pound \$4.50

Price list of other mixtures free. ap34

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ITALIAN COMMEMORATIVES

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Also Likes the Ads

"Find one dollar enclosed to pay for HOBBIES 1934 renewal. I sure get quite a kick out of many of the articles which it contains. Even the advertisements are interesting reading. My hobby of wooden pearls is becoming quite popular. I am kept busy answering inquiries regarding them. Here's success to HOBBIES."—George R. Rice, Mich.

doing the same thing and using the same old methods.

If we must protect our official organ printers by a waiver, and they also must protect themselves by a similar or narrower waiver, should not these systems be exposed, protection given to the innocent, backing given to the upright and honorable firms who use a premium system, and standard practice devised for the return and cancelling of claims? Should the Societies not make another campaign for the benefit of youthful collectors who are victimized by this minority of local, but most often dealers abroad who by their remoteness may not have a clear view of the situation.

It may be impossible to devise a producing method without the use of the premium. But it might be well to add to it some stated protection as to "unordered sendings" even while making a first sending in reply to original inquiry.

It is distinctly possible that the first dealer to publish in his ad a statement that "nothing will be sent unless ordered," would be a great gainer. And it is just as possible that the boys and elders would approve the stand.

If publicity is given to abuses in approvals sent unsolicited, it will help both the collector and dealer.

—S. P. A. 1613

MEKEEL'S Weekly Stamp News

Beverly, Mass.

The Greatest Stamp Newspaper
14,000 Subscribers

Est. 1892

3 mos. 25c and ONE Premium.

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1 yr. \$1 and FOUR Premiums.

*Antioquia '99 (117-127) 11 Var. (2ds) \$.50
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*'18 (312), 3d War
*'19 (316), 3d War
*Barbados '20 (140-2), 1/4, 1/2, 1d
*Belgium '96 (75), 10c, block 4
*'19 (122), 25c
*'19 (123-4), 1c 2c, block 4
*'19 (125), 5c, five copies
*Bermuda '18 (301), 1d War
*'20 (302), 1d War, block 4
*Br. Guiana '21 (192), 2c, block 4
*'13 (179, 81), 2c, 5c
*'18 (402), 1d, block 4
*Bolivia '94 (46), 100c, block 4
*Br. Honduras '18 (205), 3c War
*Canada '15 (107), 5c Rev. War Tax
*Cayman '19 (105-6), 1½d, 1½d War
*'19 (106), 1½d War, pair
*Nos. 35, 103, 2d, 1½d
*Ceylon '21 (220, 230), 6c, 10c
*'22 (239), 20c
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487 type II cat. 60c at only 20c, pairs at
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Nos. 28 to 36. Select, lightly cancelled, complete set of the colorful and picturesque issue of 1931. Rare bargain at 50c.

FREE: With each set ordered we will include a free mint set of Montenegro Nos. 25 to 29, picturing the Royal Mausoleum at Cettinje.

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COLONIES**GERMAN MINT USED BRITISH**

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435 S. Arlington Ave. Elmhurst, Ill.
A.P.S. 6161

300 DIFFERENT STAMPS

A Real collection for 10c to Approval Applicants only.

OHIO STAMP CO.

Box H-249 Cleveland, Ohio

FREE

Twenty-five different British Colonies or 25 different U. S. sent FREE to collectors sending 3c postage for my U. S. and British Colonies lists or a selection of my 10 British Colonies approvals. Plenty of fine stamps at 1c each. ja34

WM. H. SPLINTER

Dept. H Carpentersville, Ill.

DEALER'S DIRECTORY

A column for the collector who has no time to read display advertising. Here will be found listed the leading dealers in all kinds of stamps and accessories.

Single Insertion, \$2.00 3 Insertions, \$4.50 6 Insertions, \$7.50 12 Insertions, \$14.00

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Complete U. S. Price List Free

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Harry Simon Cliffside Park, N. J.
U. S., Canal Zone, Philippine Islands and Foreign Air Mails, Commemorative and General Issues. Philatelic Accessories; Approval Service. ja12c

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Specialists in the issue of Portugal and Colonies since 1916. Want Lists filled. Price lists free. Also modern British Colonials. mhp

Economist Stamp Co., Inc.
87 Nassau Street, New York City s336
Everything for the Collector

M. Meghrig & Sons, Inc.
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Sets, Packets, Collections, Supplies for Dealers

J. E. Francis & Co. 517 Carpenter Ave.
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Free Monthly Catalogue Sent on Request.
One Day Service my34c

Keller & Company Stamps Inc.
65Y Nassau Street, N. Y. C.
U. S. & Foreign. Write for Free Price List. s43

AUCTIONS

Vahan Mozian, Inc. 10 E. 39th St.
Stamp Auctions. Catalog Free on request. fa3

SECOND ANNUAL HOBBY SHOW

Sherman Hotel - Chicago

DECEMBER 2-7

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Auction Manager—Georges Creed, 5327 Hoffman Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

September 11, 1933

(Items for this report must be in the Secretary's hands on the 10th day of the month preceding publication. Members who fail to receive magazine should notify publisher, but changes of address to be effective must be sent to the Secretary, and to insure delivery of the magazine must be received by the Secretary, on or before, the 10th of the month preceding publication.)

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Peter V. O. Barkelew, 33 East Central Avenue Moorestown, N. J., age 47, salesman. By Albert Gyngell, R.V.P.

Floyd A. Diedrich, 208 West Jackson St., Ripon, Wis., age 31, postal employee. By A. E. Hussey, M.D.

Eva M. Evans, 861 North 23rd St., Philadelphia, Pa., age 44, housewife. By Albert Gyngell, R.V.P. (1230)

Raymond L. Fletcher, 84 West 2nd St., Fond du Lac, Wis., age 17, student. By A. E. Hussey, M.D.

Paul W. E. Forkert, 236 Sumac St., Philadelphia, Pa., age 53, lithographer. By Albert Gyngell, R.V.P.

Herbert T. Goodfellow, Box 215, 15 Railroad Avenue, Chatham, N. Y., age 24, musician. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1200.)

T. E. Gootee, 1367 Roanoke St., Springfield, Mo., age legal, dealer. By C. J. Gifford, R.V.P. (1230.)

Nelson Grossman, 4407 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J., age 22, merchant. By Charles Buckstein, R.V.P.

Ph. Hamper, Lessingstr. 54, Berlin, N. W. 87, Germany, age legal. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. Paul W. Immell, 27 West Lincoln Ave., Valley Stream, N. Y., age 26, lawyer. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (1230.)

Rev. Floyd S. Leach, Box 15, Noroton, Conn., age 57, clergyman. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (0200.) H. L. Lindquist, 100 6th Avenue, New York, N. Y., age 46, publisher. By R. J. Broderick, V.P.

Robert J. Lyon, 37-30 94th St., Jackson Heights, Long Island, N. Y., age 34, merchant. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (0200.)

Dr. Thomas M. McMillian, 2044 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa., age 41, physician. By Georges Creed.

Alvin G. Mitula, Jr., 2025 Brun St., Houston, Texas, age 37, publisher. By Armand Creed, R.V.P. (1000.)

Wm. G. Paxton, 2206 Cherry St., Vicksburg, Miss., age 27, hardware. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (1000.)

F. W. T. Reynolds, 5217 Linsdale Avenue, Detroit, Mich., age 31, locksmith. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (1000.)

Mabel E. Smith, 5273 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., age legal, municipal employee. By Albert Gyngell, R.V.P. (1000.)

Hugo E. Stempner, 1020 North 32nd St., Camden, N. J., age 51, lithographer. By Albert Gyngell, R.V.P.

Edward Tepper, 5000 Broadway, Apt. I J, New York, N. Y., age 27, clerk. By Helen Hussey, R.V.P. (0200.)

Harmon A. Warner, Box 258, Randolph, Wis., age 30, clerk. By Philo A. Foote.

Henry R. Zinda, 307 North Second St., Stevens Point, Wis., age 30, grocer. By F. J. Boyer.

APPLICATIONS FOR RE-INSTATEMENT

4533 Leo J. Brucker, 343 East Division St., Fond du Lac, Wis. By Verne P. Kaub.

986 Louis B. Farvour, Ripon, Wis. By A. E. Hussey, M.D.

2270 J. H. Davis-Reynolds, Flint, Michigan. By F. L. Coes, Sec.

(If no objections are entered and references are O.K. the above applicants will be enrolled November 1, 1933, of which fact they will please take notice. Courtesy cards will be issued as provided by By-Laws as soon as allowable. Applicants for re-instatement will receive card ten days after publication if no objections are entered.)

APPLICATIONS PENDING

Arne P. Amson	Jos. B. Gay, Jr.	Bert G. Richards
Paul Etienne Blanchet	Raymond C. Keefer	Jack L. Roth
Herman J. Burbach	Alvin R. Lohr	William E. Sims
Andre Creed	E. Noel Magus	Katherine F. Smith
Christian L. Duel	Steven Arlo-Smith	Theo. H. Stolp, Sr.
Vincent Domaski	William Peterson	Reginald P. Tuthill

(If no objections are entered and references are O.K. the above applicants will be enrolled October 1, 1933.)

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

5396 C. W. Ahlert, from 31-31 Academy Street, to 30-60 29th St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
4193 A. Bazarski, from 25 East 54th St., New York City, to 309 Stone Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
6609 R. P. Beardslee, from 1040 Guardian Building, to 308 9th Floor, Vincent Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
6520 William C. Berg, from 30 Central Avenue, to 1447 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
5746 A. R. Brousseau, from 2 West 16th St., New York City, to 569 Art Lane, Ridgefield, N. J.
6709 John M. Churchill, from 321 Washington Avenue, Batavia, N. Y., to 1441 Logan St., Denver, Colo.
6472 B. F. Grant, from 901 North Milpas St., to 1321 Euclid Ave., Santa Barbara, California.
1882 Don J. Grout, from 331 Beechwood Place, Leonia, N. Y., to 47 Valley Drive, Morristown, N. J.
6729 S. E. Halla, from 502 East Third Street, Duluth, Minn., to 1954 Grand Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
4226 N. R. Hoover, from 85 Loines Avenue, Merrick, N. Y., to 46 Woodland Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.
6293 Louis N. Staub, from 1402 40th St., to 4217 16th Avenue, Apt. D8, Brooklyn, N. Y.
6416 W. G. Seward, from Box 496, to Box 571, Laurens, Iowa.
6948 A. J. Zingaro, from 630 Newark Ave., to 553 West Side Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

RESIGNATIONS TENDERED

742 E. L. Clark, Lynn, Mass.	6641 N. van Uchelen, Jr., Hilversum, Holland.
780 A. J. Croker, Vancouver, British Columbia.	6432 A. P. Vestal, Indianapolis, Ind.
6741 H. I. Grover, Jersey City, N. J.	4403 George L. Washburne, New Hampton, N. H.
5403 L. R. Murray, Orangeburg, N. Y.	5915 S. Omar Weber, Berne, Switzerland.
5581 A. Robinson, Ilkley, Yorks, England.	

RESIGNATIONS PENDING

Mrs. Mary E. Apple	C. D. Gorman	Henry F. Walton, Jr.
M. Buckman	Carl Huhndorff	E. D. White
Constance Gallagher	Eugene F. Gendreck	

(No objections appearing the above will be accepted October 15, 1933.)

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

R. K. Babbington	John C. Moraczewski	Lee G. Stark
D. Florine Housel	Dr. E. B. Poznikoff	Otto Zoll
E. J. Martins		

FROM ACTIVE TO SHUT-IN LIST

5335 Mrs. Lila P. Wallace, Washington, D. C.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED SEPTEMBER 1, 1933

7020 Hans V. Bisgaard, 4010 Warwick Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (D.)
7021 John A. Brechlin, 42 School St., Oshkosh, Wis. (G.-C.) (0230.)
7022 Ralph E. Carhart, 115 North Main St., Marion, Ohio. (S.; U. S.; Comms.) (1230.)
7023 Cheah Kim Chew, Penang, Straits Settlements. (B. C.; S.; S. S.)
7024 Gilbert M. Christensen, 1818 Cayuga St., Philadelphia, Pa. (S.; U. S.) (1000.)
7025 Horace Gunthorp, University Station, Tucson, Ariz. (S.; Iceland; Br. Col. Pms. G.-C.)
7026 Lawrence Hamm, 918 Second Avenue South, Fargo, N. D. (S.; U. S.) (0200.)
7027 Alexander B. Hay, Southern Bell T. & T. Co., Charlotte, N. C. (G.-C.; S.; Comm. & Prcts.) (0200.)
7028 Erskine Jarrett, 14090 Mark Twain, Detroit, Mich. (G.-C.; S.; U. S.)
7029 Helen A. McCray, 12 Charles St., St. Johnsbury, Vt. (G.-C.; S.; Religious subjects) (1200.)
7030 Olaf Nagel, 4060 Warwick Ave., Chicago, Ill. (D.)
7031 Charles J. Robinson, 36 Howell St., Canandaigua, N. Y. (S.; U. S.; Shades.) (1200.)
7032 Edward K. Russell, Moorside, Lilliput, Parkstone, Dorset, England. (D.)
7033 Samuel G. Smith, 552 Central Post Office, St. Louis, Mo. (S.; U. S. & Triangulars.) (1200.)
7034 Carl E. Steiger, 108 Elmwood Avenue, Oshkosh, Wis. (G.-C.; S.; Airs; U. S.; B. N. A.) (1030.)
7035 Royal C. Taylor, Clinton, Ill. (G.-C.; S.; U. S.) (1230.)
7036 J. Edward Vining, 4079 Concordia Ave., St. Louis, Mo. (D.; C.-D.; G.-C.; S.; Air; Mails; Cachets all U. S.)
7037 Bertel A. Wennerstrom, Box 1347, Anchorage, Alaska. (G.-C.; U. S.; B. N. A.; Airs.) (1200.)

- 7038 Victor A. Wiss, 16 Pine St., Morristown, N. J. (G.-C.; S.; U. S.; Air.) (1230.)
 7039 Charles R. Wright, Vicksburg, Miss. (G.-C.; S.; U. S.) (1200.)
 7040 Karl Wulff, 55 Robson Avenue, Fort Thomas, Ky. (D.; S.; B. C.; Gen. & Air Mail.) (1230.)

HONORARY LIFE MEMBER

- 7041 Hon. Harold L. Ickes, Sec. of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

RE-INSTATED

- 3846 Harry W. Mills, 1530 South First Street, Louisville, Ky. (G.-C.; S.; Br. Col.; Fr. Col.) (0200.)

RETURNED TO ROLL

- 5050 Henry R. Stevens, Box 6, Sta. S, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

Total Membership August 10, 1933	1,726
New members admitted, 21; honorable life member, 1; re-instated, 1; returned to roll, 1	24
	1,750
Resignations accepted, 7; dropped N.P.D., 220.....	227
Total Membership September 11, 1933	1,523
(Applications received, 22; applications pending, 18.)	

BOOSTER LIST

The following have proposed applicants since July 15, 1932. F. L. Coes, Sec., 98; Helen Hussey, R.V.P., 27; F. M. Coppock, Jr., Pres., 17; A. S. Riches, R.V.P., 13; V. P. Kaub, 9; Georges Creed, 8; Albert Gyngell, 6; A. E. Gorham, William Lycett, R. J. Broderick, V.P., 5 each; C. J. Gifford, A. E. Hussey, M.D., 4 each; C. J. Peirce, H. G. Webb, R.V.P., 3 each; G. A. Fischesser, R.V.P., H. D. Grogg, D. W. Martin, F. C. Schiller, R.V.P., T. R. Schwerdtman, Dr. W. L. Babcock, 2 each; A. Barger, R. Bazire, A. Bazarski, F. J. Boyer, Chas. Buckstein, R.V.P., H. C. Carpenter, Armand Creed, H. T. Conover, W. H. Collins, E. K. Cowing, E. Curhan, R.V.P., C. J. Dietle, A. J. Dube, Philo Foote, H. Haase, C. B. Harvey, G. A. Henhoeffer, H. M. Jones, G. P. Kunz, Dr. N. P. McGay, Col. W. N. McKelvy, H. H. Marsh, M. C. Nichols, A. J. Owen, Henry Perlish, R.V.P., M. B. Sinclair, Rev. F. C. Rufie, R.V.P., J. M. Westphal, R.V.P., F. G. Wilson, J. L. Wolsey, 1 each.

Please note the Booster List will be cumulative on account of the term being two years, and the R.V.P. contest will close July 10, 1934.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

In spite of conditions the Secretary is pleased to report a remarkably satisfactory Convention in which, owing to conditions there was no great amount of legislation required and no controversial matter presented that was not finally settled, with the exception of the extended Treasurer's report which will be printed in full in the Year Book. Stepping aside from this report the Secretary reports Mr. Bush, our beloved Treasurer, as discharged from the hospital and gaining daily.

The various efforts tried by the Secretary and the Department heads have reduced the unpaid list some fifty members and our following reports will show a considerable number will return to roll in due course.

Our new Philadelphia Branch which has invited us for our 1934 Convention is engaged in a very strenuous effort to re-instate members in that area, and in several other localities we have prospective Branches well under way. The chief trouble with all this effort is the disheartening of old member collectors and we trust that any active member who is able to do so will endeavor to persuade these past active members to re-instate or, at least, to correspond with the Secretary, regarding special arrangements authorized by the Board for their aid and return to roll. The Secretary will be at all times ready to explain these things in detail to anyone who will write him.

The Secretary wishes to convey the commendation of the Board to several Branches, notably Branch 5 and Roosevelt Branch No. 11, for special Branch Organs printed for the purpose of member information and reader interest to possible prospective members. This method of reaching outsiders is very attractive and something of the kind should be attempted by every Branch whenever possible. If not weekly, monthly. And if not monthly, quarterly. The officers of these Branches mentioned will please absorb this as transmitted approval from the Board!

Under Mr. Broderick our new vice-president we are making several major changes in the vice-president list and increasing the scope of our endeavor in areas heretofore untouched except through our advertising space. The Secretary would appreciate the sending by any member names, meeting places, officers and any other data regarding unattached clubs where one or more S.P.A. members are in the habit of attending. Be assured there will be no effort made which will not be helpful and courteous. Vice-President Broderick has set the stakes so far in advance of any previous years' applications that it is going to require effort from every Branch and every member as well as from the Vice-President's staff to reach the required goal.

We have repeatedly asked members who have prepared any valuable data on collecting stamps, covers or any other side line, to submit the material either to the Secretary or direct

to the Editor of HOBBIES. There is no reason why much of this material that is produced and laid aside for our local clubs should not be prepared and printed for the good of all.

We trust that this report inaugurates a very successful second half of our 1932-34 term.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK L. COES, Sec.

SALES MANAGER'S REPORT FOR AUGUST, 1933

	September 1, 1933
Books in Department August 1, 1933	1,938 Value \$61,283.47
Books received in August, 1933	103 " 3,301.88
Books in Department September 1, 1933	2,041 " \$64,585.35
Books retired in August	NONE

(There were no books retired during the month as this was vacation time.)

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. HUSSEY, M.D.

As the Convention is over and all present had a wonderful time it is now time to get to your stamps. No doubt during the summer months many have not collected so there are many spaces that need filling, why not send us your name so you can be placed on a circuit. Now is the time to get those bargains as many books are priced before N.R.A. struck the members. Again we request that the cheap varieties be left out of the books when making them up as all members have the cheap varieties and they will not sell and when the book is retired no one has a kick coming but the one that sent in the cheap stamps. You can not expect to purchase a packet of 500 to a 1,000 varieties for a few dollars and sell what you do not want at half catalog. Please do not send us the cheap stamps to circulate.

We are in need of many new books of Br. Cols., Fr. Cols. and fine U. S., both 19 and 20th century. Why not let your duplicates make some money for you. Regulation books are to be had from the Sales Manager at five cents each. There have been several losses lately due to the poor wrapping of the package when forwarding, be sure to wrap securely and send either by EXPRESS as a SEALED MONEY PACKAGE or by first class registered mail.

Our JUMBOS are still selling a lot of stamps and all that have received them ask for another so if you have not had a JUMBO send for one NOW. Hoping that we may be able to serve all members this coming year I remain,

Sincerely yours,

A. E. HUSSEY, M.D., Sales Manager

EXCHANGE MANAGER'S REPORT

Cleveland, Ohio, August 31, 1933

To Members of the Exchange Department:

Your manager is now returned from attending the National Convention at Fond du Lac, Wis. He had a wonderful time and met many of the patrons of the Department for the first time.

Judging from the incoming new books that arrived during his absence, your manager believes that we are in for a real BIG season this year. They are arriving in larger numbers and earlier than in previous years.

Our first job, now that we are back on the job, is to have you all on record with nice sized credit balances so that circuits may be sent you without restraint. So rush those books in as early as possible.

We still need as always lots of U. S. Many are entering good U. S. and we are reserving it for those who also enter U. S. As a result a much better class is coming through and if you have some good U. S. you should be swapping it for other nice things.

Newer issues in most any foreign country are still in big demand, and used air mails, French Colonials of the better class (not packet material) go well. Pictorial, religious pictorials and commemoratives are wanted by all. You will get good credits and prompt returns for the entry of such.

And precancels! Boy have we got them. We are open to send books of precancels for general foreign or U. S. and of course for other good precancels. We are told that our selection of precancels exceeds that of the precancel societies.

So, for this time, let me assure you that I am ready to handle all good material you will send in, so keep me busy and we will all be happy and enjoy the benefits of our good Society.

Fraternally,

DONALD W. MARTIN

AIR MAIL DEPARTMENT

At the last Board meeting before the Convention it was voted to place the Air Mail Department under control of the Sales Department. Dr. Hussey, the S.P.A. Sales Manager, will handle all air mail business for the Society in the future. Air mail stamps, covers and all other items of interest to collectors of air mail specialties may be secured from A. E. Hussey, M.D., from now on. All interested in selling such items are requested to secure information from Dr. A. E. Hussey. There are many calls for air mail stamps and the Sales Manager is anxious to receive books of these stamps for his Department.

Dr. Frank M. Coppock, Jr., New President of the S. P. A.



Highlights: Native born Cincinnatian. Graduate of Yale, class of 1910, B. A. degree. M. D. in 1914, Medical College of Cincinnati University. Specializes in abdominal surgery. Professor of Gynecology Medical Dep't. University of Cincinnati. Director Gynecological Service Cincinnati General Hospital. Attending Gynecologist to Christ Hospital, Cincinnati. Director Out-patient Dep't. Gynecological Service, Cincinnati General Hospital. Recognized as one of the outstanding surgeons of Ohio. Married. 32nd degree Mason and Shriner. Member of Zeta Psi and Nu Sigma Nu Fraternities. Alpha Amega Alpha Honorary Society. General collector of stamps.



Novelty Frame. "Russian Boy Scout." Made from stamps by an employee of the Soviet Bureau of Printing and Engraving. From the collection of W. Burkmeister shown at National Convention of the S. P. A. at Fond du Lac, Wis., during August.



Collection of Stamps Picturing Saints. Rev. F. Cech, La Crosse, Wis., won first award at the National Convention of the S. P. A. held at Fond du Lac, Wis., during August for his collection of stamps picturing saints. It was stated at the convention that Mr. Cech plans to give the collection to the Pope.

Colonel McKelvy Passes



By N. R. HOOVER, Historian S. P. A.

COLONEL WILLIAM NESSLER MCKELVY, former president of the Society of Philatelic Americans, died Friday, September 22 at 1:20 P. M. at the Naval Hospital at Washington, D. C., after a long illness due to heart disease. He was buried in the Naval Hospital at Arlington on Monday, September 25.

Colonel McKelvy was president of the S. P. A. from July 1932, when he was elected, until May 21, 1933, when he was forced to resign due to illness.

He was an unusual character, the type of man perfectly fitted for the position he held as our leader and the kind that reflected the highest credit to the organization. He was a leader and at the same time not so highly pedestalled, due to his position, but that he could take a sympathetic attitude toward the collector of limited means. The Society has lost a valuable member and an outstanding character.

Colonel McKelvy joined the S. P. A. on August 12, 1925 with membership No. 4340. An index of his interest in the Society is shown in the attention he gave to organizing Branch No. 5 at Washington, for which a charter was issued on November 1, 1927. He was charter member No. 8 and was its first president, which position he held for three years. In 1930 he was succeeded by James F. Duhamel as president, the Colonel taking the position of treasurer. In 1932 he was returned as president but had to resign due to illness on May 23, 1933, the same time that he resigned as president of the S. P. A.

To show his interest in stamps and stamp organizations, it is to be noted that he gave active support to the Federation of School Stamp Clubs, attending the meetings par-

ticularly of the Bethesda-Chevy Chase Junior High School Stamp Club. He was a contributor to the National Philatelic News and Clark's Stamp News, two Washington Stamp publication.

The Colonel's administration as president of the S. P. A. was distinguished in that it was one of the most congenial, smooth-running terms in the history of the Society. Its even-tempered course was indicative of the type of man he was, diplomatic, sympathetically interested, self-effacing but at the same time sufficiently alert to keep things moving smoothly.

Colonel McKelvy was born July 15, 1869, at Allegheny, Pa. He was appointed a Cadet Midshipman at the Naval Academy May 20, 1887 and was transferred to the Marine Corps and appointed a Second Lieutenant July 1, 1893. He attained successive offices as follows: First Lieutenant, June 20, 1897; Captain, March 3, 1899; Major, June 16, 1906; Lieutenant Colonel, August 29, 1916; Colonel, March 28, 1917.

During the Spanish American War he was appointed Captain for distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy at Guantanamo, Cuba. He served successively in Panama, in Cuba, in the Philippines, back to Cuba, in the Canal Zone, in Nicaragua and in Santo Domingo. He was in the latter country during the World War. In August 1922 he was given charge of a course in instruction at the Naval War College at Newport, R. I. In 1923 he saw service in Haiti. On July 15, 1925 the Colonel was honorably retired from active marine service with the Government.

His passing will be sincerely mourned by the membership and by the hobby in general.



Clubs



Illinois

The Lincoln Stamp Club of Chicago will open its Fall season on September 13, at 7:45 P. M. at the Lincoln-Belmont Y. M. C. A., 3333 N. Marshfield Ave. An interesting program including auctions, speakers, bourse nights, and other interesting features is being scheduled. Also there is to be a big affair during October, around which there seems to be a veil of mystery at the present time. Announcements later. Again the club will sponsor an annual city wide junior exhibit, namely the Fourth Annual Chicago Young People's Stamp Exhibition, which will be held February 12 to 17, 1934.

Meetings are held Wednesday evenings at the foregoing address. Visitors, particularly those between the ages of 15 and 21 are welcome.

New York

At the recent meeting of the International Stamp Club of Brooklyn, H. V. Callahan was elected a member of the board of directors to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Porter. E. A. Kehr, recently returned from a Western tour, spoke.

Oregon

The Oregon Stamp Society will hold an exhibition in the Art Exhibition rooms of the

Meier & Frank Company store, Portland, from October 23 to 28. The exhibit will consist of more than 100 frames, classified under United States, specialized United States (shades, errors, etc.), general collection, specialized collection of one country or group of countries, air mail stamps, air mail covers, and educational or historical. Awards will be made.

Pennsylvania

The Reading Stamp Club will hold its annual exhibit from the 7th to the 15th of October at the Berks County Historical Society Building.

The Record Stamp Club, Philadelphia, held a "Ten Best Letter Contest" during August. Subjects covered were: 1st—Why I collect Stamps; 2nd—What I have learned from them

and the pleasure derived from stamp collecting; 3rd—Educational value from stamp collecting.

New Jersey

The Morris County Stamp Club scheduled its first fall meeting for 8:30 P. M., October 6, at 57 Crestview Road, Mountain Lakes, N. J. A large attendance was anticipated. Election of officers for the ensuing year was the main business on docket. Subsequent meetings will be held the first and third Friday evenings of each month.

New Jersey

The Paterson Stamp Collectors Club announces meetings for every first, second and fourth Thursday of each month at the Paterson Y. M. C. A. at eight P. M.



The Rutherford Stamp Club

A. P. S. CHAPTER No. 81



Meets Every Monday, 287 Feronia Way, Rutherford, N. J.

Open During the Day.



OFFICERS

President—Adolph Klingenstein, 210 16th St., West New York, N. J.

Vice President—O. G. Reichelt, Paramus, N. J.

Secretary—S. Lake, P. O. Box No. 136, Rutherford, N. J.

Treasurer—J. H. Giesecke, 126 Prospect Place, Rutherford, N. J.

Sales Department—W. O. Staeb, 287 Feronia Way, Rutherford, N. J.

Exchange Dept.—Harry G. Ream, Room 1402 Central Depositors Bldg., Akron, Ohio.

Representatives:

Australasia—W. Cron, Rural 1, Oamaru, New Zealand.

Europe—G. F. Wortelboer, Neustadtcontrescarpe 94, Bremen, Germany.

Cable Address—Staeb, Rutherford, N. J.

Official Organ—HOBBIES.

SALES MANAGER'S REPORT



W. O. Staeb

The release of Scott's Catalogue is usually considered the season opener, but what a disappointment it is going to be to many. Stamp values have been sliced to such an extent that these same items cost more when bought wholesale. Mint items in many instances are only double face when considered at par value of foreign currency, but in view of present conditions where all exchanges have increased at least 40% in value. It was understood that the catalogue was to indicate net prices, but no doubt the publishers will allow certain discounts, so that the catalogue is no longer a criterion for values nor is it a reference work, but merely a check list.



Adolph Klingenstein

There is no doubt that we are going to encounter some difficulty in selling the members material due to the question of prices, naturally every one has a different idea as to values, and those that price their material lowest will make quick sales. The only basis on prices that can be suggested is to consider the replacement costs.

Our sales managers must realize that the service can only function if rules are adhered to, that is, circuits must be returned within the time limit. If this can not be done we must be notified if there will be an expected delay. Remittance and report slips should accompany books. Books must be wrapped securely and in two sheets of paper. A little more attention must be given in figuring sales, as too many shortages are occurring.

Please bear in mind that books must be kept circulating, and books should be returned at the first opportunity when it is apparent that no further sales are possible, in that way the books can be shown in many more places than by holding books when there is no good reason to do so.

W. O. STAEB, Sales Manager

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Last month we had some very successful meetings of the club and the coming exhibit of the club was the talk of the evening. If any member wants to show his or her stamps they better hurry for we will have a fine exhibit and enough frames will be available to show your favorite stamps. Exhibits will be judged for knowledge and condition and not for rarity.

The Secretary went to the A.P.S. Convention in Chicago as a member of the A.P.S. and represented the club at this convention. The club is a chapter of the A.P.S.

The club held its first meeting of the season at Feronia Way, Rutherford, with a fair attendance present. The Secretary presented his report of the A.P.S. Convention.

Mr. Reighelt then showed his fine specialized collection of Papua, which was illustrated with enlargements of the stamps, showing the plate faults so much better to the uninitiated.

Our stamp show has been postponed until January, because the New Jersey Federation show is to be held in November, and one would crowd the other.

Five new members were added to our roll at the meeting and things look good for the coming season.

Yours respectfully,

SIDNEY LAKE

REPORT OF EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT

Sales are increasing very satisfactorily averaging \$500.00 net value of material each month. There is a strong demand for British Colonials, British North America, Air Mails, United States and French Colonies.

Members who have any of these and wish to convert them into items that they need in their collections should enter them in the department.

How many of you members would be interested in the establishment of a United States section in the exchange? If enough manifest their interest in such department I shall be pleased to use my best efforts to perfect same.

By this I mean, you enter only United States and in exchange you will receive only United States. Only good salable material will be permitted to be entered and I believe that we can work out a very good plan by which you will be able to dispose of your surplus duplicates and at the same time add materially to your collection. Let me hear from every one who would be interested in such a proposition. Make those duplicates work for you this winter.

HARRY G. REAM, Exchange Manager



PRESIDENT
 L. A. Burmeister, Jr., 2365 No. 18th St.
 Milwaukee, Wisc.
SECRETARY-TREASURER
 Leon G. Tedesche
 1915 Gest Street, Cincinnati, Ohio
SALES MANAGER
 L. J. Flerlage, 4229 Franklin Ave.
 Norwood, Ohio
EXCHANGE MANAGER
 C. A. Heath
 North Franklin, Conn.

REPORT OF SECRETARY

Application for Re-instatement

361 Robert J. Lyon, New York. Proposed by L. J. Flerlage.

(If no objections will be re-instated as of October 31)

Members are writing me as I requested, and in answer, I am quoting from our application blanks: "Circuits can only be sent to members upon written request." The Secretary has nothing to do with sending out circuits. Your personal letter must go to either the Sales or Exchange Managers by U. S. mail. If you are not getting either Sales or Exchange circuits you are losing most of the benefits to be derived from the Association. If you need application blanks, or copies of the prospectus, they will gladly be sent on application to the Secretary or other officers.

Our roster of members is out of stock, but users of the Sales and Exchange circuits soon can find out the active members and the managers will gladly put you in touch with any members—or the Secretary will give you members close at hand or who specialize in your specialty if you and they write me.

From now on applicant's address will be printed in report. Flash over the mail—one of our members has offered to print a roster of members and I am awaiting instructions from our President for permission to accept the offer.

Kindly drop me a postal noting what you are interested in and sign your name to it.

Yours philatelically for the N.R.A.,
 LEON G. TEDESCHE, Secretary

Naval Covers and Cancellations



*Conducted by RICHARD A. HARDIE
13 Roseville St., Buffalo, New York*

Well mates, I have received so many fine letters from you complimenting me on my past writing of ship histories, that this month I have devoted the entire department to ships of Uncle Sam's Navy and their history in brief.

Many readers write me that after they read a ship's history in this department they feel as though they are closer and better acquainted with the certain vessel than they were before, and the covers seem ever so much more interesting and romantic after they learn something of the life of the ship.

All these histories, dates, names, etc., are all historically correct, for I have done much research work in order to bring them to you, and it is my sincere hope that you will enjoy them.

Short Histories of Uncle Sam's War Vessels' Acquired Names

U.S.S. Tracy

Hon. Benjamin Franklin Tracy, Secretary of the Navy from 1889 to 1893 was the man for whom the Destroyer No. 214 was named. Benjamin Tracy was born on April 26, 1830 at Oswego, N. Y. and died there after retirement to private life in 1915. At Oswego Academy he was educated, and admitted to the bar in 1851. In 1861 he was a member of the New York State Assembly, and in '62 he recruited the 109th and 137th New York Volunteers and became a colonel of the former. He fought in the Battle of the Wilderness and for his bravery under fire he received a Congressional medal of honor in 1865. At the close of the hostilities he was made brigadier general of the Volunteers. He also served as District Attorney of New York, from 1866 thru 1873, and from 1881 to 1883 was associated judge of the State of appeals. As Secretary of the Navy he did so much work in increasing the number of battleships and setting the standard of the entire service to a greater level that he was and is referred to as "Father of the Navy." It is very fitting that the U.S.S. Tracy carries his esteemed name on thru the history of the service.

U.S.S. Arkansas

Listed as battleship No. 33 and named for so called. The first ship named Arkansas was a 752 ton screw type steam vessel, carrying six guns and purchased June 27, 1863 at Philadelphia as the Tonawanda. After purchase and renaming was sent to the West Gulf Squadron

Hear Ye, Hear Ye! !

According to present plans of the Navy Dept. several ships are to be decommissioned—others commissioned. Get these covers by subscribing to my Naval Cover Service at these low prices:

6 for 50c; 14 for \$1.00

All covers sent direct to you with 1st class commem. postage on white ripple finish cover. (Guaranteed genuine and postally used.)

SEND FOR PRICE LIST including such bargains as: cover albums 10c to \$16.00; Stamp albums 15c up; Stamp hinges 10c; magnifying glasses 15c; pocket stamp wallets 5c; and others.

P A U L S . T I N S L E Y
532 N. Sheridan Ave. Ottumwa, Iowa

for dispatch and blockade duty. The outstanding event of its career was the capturing of the schooner Watchful which was loaded with arms. On July 29, 1865 she was sold at Portsmouth.

Arkansas the second was Monitor No. 7 of 3,225 tons displacement. She was authorized by Congress on May 4, 1898, and built at Newport, Va., where she was launched Nov. 10, 1900. It was commissioned Oct. 28, 1902, and in March 2, 1909 after an inactive career her name was changed to Ozark and finally sold Jan. 26, 1922 as junk.

The third and present Arkansas was built by the New York Shipbuilding Co., in 1909, and a description of the vessel is: Her cost was \$4,675,000; keel laid Jan. 25, 1910; Ship launched Jan. 14, 1911 and commissioned Sept. 17, 1912 at New York Navy Yard; Her date for over age is Sept. 14, 1932. Length over all is 562 ft.; extreme beam 106 ft.; Displacement 26,100 tons. Speed 20.95 knots.

This giant of the sea has served its time very well throughout her entire career and was in the World War and to-day stands ready to protect her country in time of need.

Short history of U.S.S. Arizona

The Arizona is the third vessel so named and is listed as No. BB 39 in Washington. The first Arizona was a 950 ton steamer of iron and was of the paddle-wheel type. She was built in Wilmington, Del., in 1858 for merchant marine service, but purchased by the Government from the prize court at Philadelphia on Jan. 7, 1863. She was originally known as the Carolina and on Oct. 28, 1862 was captured by the U.S.S. Montgomery. After the capture she was re-conditioned and taken into the United States service as the Arizona. She then took active part in the Mississippi Squadron's operations, and finally was destroyed by fire in South West Pass, Mississippi River, on Feb. 27, 1865.

The second vessel Arizona was a screw-steam type frigate, of 3,200 tons displacement. She was built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and launched as the Neshaminy on Oct. 5, 1865. Again her name was changed to Nevada and then to Arizona Aug. 10, 1869, but for lack of money she was never completed and sold to a merchant line in New York in 1874.

Present U.S.S. Arizona was named after the State of Arizona, and constructed at the New York Navy Yard at a cost of \$7,425,000. Her keel was laid March 16, 1914, and the ship launched June 15, 1915. Date of commission Oct. 17, 1916 and her date for over age is Oct. 17, 1936. Her measurements are: length over all 608 ft.; beam 106 ft.; displacement 37,654 tons; speed 20.70 knots; masts 2; catapults 2.

The Arizona like the Arkansas played a big part in the World War, and is to-day one of Uncle Sam's finest equipped ships afloat.

Short history and measurements of U.S.S. Reuben James

This destroyer No. 245 was named in memory of Reuben James, Boatswain's mate U. S. Navy, born in Delaware in 1776. James entered the service as a boy under Commander Truxton of the U. S. F. Constellation in 1800 and engaged in the battles against the L'Insurgente and the LaVengeance. He saw active service against Tripoli in 1803-05, and volunteered to be a member of the party that boarded the Philadelphia in the harbor of Tripoli and assisted in her destruction after the capture. On Aug. 3, 1804 was severely wounded in a fierce fight when he saved the life of Captain Decatur in part of the engagement between the American gun boats and the Tripolitan boats. Near the end of the battle there came a hand to hand fight and during same Captain Decatur

was knocked down by a Tripolitan and the scimitar of another was about to fall him, when Reuben James imposed his own body and received to strike the Commander. After recovering from this and many other wounds he was made aide to the Commander and followed him to other ships, where he was again wounded on the President in her six hour running fight with the British Squadron on Jan. 15, 1815, and was made prisoner until the close of the war and was then returned to the United States, a sea hero of great caliber.

The U.S.S. Reuben James was authorized in 1917 and built by the New York Shipbuilding Co., the same year. Her displacement is 1,190 tons, and her length over all is 314' 4". Her beam is 30' 8" and her speed is 33.83 knots. She is still in active commission and her address is c/o Postmaster, New York City. Her mail clerk is Mr. R. W. Cote.

Short history and measurements of U.S.S. Overton

Listed as destroyer No. 239 the Overton was named in memory of Captain Macon C. Overton, U.S. Marine Corps, born at Union Point, Georgia, on Aug. 18, 1890, and died in France a hero on Nov. 1, 1918. On June 13, 1918 he was recommended for reward by his regimental commander for successfully carrying out an assault on a supposed machine gun nest in Bois de Belleau. This daring assault was made under machine gun and grenade fire, and its success against tremendous odds gave the enemy the severest single blow it suffered throughout its operations in Bois de Belleau. For this feat Capt. Overton was awarded the croix de guerre, and again decorated on July 19, 1918, with the distinguished service medal, for extraordinary heroism in action near Mount Blanc. On Oct. 10, 1918, when his gallantry was an inspiration to his own men he was awarded the oak leaf cluster, but this great fighter was fatally wounded when guiding a tank forward against the enemy. His short brilliant career in France is dotted with heroic deeds and awards of all kinds for his bravery. He was an officer of distinguished ability, fearless courage, and great tenacity, and deserves all the honor the Navy can bestow upon him by naming a ship in his honor. A true American who died for his country, goes on in spirit in the form of the U.S.S. Overton.

The Overton was authorized in 1917 and built by the New York Shipbuilding Co. She has a displacement of 1,190 tons and a speed of 32.84 knots. Her length over all is 314' 4" and beam 30' 8".

She is still in active commission and her address is c/o Postmaster New York City.

The man behind the name of the U.S.S. Melville

The Melville is destroyer tender No. 2, and is named in honor of Rear Admiral George Wallace Melville, U.S. Navy, born in New York City on Jan. 10, 1841, and passed away in Philadelphia on March 17, 1912. He was appointed third assistant engineer March 4, 1861 and on July 19, 1861 was commissioned chief engineer on March 4, 1881. He was then made Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering, with rank of Rear Admiral, in 1887, and served throughout the Civil War in many different squadrons and was commended for his ability and zeal. Thru 1879 he cruised on various stations and when he was selected as one of the officers to accompany the "Jeanette Arctic Expedition" advanced for his heroism in endeavoring to rescue Lieut. Comm. De Long and his party, who were lost at the time on the Arctic ice near Siberia. Commanding the party which finally discovered the remains of the unfortunate expedition, he then retired from active service and was highly honored by all scientific societies all over the world. For his great service to the country we find that the Navy has honored him by naming a vessel in his memory.

Latest Naval News and Notes

The U.S.S. Minneapolis will be launched sometime in Sept. No cachet news yet heard of, but you might try the Receiving station at Philadelphia Navy Yard, as Minneapolis has no cancel yet.

Brother Claudius Anthony, 1253 Bishops Road, Los Angeles, Calif., very kindly sent me a sample lot of 12 different Constitution covers which I think are very fine and help a collection's appearance greatly. They are all different and printed in blue. For further particulars relative to price get in touch with Brother Anthony.

Recent covers from the U.S.S. Goff are cancelled in red and blue. Covers to Mail Clerk requesting very kindly this cancel at Charles Navy Yard, S. C.

The U.S.S. Brooks and the Texas will both have special cachets along with many other vessels on Oct. 27, Navy Day.

The U.S.S. Tulsa is stationed at China, and a cancel from there should prove very good. Use only regular U.S. Postage on your covers. Address Chunkin, China.

Secretary of the Navy recently recalled the names Farragut and Dewey which he had assigned to two 1500 ton ships being constructed and assigned them to two larger 1800 ton destroyers soon to be constructed.

Don't forget Oct. 27, Navy Day which is the biggest day in the year for naval collectors, get your covers on your favorite ships in plenty of time for this day's cancellation. Most every ship will supply something different for this event. After Oct. 27, I would like to hear from all my readers stating what unusual cancel they received and I shall report same in the following issue. Who will get the best one?

The U.S.S. Pennsylvania recently cancelled in a very odd manner. The circle of the postmark contained on the top the words U.S. Fleet Flagship, dated July 20, P. M. (This cancel was especially for the persons attending the banquet in honor of Mail Clerks). Between the killers appeared U.S.S. Pennsy. The entire postmark was in two colors, purple and blue. Another reason this was very different was that it contained a single small star at the lower part of the circle.

The U.S.S. Holland, Canopus, Whitney and Dickerson all are now using a new type cancel. Address for all are c/o P. M. New York City.

The address of Mr. Arthur F. Bedford who mails covers from ships at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has been changed to 503 Reis Ave., Oradell, N. J. Mr. Bedford will continue to mail covers from ships when they arrive at the Yard for all readers of HOBBIES mentioning this department.

For the second visit of Old Ironsides to Long Beach, Calif., Byrd L. Powell, Cachet Director, for the Chamber of Commerce will catch all covers sent him at 729 Elm Ave., Long Beach, Calif. He has already sent me a sample of the proof, and I think the design is great.

The U.S.S. Sara Thompson was de-commissioned without notice on June 21 at Cavit, P. I. She was the receiving ship for the Asiatic Fleet and always used the odd cancel that did not contain the name of the ship. I haven't as yet seen any last day covers. Have you?

The U.S.S. Patoka was also de-commissioned with very short notice on July 6th just after it returned from its Alaska survey voyage. She used 'Dutch Harbor, Alaska' between the killers. A very good cover.

For Sea Post Collectors

The following Japan vessels will sail from California for the Orient.

S.S. Chichibu Maru sails	Aug. 26
" Tatsuta Maru sails	Sept. 9
" Asama Maru sails	Oct. 3
" Taiyo Maru sails	Oct. 13

To prepare your covers use Japan postage equal to the regular rates, and mark your covers in the upper right corner "Via Sea Post."

Mail your covers with a brief request to the Purser on board ship, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Pier 34 and 36, San Francisco, Calif. You may receive some fine cancellations and possibly a cachet.

The Navy Dept. informs me that the U.S.S. Teal and Nokomis will not be de-commissioned as stated in previous issues. No reason for the sudden change was stated. All other ships reported in my department will be de-commissioned soon so don't delay your covers too long.

Mr. D. C. Bartley, Cachet Director of practically all important cachets in the state of Washington, who has done a great deal for the Naval covers collectors in the line of Constitution cachets and handling of thousands of naval collectors covers for the West coast visit, writes me that he will shortly publish a booklet on "The Constitution Cachets of the Pacific Cruise." This booklet will be about 100 pages and more of a historical book than a catalog. It will contain cuts of all cachets used on this voyage of the old frigate, illustrations of cancels, number of cancels from each port, color, etc. Mr. Bartley should be fully supported on this project for he is running this limited edition on a non-profit basis. The price will be about 50c.

A great favor was conferred me when Mr. Bartley requested that he would like very much to use my story, "The World's Most Famous Ship" (Recently published in HOBBIES) in this book he is completing, and I feel that it is an honor to be able to assist so great a project. All naval collectors of "Old Ironsides" covers will want a copy of this valuable booklet, so all interested please write me or Mr. D. C. Bartley at Green Lake Station, Seattle, Washington.

Mail Clerk, George R. Mitchell, of the U.S.S. Marblehead writes me that he will very gladly hold covers of all readers of HOBBIES for any future events. Many thanks Mr. Mitchell. I am sure that many will take advantage of your kind offer. Address c/o P. M. New York City.

The Universal Ship Cancellation Society, Chapter 2 will have a fine cachet for Navy Day, and our good friend Mr. Bartley, Green Lake Station, Seattle, Wash., will handle all covers.

The New England chapter of the U.S.C.S. has recently sent out sample copies of the first issue of a new enterprise (and incidentally the first in the field of Naval collection) "The Seapost Collector." This new monthly publi-

cation is rather small at present, but I am sure will meet with the naval collectors' approval.

The U.S.C.S. will also sponsor a cachet for Navy Day. Send your covers to Everett Wallster, 103 Schiller Road, Dedham, Mass.

The U.S.S. Cuttlefish is due to be launched at New London about Oct. 5th. Have heard no news of a cachet or cancellation for this event, but you might try the receiving ship at New London.

Cover received from the U.S.S. Perry dated Aug. 23 with cachet commemorating the anniversary of Perry's birthday with a cancel in blue. No marking between the killer.

The U.S.S. Hale cancelled in red with a double cancel with cachet for Tacoma Fleet Week. Cover also autographed by mail clerk.

Many new ports of stop have been added to the U.S.F. Constitution's schedule on her return trip to Washington, so to be on the safe side, without missing any cancel send another extra supply of covers to Harry Moore with your request to mail at any new ports of call.

Upon the return of Old Ironsides to the Capitol City, her home port (this will not be for some time yet), a special cachet by Washington Cachet Club will be applied to all covers sent to John Dunlop, 815 N. Capitol, Washington, D. C.

The cancellation from the receiving ship at Cavite, P. I. is very odd and neat looking. The mail clerk will oblige if you mention HOBBIES.

The Great Lakes Training Station was also closed on June 30th. This news is interesting only to those collectors who collect Naval station cancels.

Preston Sawyer, 29 Campbell Street, Santa Cruz, Calif., will handle your covers for the stop there of Old Ironsides.

You will not miss any official cachet of the Constitution visits if you keep Mr. Harry Moore, Mail Clerk supplied with covers, for he secures the official cachet at each port.

Mail Clerks (Cont'd)

U.S.S. Pope—J. Moore Station
" Peary—Lewis Webster
" Rathburne—Wm. Shaughnessy
" Preble—Mario G. Montessoro
" Pillsbury—Frank Olander
" Perry—Ken. A. Ringstrom
" Parrott—Floyd E. Anderson
" Lawrence—Wilson L. Mason
" Jones Jacobs—J. V. Davin
" Hamilton—Bernard J. Stacey

This month I received some very fine co-operation from all HOBBIES readers, and I wish to thank you all and assure you that such fine co-operation is greatly appreciated. I also received very fine complimentary covers from my readers and also some very fine letters relative to my writings and for all them I again wish to thank you. The co-operators are: H. S. Groat, D. C. Bartley, Preston Sawyer, M. Bondra, Jr., Ruth Norton, James Phillips, Jr., Harry Moore of the Constitution, York Bridell, Dr. James L. Flish, Michael Toly, Byrd L. Powell, Brother Claudius Anthony, George R. Mitchell of the U.S.S. Marblehead, and the United States Navy Dept.

Wishing you many fine covers for the month and will be with you again next issue with more interesting news I hope you will enjoy. So long, Mates.

Have You an Octagon Stamp?

We offer set of five 8-sided stamps for 10c to introduce our approval service. Or we will send a Salvador "Diamond" and packet of Pan-American stamps. Mention HOBBIES and tell which bargain you want. au34c

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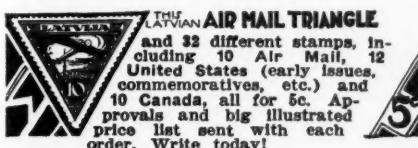
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Album complete with 100 fine quality leaves $8\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$. Price, \$1.50. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$, Price, \$2.00. Illustrated circular and sample sheets on request.

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70 to 75% DISCOUNT

To general collectors with less than 25,000 vars., and who will select \$10.00 net or over, we send an entire stamp collection to select from at the above discounts. Take what you wish, leave what you don't. Those hard to get low and medium priced stamps which you miss are here. Full details upon request, gladly. We also fill want list @ 70% discount. tfc3

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Notice to Stamp Collectors

For better service in dealing with foreign dealers, please keep a copy of your letters, and a record of the date sent and money order. Remit the correct amount. Write your name and address legibly. Have a return card, readable on your envelope, and if sent registered, pay for a return receipt, and keep it with copy and date.

Bear in mind time is consumed in transportation both ways, and at the customs (often as much time as in transportation unless you ask your postmaster to aid delivery).

U. S. STAMPS WANTED

We pay cash for good United States collections, accumulations and dealer's stocks. Common varieties not needed. Send by registered mail or insured parcel post with price wanted, or send full details of what is offered. ja34c

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AMERICA'S FINEST****POSTAGE PAID BOTH WAYS /****1¢ APPROVALS****D. A. PALMER JR.**
P. O. BOX 361 - BERKLEY - VA.**ROMANTIC STAMP COVERS**

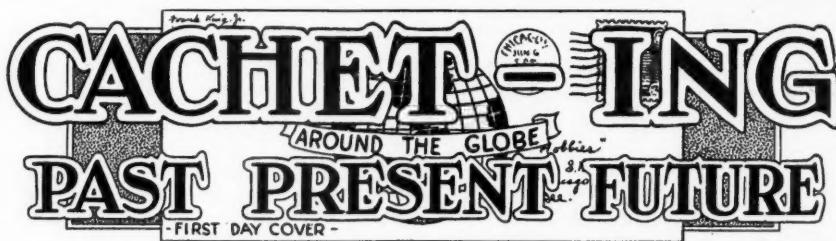
During the Confederate Reunion in Richmond June 21-24—which incidentally was the last Reunion in the erstwhile Capitol of the Confederacy—a limited number of “turned” wall-paper covers were mailed by official permission. On the inside of each is a genuine Confederate stamp, postmarked “Richmond, Va., June 21, 1862” by the Postmaster in the old Postoffice building. On the outside is the Bicentennial 3¢ stamp postmarked “High Noon, Richmond, Va., June 21, 1932”—70 years later. An event that will occur but once in a lifetime and an offer par excellence for the collector. PRICE PER COVER POSTPAID \$3.00 and worth every cent.

On July 26, 1932 at the celebration of the 176th Anniversary of the U. S. Postal System, a Post Rider, garbed in the costume of the Colonial Period, left The Virginia Gazette office in Williamsburg, Va., and rode to the William and Mary Airport with two genuine old sacks of valuable mail. The sacks were then transported by plane to Fort Lee, Va., and received by the Richmond Postmaster; thence by mail truck to the Postoffice where they were personally accepted by the Governor of Virginia. These covers are very limited and each bears the four genuine cachets, postmarks and official back-stamps. Few in existence and a wonderful investment. Price to be advanced. PRESENT PRICE \$1.00 PER COVER apex

The New Southern Philatelist

109 East Cary St.

Richmond, Virginia



Cachets sold and properly sponsored, the service being given without profit, will be listed free in this department. Profit is considered where the design, envelope, stamp and addressing free is furnished above five cents (8 cents for airmail), or any charge made to the collector who furnishes his own envelope, stamp, etc.

Cachets mailed above face, properly sponsored, as by a stamp club or association for benefit of the club, or by a historical association for the same purpose, will be listed here at regular classified rates (5 cents per word for one time, or three times at 4 cents per word per issue).

October 1 — Petersburg, Ill. Send self-addressed, unsealed, stamped covers, 6½ size, to Rev. Grant Mason, for cachet of dedication of Old Salem State Park, the rebuilt New Salem Village where Abraham Lincoln lived from 1831 to 1837 and served as Postmaster. The dedication will occur sometime after October 1st. Covers will be held until the dedication date.

* * *

October—Sometime during October the Abraham Lincoln Life Insurance Company of Springfield, Illinois, will sponsor a cachet on the occasion of the dedication of the reconstructed New Salem where Abraham Lincoln kept his store. Send your 6½ size self-addressed and stamped envelopes, open and unstuffed, to the Abraham Lincoln Life Insurance Company, Springfield, Ill. It is planned to have all covers carried over the Lincoln Trail from New Salem to Springfield, Illinois, by members of the Boy Scouts, there being no post-office at New Salem.

* * *

November 10—Historical cachet commemorating the 450th anniversary of the birth of the hero of the Reformation, Dr. Martin Luther. Cachet will be applied in purple to first class and in green to air mail covers. Send covers to Rev. August Aden, Rankin, Illinois, not later than November 6. Please place commemoratives on wrappers. Autographs will be secured for all those who will enclose a good first class duplicate cover with their covers.

* * *

WANTED—Fine illustrated advertising covers prior 1910.—Alfred Horn, West Haven, Conn., s12242

COVERS! Information and Catalogue, 6c.—The Fairway, F. St., Washington, D. C. aul2231

KOSCIUSZKO 5c will be issued in Oct. Will mail First Day Covers, using special envelopes, from Chicago, Detroit and Boston, Second Day Washington, D. C., the set of 4 for only 50c. Single city, 15c—The Fairway, 610 F. St., N. W., Washington, D. C. nsp

NIRA, IOWA, N.R.A. 1st day cachet cover, 20c.—Hawkeye Stamp Co., Cedar Rapids, 49, Iowa. tfc

October 6—Commemorating the sesqui-centennial of the establishment of the Society of the Cincinnati in Virginia, the local Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring a special cachet for marking mail on October 6.

On this date the Society will hold its annual meeting in this city, the boyhood home of George Washington, first president general of the organization, which was founded on May 13, 1783, at the cantonment on the Hudson River, Washington at that time being commander-in-chief of the American military forces.

Membership in the Society was originally composed of officers of the Revolutionary army, and now descends to the eldest lineal male descendant if judged worthy, and in lieu of this to male descendants through intervening female descendants. Subsequent to the founding, member officers returning to their homes, instituted state branches in each of the thirteen states.

A meeting held in the Town Hall here, no longer standing, was the first of the Virginia Society on the afternoon of October 6, 1783, and the first dinner took place that evening in the Rising Sun Tavern, a famous Colonial ordinary built about 1760 by Charles Washington, brother of General Washington, and now fully restored. Brig.-Gen. George Weedon, who kept the postoffice in this building, was elected first president.

The approaching annual meeting will take place in the same room in which the members assembled at that dinner one hundred and fifty years ago, and also in which Maj.-Gen. Horatio Gates, first vice-president general, was elected second president of the Virginia Society in 1784.

* * *

November 2—Commemorating the 150th anniversary of Washington's Farewell to his Army in New York City. Covers must be of the standard size, unsealed and unstuffed. No postage dues will be accepted. Commemoratives appreciated for service. Send all covers to Edward Kuntz, 826 Slip St., Union City, N. J., before Oct. 26th.

* * *

October 31—New York City. Pictorial; commemorating the 250th anniversary of the signing of the Bill of Liberties, in the New York City Hall, by Thomas Dongon, Governor of the Province of the Duke of York, granting, for the first time in the history of the colonies, Trial by Jury, Freedom from Religious Persecution and the Right of Franchise to Freeholders. Send envelopes unsealed and unstuffed; postage dues not accepted. Historic Events Cover Club, 24 West 20th Street.

* * *

The Brookhaven Cover Exchange will sponsor a cachet for the close of the Georgia Bicentennial November 30. No charge for cachet, but please enclose a mint stamp to help defray cost of forwarding covers to Georgia for cancellation. Use standard size and leave unsealed. Covers must be in by November 24. Will purchase and attach Oglethorpe stamps for any one sending price of same (no stamps).

Cover Collectors

Write for particulars on best constructed and cheapest priced cover album. \$1.20 to \$2.25, postage extra. f34c

TOM LANE
Dept. X2

6712 21st Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

Air Mail Facts and Fancies

●—●

By EMIL BRUECHIG

THIS is an age of speed . . . its keynote is verve and dash . . . with the world demanding modernism and smartness from skyscrapers to postage stamps! Yes, postage stamps! Even in this time-tried hobby, the spirit of modern times is present. And what could better personify the glamorous adventure of collecting than Air Mail stamps. There is romance behind each square of colorful paper. There is a tale of danger and daring, crossing fever-ridden jungles, battling treacherous snow-clad mountain peaks, and risking the mocking death of desert wastes. In short, it represents man's greatest triumph in transportation.

Just allow your gaze to linger a moment over a set of German "Zeps." The clean-cut picturizations, the incomparable colors, steal into your imagination. From afar, one seems to hear the deep-throated roar of the great engines singing their vital message. The Great "Graf," air-traveler supreme, is flying before your eyes!

One needs no trip to the Mediterranean to see the blue of its waters and the gold of its sun. The Grecian issue with an indescribable delicacy of color and line suffices. The ruins of the Acropolis perched on their hilly site, before a background of cloud-studded skies, seem but a step away.

But were I to do full justice to this theme, my hymn of praise would never end. To describe Air Mail's truthfully does not mean singling out one here and there, but bringing the myriad perfection of them all before you. However, lack of space does not permit this.

And now for a few facts. The astute collector who wrings his hands in despair over the blank spaces in his album that are almost beyond hope of filling can find new hope in Air Mails.

Carrying the mails by 'plane was inaugurated little more than a decade ago, and it was the Italian government which issued the first stamp to be used solely for Air Mail purposes. It appeared in 1917. From that date to December of last year, approximately 1575 major varieties of Air Mail stamps, the output of 85 countries, have been issued, with a catalog value for the total of about \$15,000.00.

Think of it: Only 1575 stamps stand between the collector and a complete collection! To the dyed-in-the-wool hobbyist this sounds like a mere handful. This fact, coupled with the absence of any time-forgotten rarities, makes it a far easier matter to attain a complete collection of Air

Mails, than of almost any other branch of philately.

I mentioned before the approximate catalog value of the entire amount of Air Mail issues. If we disregarded eleven outstanding specimens, this sum would be lowered to \$5,200. This figure, representing almost the whole field of Air Mail collecting, could not purchase a single copy of the famous British Guiana one cent of air stamps.

To illustrate still further the economies of this Philatelic sensation, let me state that a collection of 1400 stamps, assuredly a major portion of all available Air Mails, can be amassed for \$1050.00. That's something to smoke a few pipefuls over!

It is, indeed, almost an impossibility to ride a hobby and derive both keen pleasure and sound investment from it. But Air Mails fulfill these requirements. And fulfill them exceedingly well as a few random statistics will prove.

In 1929, which history already brands as the year of the "Great Inflation," many securities were bringing high prices. For instance, so-called "gilt-edge" stocks such as United States Steel and American Telephone and Telegraph were selling at 261 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 310 $\frac{1}{4}$ respectively.

Turning our attention again to Air Mails, we find that during 1929 "Hawkers" (Newfoundland) were commanding a price of approximately \$400.00. The value of this issue, after weathering the tumultuous reconstruction of the past two years, has not only held its own but actually risen to a new high of about \$1200.00!

A glance at a current stock market report will show what's happened to United States Steel and American Telephone and Telegraph.

But the phenomenal rise in price of the "Hawker" issue is no exception in the annals of air stamps. It is but one case from a choice of hundreds that has proved the inherent value of them. Such staggering increases in price have wiped from the name of Air Mails, any slurring vestige of a "fad." It is, today, as integral a part of philately as the engine is in an automobile and, as far as value is concerned, the surface has not been scratched.

Another specimen that comes to mind in proving this contention is the United States 24c issue of 1918. Every philatelist whether he be of the embryo or case-hardened variety, knows of the hundred copies which were sold with inverted centers. This rarity was priced in 1929 at approx-

imately \$750.00. Today, a man can count himself a very fortunate individual if \$2750.00 will procure it.

The \$.05 Honduras of 1925 surcharged in red went begging a few years back at the nominal sum of \$500.00 ("nominal" is a mild term when the scarcity of the item is considered.) At the present time if one were offered for sale, its selling price would, no doubt, reach \$3000.00.

There have been reactions the other way, of course, but they are minor in comparison. If the prices of Air Mails have, like another Gibraltar, withstood the ravaging trend of recent times, how far will they rise when business in general begins to climb again? What would seem now as a wild flight of fancy might prove, in a short course of time, to be a very conservative estimate indeed!

It takes no effort to realize that NOW is the appointed time to begin your collection of Air Mails. To borrow the slogan of a prominent concern, let's say: "Eventually, why not now?"

Post offices all over the world are constantly spreading the size and scope of their air service. This recent development in postal history is carrying an ever-increasing burden of responsibility and importance. Think a moment! Is it hard to imagine the day when ALL first class mail will be carried by plane? Remember the fact that little more than a score of years ago the Wright brothers were working on an old mass of wood and fabric that they thought might fly. If the last twenty years saw such rapid progress from a dream to the present perfection of the flying machine, what will the next twenty witness?

Editor's Note: Emil Bruechig is one of the leading Air Mail Dealers in the country and a specialist in Air Mail stamps. He carries a very large stock in his office, which is one of the finest stamp offices in New York City. In February of this year Mr. Bruechig sold a block of four of the 24 cent U.S. Air Mail Invert for \$15,000.00.

Air Transport Label Catalog

Collecting of air transport labels has become quite a hobby along with the development of air transportation. Witness to that is the recently published, *Martin's Air Transport Label Catalog*, 1934, published by Carl M. Becken, 7 North 7th St., Minneapolis, Minn. (50 cents). This is a first edition, the contents of which are copyrighted. S. F. Martin is the editor. In the introduction we learn that this is the first catalog of its kind in the world, and it has been compiled after four years of research, which has included traveling in foreign countries and much correspondence with air transport companies and collectors.

It is stated that as far as is known there are three hundred varieties of air baggage labels, many varieties having several types. United States labels are listed first. Among these is the Alaska-Washington Airways Type 1. It is described "large, round, 4½ inches in diameter. Brown border, yellow lettering; Alaskan Indian totem, with spread wings, in center; wings red and yellow, on green background, used up to 1932; now obsolete." It is listed at \$6.

Several labels are catalogued at \$10, one at \$15, and one at \$12.

For those engaged in this hobby it would seem that the book would be indispensable.



American Air Mail Society's Exhibition



The American Air Mail Society's Exhibition at the Hotel New Yorker in New York on August 31, September 1, and 2, was visited by thousands of interested collectors. J. J. Klemann, Jr., officially welcomed the delegates.

The \$3,300, twenty-four cent air mail stamp of 1918 inverted, was shown by Nicolas Sanabria; and the rare Newfoundland De Pinedo shown by Emil Bruechig and Doctor H. R. Radasch, was another of the many interesting items in the show.

Harry A. Truby's collection of early pioneer covers was outstanding. Mr. Truby has clippings and photos of the early flights which add a great deal to the collection. Erick Hildersheim was also represented with rare covers.

George Angers had his superb collection of French Balloon Post and pigeon covers in the show which is the only collection of its kind in the world.

For Zeppelin fans Anson R. Thompson's huge and almost complete collection of covers and stamps was shown with many other Zeppelin collections.

In the Crash cover section Frank Costanzo's collection ranks very high; in his collection was shown one of the three known crash covers of the Knute Rockne disaster.

A collection of semi-official Columbians by Francisco de Villa of Brooklyn, won the Cleveland trophy.

On the afternoon of the 2nd, one of Donald Dickason's auctions took place with Gregory Mozian conducting the sale.

Stephen A. Cisler, Superintendent of Air Mails, was the chief speaker on the banquet evening. He spoke about air mail service, stressing the speed and safety now obtained.

Included in the autograph division were fourteen frames belonging to George Kingdom which consisted of almost every important flier's autograph in the world.

Air port dedications were represented by the collection of Maurice Petty. Historical flights by J. P. V. Heinmuller.

These were only a few of the outstanding collections exhibited by foremost air mail collectors of the country. In the other sections, there were collections of air mail stamps, air baggage labels, Do-X covers, air port dedications and Lindbergh covers. I would advise any one interested in the air mail hobby to try to attend the next convention and exhibition of the American Air Mail Society and see the air mail hobby at its peak.—*Florence Lampert.*



"Philately"—The Wrong Word!



Dr. Le Grand's Manual, published in 1896, says that most people know it was Herpin who created the words "philately" and "philatelist" to designate the science and the amateurs of postage stamp collection. These words are derived from two Greek words, "philos"—friend, and "ateles"—relating to an object free from tax. Philately signifies love of all that relates to tax-free objects.

It was an error, says Dr. A. O. LeGrand (Dr. Magnus), "to give these terms to stamp collecting, for "ateles" expresses exemption from charges, gratuity . . . The word "philately" is not properly applied to the love for stamp collecting when the stamps loved are postage stamps, and it should be rejected absolutely from the science of stamps which are not postal.

Dr. A. E. LeGrand was a member of the Ethnographic Society, President of the New Society of Timbrology, and his "Manual for Stamp Collectors" was translated into English by Henri Pene Du Bois. —H. M. K.



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Stamp Festival



The Tri-City Fall Stamp Festival sponsored by the Sharon, Warren, and Youngstown, Ohio, Stamp Clubs will be held October 21-22nd at Hotel, Ohio, Youngstown. All friends and stamp collectors are invited to present to participate in "Something Different for Everybody." There will be free bourse space and a free exhibition of 150 frames. For the auction buyers 75 choice lots have been gathered. For those people between 16 and 60 there will be a "shivaree." The Committee: John Thomas, L. H. Schumann, B. R. McIntyre.



3c Byrd Stamp



A special 3-cent Byrd stamp commemorating the Byrd expedition may be obtained for collection purposes only from the Philatelic Agency at face value of 3 cents starting October 9.

If you wish a Byrd cover send postal money order remittance of 53 cents for each cover payable to "Byrd Antarctic Expedition, Norfolk, Va." Postage stamps not accepted.

Stamps Abroad



By H. M. KONWISER

Unpaid Turkish

Stamps representing postage due or postage to be paid by the recipient were used in Turkey from the first appearance of postage stamps, and were of the same type as the ordinary postage stamps, but printed on other colored paper or in other colors.

The first dates from January 1, 1863, when the first series of postage stamps was issued, and consisted of the values of 20 paras, 1, 2 and 5 piastres. These were lithographed and the control band in all the values was in blue. There were numerous shades of paper, which was colored by hand, according to Westoby's "Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe." Several shades of brown are known, and some specialists say this was intentional—a guide to the officials.

Russian Levant Stamps

The Russian Steamship Navigation Company, in January, 1864, was supplied by the Russian Government with a large stamp, 42½ millimetres square, to prepay the charges on matter conveyed under wrapper. This steamship company carried mail from Odessa and other Russian and Turkish coasts of the Black Sea, also to points on the Mediterranean.

Lubeck Stamps

The Free City of Lubeck, the smallest of the three Hanseatic towns (Bremen and Hamburg being the others), commenced to issue postage stamps on January 1, 1859.

St. Johns' at Malta

From 1530 to 1798 the Island of Malta was the residence of the Ancient Order of the Knights of St. John, but in the latter

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year it was taken by Bonaparte and occupied by a French garrison. After a siege, the garrison capitulated in 1800 to be conquered by Great Britain, and their right to the island was confirmed by the Treaty of Venice.—Masonic collectors will take note!

Alsace-Lorraine Stamps

When the Germans invaded France in 1870, one of the first acts of the invading troops was to take possession of the post office, and to substitute a service of their own, for the use of which they provided a series of postage stamps, in French currency of 100 centimes to a franc. These stamps were employed as far north as Amiens and at Le Mans on the west. They were first used, however, in Alsace and Lorraine, and so are generally known—though possibly their proper appellation should be termed stamps of the German occupation.

The Alsace-Lorraine stamps were manufactured at Berlin and were issued September 6, 1870, on white wove paper with network printed on it, typographed, perforated 14½ as described by Westoby. There were seven values: 1c, 2c, 4c, 5c, 10c, 20c and 25c, and were in use until March 24, 1871, when the French Post Office Administration took over the post offices on French soil, excepting those in the ceded provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. These stamps continued to be used in these provinces up to the close of 1871, except in the communes of Belfort, etc., which were restored to France pursuant to the Treaty of Frankfurt. On January 1, 1872, they were entirely replaced by those of the German Empire.

Early Hungary in Stampdom

When postage stamps were first issued for Austria in 1850 the Empire consisted of fourteen provinces on the Austrian side of the River Leita, and on the other side were Hungary, including the Military Frontiers, Croatia, Transylvania, Lombardy and Venetia.

Baden's Independent P. O.

The postal administration of the Grand Duchy of Baden was formerly in the hands of the house of Thurn and Taxis; but the wars of the French Revolution, followed by

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those of the first Empire, so dislocated the service that Baden, as other German States, withdrew from the Thurn and Taxis monopoly, and established an independent postal administration. The Baden post-office system—as an independent affair—ceased to operate December 31, 1871, merging with the German Empire Post Office Administration at that time.

Visits U. S.

Henry Rosenberg of J. Rosenberg Company, Berlin, will be in New York, the Hotel Woodstock, the first week of October to take orders for stamps and philatelic accessories at lower prices than ever before.

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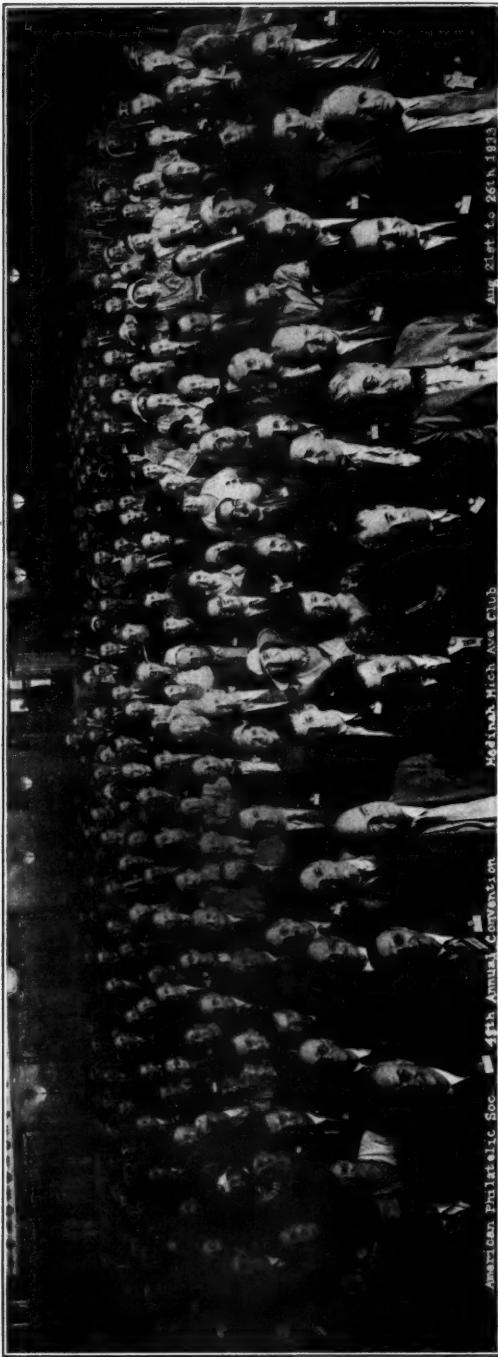
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Madison Mich Ave Club

American Philatelic Soc. 41st Annual Convention

A. P. S. Convention Visitors



Get out your magnifying glass if you want to see Who's Who at the National Convention of the A. P. S. held in Chicago from August 21 to 26. Atlantic City, N. J., was chosen for the 1934 convention headquarters. Roscoe Martin of Forestville, N. Y., was elected president.



Roscoe B. Martin

Roscoe B. Martin
President A. P. S.

Mr. Martin is president of the First National Bank of Forestville, N. Y. He was born in Silver Creek, New York, August 27, 1880. His collecting days run back to boyhood and in addition to stamps include coins, and Americana of a historical nature in the form of glassware, china and furniture. He is one of the few collectors of old United States on cover who has been forced to buy a warehouse to store his surplus material. In his early days Mr. Martin was traveling salesman, and spent 20 years covering the entire United States in behalf of a grocery firm at first and later for hardware specialties. He is Treasurer of Forestville, N. Y., and also holds the same office for the local School Board. He is also a Trustee of the First Baptist Church of Forestville, besides being a director in a host of business organizations. He belongs to all sorts of motor boat, golf and country clubs not to mention about fifteen philatelic societies.



The Parcel Post. Its Jubilee

By P. H. JOHNSON

LITTLE notice has been taken on this continent of an event of considerable importance to the users of the services of that greatest of corporations, the Post.

It was just fifty years ago, on August 1st, that a postman in Hampstead, London, England, gave the familiar double knock on the door of Miss Geraldine Maine's house and handed in the first parcel delivered by the G. P. O. (Aug 1st, 1883).

Before 1883 parcels could only be sent by private carriers, who not having the facilities of the greatest organization in the world charged considerable sums for the delivery of even a small parcel. The parcel post was inaugurated by Harry Fawcett, the blind postmaster-general, and it was an instantaneous success. In the first year it handled 23,000,000 parcels. Today it handles 150,000,000, and as that figure is yearly increasing a new wing is being built to

facilitate the handling of this huge amount, to the G. P. O. in London, which will make that Institution the biggest postoffice in the world. A special correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph* gives us a good idea of the care that is taken with the numerous variety of packets that go through the post to make up this huge total. He says in part, that one of the most interesting developments of this organization is the parcel 'hospital', where battered boxes, torn labels and such casualties are sent for first-aid treatment. An official is said to have told the following amusing "cases."

"Once we received in a loose brown paper parcel a top hat in which was packed a goose. The odd spaces were filled up with eggs, and when the parcel was given to us for treatment it was oozing with yolk.

"There was also the case of an enterprising old lady, who sent a pair of trousers to her son by book post. When she was asked to pay the full rate, she pointed out that the regulations stated that anything with open ends could be sent for book post rates.

"A very curious parcel was received from America, addressed to Japan. It contained the ashes of a Japanese gentleman, who
(Continued on page 69)

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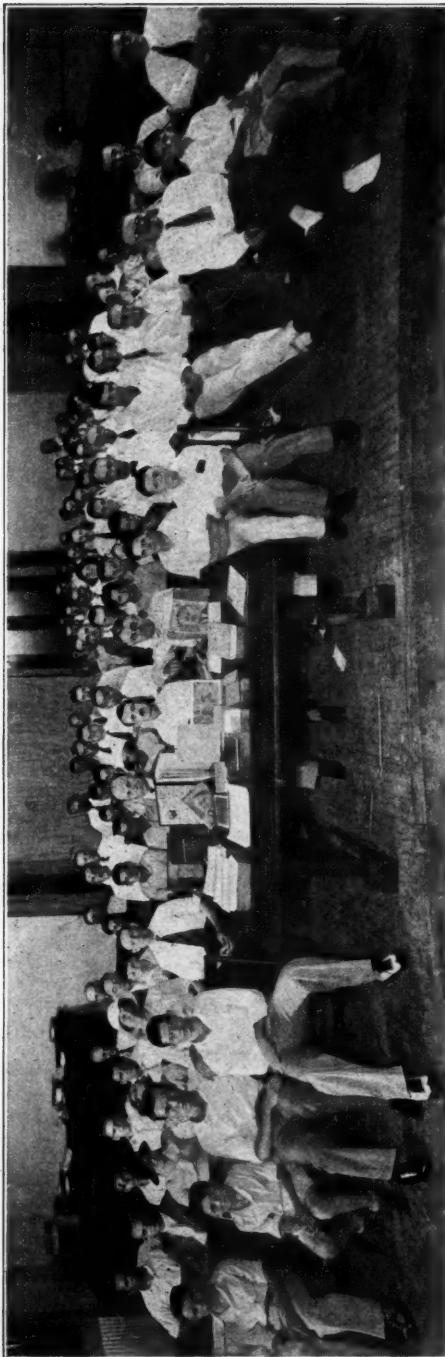


Photo by Lee Krupnick

Tulsa Stamp Club Donation Party

It is apparent that stamp collecting is one of the major enthusiasms of Northeastern Oklahoma. Witness this if you will. More than one hundred collectors of that district assembled in Tulsa recently to take part in a donation party and birthday anniversary of the Tulsa Stamp Club. According to several visitors from adjacent states it was one of the largest stamp gatherings they had seen outside of national conventions. In addition to collectors from Tulsa, Sand Springs, Sapulpa, Nowata, Stillwater, Mounds, Ponca City and Muskogee were represented. President E. A. Schad opened the business part of the meeting, later turning the floor over to W. H. Peck, chairman of the party, and assistants R. W. Overton, J. Boettler and H. L. Waha, who awarded the prizes. More than one hundred prizes from seventy-five dealers and members were given away. F. G. Wilson, secretary-treasurer, made announcements concerning the club's participation in the Tulsa State Fair. W. Hayes Sims, read a letter from Walter O. Essman, acting postmaster of Tulsa, relative to a special window and hours for stamp collecting patrons in which it was stated that "if collectors will call at our stamp windows between two and four p. m. in the afternoon we can grant any reasonable demand that they may ask, and assure you that we will do every thing possible and consistent with the postal regulations to accommodate the stamp collectors."

(Continued from page 67)

had been cremated and was being sent back to his native land for three shillings and sixpence."

Some people still send poultry with a "tie-on" label round the neck and no wrapping, says the *Morning Post*. There have been several instances where some of the official cats, retained at all postoffices in England, to deal with rats and mice, have so far forgotten their duty as to "tamper with poultry in transit." On one occasion a bewildered postman has had to deliver head and neck and a few feathers, leaving the

Post Office to pay compensation. It is recommended to wrap poultry securely.

When butter was first carried, Irish farmers frequently dispatched it wrapped in grease proof paper. In the summer it was not unusual for a disappointed addressee to receive an oily piece of paper, the butter having been spread over the parcels and letters of half a town.

Nearly every country now has some form of parcel post, a few having separate stamps to prepay delivery. The use of separate stamps being inconvenient.

Scrap That Junk

By HARRY A. LEE, Chester, Pa., Stamp Club

I WAS a guest speaker at a stamp club recently, and overheard an elderly gentleman, who was an advanced philatelist, advise a group of young stamp collectors, who were discussing the merits of their duplicates, "To scrap that junk." I could see that this philatelist had dampened the boys' enthusiasm. This form of destructive criticism, however simple it may have been, could do no good, either to the younger collectors or to philately in general.

The advanced collectors and philatelists have a tendency to regard the young stamp collector with a certain amount of disfavor. They keep too much to themselves and are not ready to lend a helping hand to those who must eventually take their place. The average boy or girl collector accumulates stamps to satisfy a spirit of acquisitiveness, and in the beginning is not so much concerned with varieties, perforations, watermarks and whatnots. They know still less of the distinction between collecting and philately. When a young collector, begins his career in life, he has to commence at the bottom of the ladder gradually working his way to the top. There must be a beginning, by the very nature of things, and the young collector will gradually work upwards through philately as in other walks of life. Therefore, we cannot expect too much from our young collectors, remembering our own experiences.

The beginner has an album with a page or line for every country and sticks in it anything that comes his way. Of course, that is the lazy way of collecting, but, how few youths and beginners know how to collect? Whether one starts off with nothing but a general interest in stamps, he must commence collecting in the most simple way, ignoring condition and the lines laid down by true philately. The Junior is not diffi-

cult to please and in the beginning is anxious more often than not for quantity instead of quality. This may be an asset, for the more he has the more he can learn about the elementary principles of philately, and the interest in stamps will increase in direct proportion to the number he can accumulate. Now comes the time when the senior member may judiciously begin to use his influence by urging the beginner to replace gradually his poorer specimens. This cannot be done with destructive criticism. The beginner has to face a certain amount of drudgery before he can feel himself one of those who practice philately in the true meaning of the word. Don't talk technicalities too early to him, or he may be disheartened, and drop from the ranks.

My advice to the beginner has always been to purchase a large single mixture, put up in a package and then study the stamps—"Know your stamps." Take an interest in every country under the sun, admire and study the stamps from each country. Find out all you can from the country from which the stamps were issued. I, always, point out to the new collector when buying hinges to get the ones that peel off the stamps very easily and not the ones that stick closer than a mother. This can be done by showing the new collector how one can injure a stamp with such hinges.

My son, 13 years, collects stamps like his old man and he calls himself "A Skeleton Stamp Collector." He has a small amount of stamps, in good condition, (thanks to his father) from every stamp issuing country in the world and he knows his stamps, his history and geography. This has helped him wonderfully in his school work, besides adding to his pleasure, and all a result of his Skeleton Stamp Collection. Another point to give the beginner if he col-

lects used stamps, is to secure them as lightly cancelled as possible, and keep away from badly postmarked ones. A stamp of this kind may spoil the appearance of a whole page, and one doesn't enjoy studying it. It won't hurt for the beginner to be a condition crank, however because it is one of the early rules. The beginner should not think too much of the investment angle at first—i. e., don't buy a lot of stamps from a dealer one day and take them around to him the next day and ask him to buy them back from you. The dealer can't afford to do business that way.

Other advice is keep the album neat. Don't spoil it by overcrowding. I would rather see a cheap copy book nicely ruled with several stamps on the pages than an overcrowded printed album page. Some of the backs on the printed albums will not stand overcrowding of the album. I never tell a beginner to start specializing, for he will get to that soon enough. First he must cut his eye teeth, and like kittens—have his eyes opened.

I maintain, that a small representative lot of stamps, in complete sets, from a country hard to complete, is as great a prize as a specialized collection 95% complete.

I hope my viewpoints on "Scrap that Junk" will help the new collector. If only one collector has been helped, it has been worth my time in writing it.

P. S. S. Convention 1933

The eleventh annual convention of the (P. S. S.) Precancel Stamp Society was

held in conjunction with the sixth annual exhibit of the Indiana Stamp Club August 28, 29, 30 and 31 at Hotel Lockerbie, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Registrations ran close to one hundred and most members seemed happy for opportunity offered to see, swap and sell stamps.

The smoker Monday night developed into a first class bourse, and a bourse each afternoon except Monday kept everyone busy with the albums and stock books.

The donation auction Tuesday night was a great success, a total of 48 lots were well handled by Emil Jahnke of Flint, Michigan, who so ably served as auctioneer.

The banquet Wednesday evening was a happy little event with some "helpings of Hoosier hospitality" and several interesting and helpful talks on precancels by those who know 'em.

The exhibit, on the main floor of the hotel, had a pulling interest to general collectors as well as to P. S. S. members.

Philadelphia will be the convention city for 1934.

Bicentennial Find

H. N. Hartig of New York sends us clippings and news of stories relating to his find of a pane of the 1½¢ bicentennial (20632 UL) showing a curious smudge that looks like a large thumbprint. Prescott Holden Thorp wrote at length about this in the August issue of Scott's Monthly Journal under "Hair Lines" vs "Happensos." Mr. Thorp analyzes its philatelic importance, inasmuch as such a piece is produced only once or twice in a lifetime.



Precancel Stamp Society Convention Group.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors. No checking copies furnished for classified. Cash must accompany order.

WANTED TO BUY

Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

UNITED STATES STAMPS, Covers. — Loos, 328 Kenmont Ave., Pittsburgh (16), Penna.
je344

WANT TO BUY FOR CASH, used U. S. and Commemoratives. Send 5 cents for my buying list.—John Conklin, 390 Wadsworth Ave., New York City.
f12003

SELL ME your United States collection, early airmails, commemoratives, old covers and miscellaneous lots. Best prices. Write details.—Doak, (A.P.S.), Fresno, Ohio.
n12462

WANTED—U. S. singles, blocks or sheets, mint. Also used commemoratives.—H. R. Grogg, (S.P.A. 6727), 37 W. Pike St., Pontiac, Mich.
d308

EXCHANGE your duplicate first day covers. We can use Red Cross, Oglethorpe, Wm. Penn, Webster and many others. — Potomac Stamp Co., 3708 13th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
s12273

UNITED STATES — Wholesale. Singles, blocks, coils, sheets, accumulations, dealers' stocks, mixture, mint and used. Send with price.—Kurzrok, 115 Ocean, Brooklyn, N. Y.
A.P.S. Life 501.
n3001

SCADTA. COLOMBIA, old issues and surcharged and lettered stamps only. Submit with best price.—Captain W. H. Peters, Woodside, L. I., New York City.
jly34p

WANTED—Old United States letters, 1756-1800, showing postal markings.—H. M. Konwiser, 181 Claremont Ave., New York City p1234

WANTED — Good unpicked mixtures, small dealers stock, job lots, small collections, etc. United States or foreign. Send offers to—Timourou, Box 848, Hoboken, N. J.
d369

UNITED STATES — Quantities of revenues, commemoratives and parcel post. Will buy dealer stocks and accumulations. What have you? Send what you have with best cash price. Ideal Stamp Shop, 5401 Lake Park Ave., Chicago.
o146

I DESIRE USED U. S. in large quantities, fine condition, soaked from paper. Current 1c, 13c, 14c, 17c, 25c, 30c, 50c, \$1, \$2, \$5. Also postage and non-postage prior to issues current excepting the very commonest. Any commemoratives excepting 1c and 2c Bicentennials. Give prices in first letter or send along and state what mint commemoratives 1927 to date you wish for them.—R. F. Cutler, Hanover, Ill.
f34p

WANTED—Canadian Revenues. Quantities. Also exchange Air Mails.—Surry Stampers, Edmonton, Alberta.
n12001

WANTED—Old United States letters, 1756-1800, showing postal markings, especially such as having franking signatures on the address front. Have some to exchange.—Harry M. Konwiser, 181 Claremont Ave., New York City. d333p

WANTED—U. S. revenues and British Colonials for U. S. strip stamps No. 4879-4403.—H. A. Washburn, M.D., Waldron, Ind.
n12021

WANTED—Good Unpicked Bank Mixtures Give particulars and price per pound postpaid.—W. H. Upham, Box 687, Meriden, Conn.
s12061

WORLD WAR collector wants U. S. Soldiers and Sailors envelopes, cards, tags, etc. Also postmarks and stationery of camps, forts, stations, hospitals, etc., for cash.—Harvey V. R. Crowell, 41 Delaware Ave., Waterbury, Conn.
au12463

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Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times.

COMMEMORATIVES

STAMPS — Washington Bicentennial, complete sets, used, picked copies, 20c; Mint sets, \$1.20.—A. D. DuPlessis, 36 South Brunswick, Old Town, Maine.
s12004

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES! U. S. Commemoratives, Charleston, Braddock, Massachusetts, Steuben, Pulaski, Mint Blocks, 12c; Full Sheets, \$2.50; (five, \$12.00). 15 different U. S. Commemoratives, 10c; 30 different, 25c; 40 different, 45c; 50 different, 70c. Plenty other bargains, U. S. and Foreign. Wants invited. Approvals sent.—Eureka Philatelic Service, Dept. 10H, Box 28, Woodhaven, N. Y.
o331c

FOREIGN

25 DIFFERENT AFRICA, ten cents.—Harold Bowen, Portal, N. D.
my12882

PENNY APPROVALS that will interest you. Better grade for the advanced collector. Packet Price List on request. St. Lawrence Stamp Co., 77x 20, Brusie Corners, N. Y.
o12313

* **10% DISCOUNT** for purchases over 50c from my choice foreign approvals at 1 and 2c.—References, please.—Howard O. Smith, Poland, Ohio.
s12c05

CANADA, 1½ cent Quebec, 1908, with other good stamps. British Colonials and foreign included in packet of 25 varieties, 10 cents to approval applicants. Reference, please.—J. E. Leisner, 3377 Laura St., Wayne, Mich.
o1071

NICARAGUA, 1869-71, catalog \$5.60, 35c; 1878-80, catalog \$5.85, 35c. U. S. and foreign postage stamps.—Leo Kusmierz, 6620 Willette, Detroit, Mich.
o107

1,000 ALL DIFFERENT foreign stamps or good U. S. items given in exchange for your surplus U. S. commemoratives.—The Scout Stamp Co., Bethel, Vt.
o1521

FOREIGN STAMPS AT A PENNY EACH!
Thousands of varieties (No United States) regardless of catalog value, neatly arranged in books of 100. Special: 50 stamps from 50 countries for 5¢ to those who ask for these Penny Stamps on approval.—Calumet Stamp Co., Box 1217-H, Gary, Ind.

op

5 YEMEN, 5 CHARKARI, 5 AFGHANS—15c each packet. Unused stamps accepted. Imperial Stamp Co., Allahabad 63, India. f12001

IRAQ, 45 different including Provincials, \$1—Manuk Thaddeus, 1A/34 Bagdad-West Bagdad, Iraq. ap12214

MONTENEGRO 1896—Five Pictorials, value 15c—to approval applicants enclosing 3c.—Rocky Mountain Stamp Co., Box 371, Colorado Springs, Colo. f16063

BELGIUM, CONGO, LUXEMBURG AND EUROPE—Largest discount. Send want list and reference. Cyril Leymans, 159 Washington Avenue, Hawthorne, New Jersey. ap34p

ALL BELGIANS—N 214 215 216 242 246 excepted, all Bulgarians (No. 225/41, 806/11 excepted) at 1/4 Scott. Cash in advance. Postage extra. Blaske, P. O. Box 289, Brussels (Belgium). References: Stamp Dealers Corporation, Berlin, Brussels. f12853

RUSSIA—30 splendid varieties of the Soviet Republic, cataloguing over \$1.00. Postpaid 15 cents.—Cosmic Stamp Co., Box 25, Chicago. tfc04

NATIVES, 100 different, \$1; India 100, \$1; Kabul 20, \$1; 50 \$2; Persia 100, \$1. Cash with order.—Ponchaji, Wimbridge, Grant Rd., Mejiro, f12002

JAMAICA—Nos. 95, 96, 97, 102 and 106, fiscal used, 15c; postally used, 25c Postage 5c.—Adrian DePass, Liguanea, Jamaica, B.W.I. mhs4p

FREE—30 Japan and 10 China both inclusive of commemoratives to all applicants for Bargain List of 5¢ sets and hygrade variety packets for 10¢ stamps covering mailing costs. 10 Manchukuo, 25¢; 22 Manchukuo, all issues complete unused with commemoratives. \$2.85; 4 Japan Air Mail, 33¢; 30 Japan Commemoratives, only 65¢; 120 Japan, \$1; 100 China, \$1.50; 10 Corea, 80¢; 10 Shanghai, 80¢; 50 Philippines, \$1; 100 Cuba, \$1; 50 Hong Kong, \$1.50; 100 Brazil, \$1.50; 50 Ceylon \$1; 50 Straits, \$1. All different no minor varieties. Satisfaction guaranteed! Cash with order by money order, U. S. bank bills or stamps.—Ichiro Yoshida, 3600, Mejiro, Tokio, Japan. je120621

500 VARIETIES FOREIGN, 35¢; 100 varieties Greece, 55¢; 50 varieties Sweden, 10¢; 25 varieties Spain, 10¢. Approvals for first-class reference. United States postage and revenues, pre-cancels, bureau prints and foreign, moderately priced. We buy United States postage, revenues, precancels, etc. — Walter Quaintance, Dept. H, Upper Sandusky, Ohio. my34ic

CAYMAN ISLANDS, 1932, mint, 1/4d-6d inclusive, 45c. Other mint British Colonials at attractive prices. Lists upon request.—B. Harris, Bridge River, B. C., Canada. o1531

50 BRITISH WEST INDIES, Antigua, Bermuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, etc., 40¢; 19 different Barbados, 35¢; 25 different Newfoundland, 35¢; California gold coins, quarters 20¢; Halves 35¢. Bargains.—C. Ferrari, Route 8, Erie, Pa.

FREE! Iceland, Russia, Finland, 50 different philatelic magazine, a prospectus of world's best and largest exchange clubs, free every one. Send now 25 cents postage and receive free gift! General collectors' mixture, Europe and overseas, very rich mission, 1 pkg., \$2; 5 pkg., \$9. Finland mixture, 1 pkg., \$3; 5 pkg., \$14, postpaid. Order today, now, always cheapest from Gen. Die. Erkki Paivo, Kanhamppi, Finland.

op

LISTS, approvals and 25 different Liberia, 25¢, postpaid. The fifty words we are paying for are hardly necessary; this value speaks for itself. But we might suggest that if you don't collect Liberia yourself, this makes a mighty nice gift for that collecting kid of yours.—Allion, Angola, Ind. d33lc

SECOND ANNUAL HOBBY SHOW

Sherman Hotel - Chicago

DECEMBER 2-7



UNITED STATES

U. S. #33 10c to applicants for our better grade approvals. References.—Red Seal Stamp Co., 10 East 40th Street, New York City. o1511

100 DIFFERENT U. S. stamps, 25c.—Helmar, Box 332, Aurora, Ill. p148

UNITED STATES—Nine Stamps cataloguing \$1.00. Special 10c.—Super Service, Box 276, Palm Station, Los Angeles, Cal. jas33

QUARTER POUND U. S. STAMPS—over 50 varieties guaranteed—an excellent mixture for 25¢, postpaid.—Fraser's Stamp Shop, Lemont, Illinois. ap12084

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UNITED STATES coins in all denominations, circulated, uncirculated and proof. Prices low. Send want list.—Walter P. Nichols, 212 West Emerson St., Melrose, Mass. mhs234

1,000 MIXED UNITED STATES, 13c, postpaid.—Potter, 1409 E. 29, Kansas City, Mo. o15 Chicago, Ill.

Yorktowns, Mint Yorktowns. These stamps catalog 40¢ per plain block. Offering fairly well centered blocks of four at 15¢ each. Arrow blocks, 20¢. Plate number block with both red and black numbers, 25¢. Entire sheet perforated on three sides, \$1.50. Postage extra.—Ben's Stamp House, 1952 Irving Park, Chicago, Ill. o331c

UNITED STATES PACKETS, 60 different varieties, 10c. Stock transfer revenues, 7 varieties (1-2-4-5-10-20-50), 10c. New York stock transfers, 10 varieties, 10c. Liberty Head revenues, \$1-2-4-5, 10c. 25 different commems, 19c. 101 assorted U. S., 19c. Bicentennial cents, 8c. 35 mixed Canada postage, 10c. 1,000 U. S., 100 varieties, 38c.—Caxton Stamp Co., 1020 Caxton Bldg., Chicago. op

GOOD U. S. MIXTURE, old and new, 50c per pound; two pounds for a dollar. Fine Mint coil pair U. S. 41 for 18c. Anything in U. S. at favorable prices. Good Foreign at 1/3 Catalog, also fine Penny Approvals. We buy collections and job lots. We exchange good Foreign (your choice) for your duplicate U. S.—Iowa Stamp Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. aul21c

DURING THE MONTHS of August and September, I am giving two blocks of stamps with each order. 70 different U. S., 25c.—Wm. Moxley, 5318 Hudson St., Dallas, Texas. f12027

UNITED STATES BANK AND OFFICE MIXTURE—Guaranteed to contain current issues. Air Mails, Special Delivery, Postage Dues, Bicentennials and other Commemoratives, Precancels. Also a few older issues. Plenty of variety. Will pay you to sort at this price. \$1.25 per pound, postpaid.—C. Reitter, Box 329, Chicago, Ill. oc

150 VARIETIES U. S. POSTAGE only. All in very fine condition mounted in book and numbered, full of commemoratives, etc., no revenues, cards, envelopes or trash. A real buy for \$2.25, postpaid. Money-back guarantee. Catalog 4 times the price.—(Mrs.) Shirley H. Taylor, 6314 Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill. my12066

U. S. COMMEMORATIVES, 10 Different mint blocks, One dollar.—E. Donner, 729 Hunterdon, Newark, N. J. mhl12483

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FINE U. S. PACKETS, no envelopes, cards or trash, 125 different, \$1; 1,000 mixed, including 100 varieties, 50c; 75 different, 25c. Twenty-five precancels free with each order.—L. Bergstold, Kasson, Minn. s12027

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U. S. 50% APPROVALS. Selections of good old U. S. stamps at one-half catalogue on approval to interested persons furnishing references.—State Stamp Co., Dept. H, 1225 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. o1561

U. S. 50 VARIETIES, 20c; 75 varieties, 25c; 100 varieties, 50c, 20 stamps catalog \$1, 15c. Mission U. S. and Foreign, 1 lb. 35c and postage. Swapper's Lot, 100 different, 25c. Finland or Sweden, 100 mixed, 25c. Austria, 35 varieties, per 100 15c.—Stamp Exchange, Nutley, N. J. jly34ic

U. S. REVENUES ASSORTED. No State revenues damaged, punched. 250 catalog over \$25, for \$1; 550, catalog over \$45, for \$2.—Pearl Stamps, Box 6, Blythebourne Sta., Brooklyn, N. Y. d3003

UNITED STATES PRICE LIST. Third edition (44 pages). Send 3c stamp.—Dietz, 125 West 42nd Street, New York. oct53

POUND mixed U. S. stamps, 50c; 1,000 mixed Foreign, 25c (postpaid).—Norris Dullum, Galchutt, No. Dak. n3291

U. S. MINT, line pair, #599, 5c to approval applicants. General approvals. Approvals by countries, U. S. and Foreign. Reference.—Dayton Stamp Co., 1158 Demphie Ave., Dayton, Ohio. au12423

100 DIFFERENT PRECANCLS, 20c; 300 different, 75c.—Lynn Crandall, Idaho Falls, Idaho. n3441

MISCELLANEOUS

COLLECTORS who do not want to be bothered with approvals, try our "Quality Packets," 50c-\$1.00. Commemoratives, newer issues, etc. No junk.—Kerrinpro, Box 1292, Montreal, Canada. my12846

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10c PACKETS, any country. Also approvals at 1/4c up. Free Premiums. Satisfaction guaranteed.—W. Miller, 578 Sheldon Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich. ol2496

1-CENT APPROVALS, fine stamps. References please.—Frank O. Wrob, 3974 E. 66 St., Cleveland, Ohio. n38p

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POLAND—All issues of Poland, also errors, essays, varieties of perforation, paper and color in blocks of 4 for specialists. Ask prices or approvals. References please.—H. Berowicz, Srodmiesjska 40, Lodz, Poland. o38p

UNPICKED U. S. current and old mixture. Guaranteed 100 varieties, \$1.00 lb. Foreign mixture, 100 countries, \$1.00 lb. Precancel lots and collection for sale. Wanted collection and mixture lots.—Stark, 4554 Oakenwald, Chicago. d331c

APPROVALS—U. S., 1/2 catalog. Foreign bargains, 1c each.—King Gay, LaGrange, Ill. o106

FIVE MAJOR DOOLITTLE covers, Berk. No. 725, List \$18.50, for \$3.50. Used Air Mails at 1/3 Scott or better. Assorted German Bank notes, 100 for \$1.00.—Captain W. H. Peters, Woodside, L. I., New York City. jly34p

GUMMED STICKERS—Name, address. 500-25c.—Fred H. Kenney, Route 2, Eugene, Oregon. mn34213

HAVE YOU TRIED "Taylor-Made" Approvals and Packets? See ad this issue. op

BRITISH, French and Portuguese Colonies on approval are my specialty. References.—Laurence Freeland, Seneca Falls, N. Y. mh6072

OLD UNITED STATES COINS. New book, not dealer's catalogue. Current retail prices. Written especially for non-professional old coin owners. Postpaid, 25c.—W. Dickinson, Pleasant Valley, Conn. o1531

COLLECTION selling on approval. Stamp brings selection.—K. Smith, Fostoria, Ohio. o156

CHRISTMAS SEALS, five packets all different. Your choice of 15 National TB. Ass'n., 6 Canadian, 12 Catholic, 10 Foreign from ten countries or 17 Local seals for 25¢ each, postage paid. One packet of a kind only. Remit silver or money order, no stamps. Lists for postage. Complete Catalogue, \$1.10.—A. W. Dunning, Box 574 (H), Wilmington, N. C. n3243

SEVEN OUNCES, a good mixture of Austria, 70 cents; Belgian, 60c; Belgian railroad, 55c; Germany, 55c; Italy, 75c; Poland, 75c; Spain, 80c; U. S., 40c; General, 10 different countries, 60c; U. S. Precanceled 1,000, \$1.50. Mixture and Packet Lists free.—H. A. Opalla, 4681 Lake Park, Chicago, Ill. my34ic

JOIN THE BISON EXCHANGE CLUB. World-wide membership. Illustrated club journal. Dues 75c.—Bison Exchange Club, South Norwalk, Conn. je12612

STAMPS—Over 1,000 Monda Ligo members and dealers desire to exchange or buy. Exchange Department and Sales Department! No failure during depression! Many English-speaking consuls and representatives in over 100 countries and colonies for the world's largest International Exchange Club! Very popular in America! Send 10c for prospectus and list of collectors to—Frank Falbaum, H. M., Cameron, Mont. ap12007

NATURECULT PHOTOS, \$2.50 doz. Hindu Amatory Curiosa, 30 plates, \$3.00. Genuine hand paintings, 15"x12", \$1.00. Ivory carvings, statuettes, \$1.00. Taj Mahal, marble, \$4.00. Brass statuettes, \$1.00 set. Silk prints, \$1.00. Stamps, 10c packets. Send bills.—"Cosmopolitan," Delhi, 43, India, Asia. ja12012

PACKETS—They're "Taylor-made," 100 all different from 100 different countries, 22c, postage paid to "Taylor-made" approval applicants. 500 well-mixed foreign, including surprise packet, 25c. State size of collection.—J. E. Taylor, Room H, Security Bldg., St. Louis. op

FREE TO approval applicants. 20 different U.S.A. Postage 3c.—A. B. Browne, Ferriday, La. op

WORLD'S SMALLEST STAMP, 2c; hexagon shaped stamp, 4c. Both stamps, 5c. Approvals sent.—Tatham Stampco, (H), West Springfield, Mass. aul12822

WORLD'S SMALLEST STAMPS, 2c; hexagon shaped stamp, 4c. Both stamps, 5c. Approvals sent.—Tatham Stampco, H. W. Springfield, Mass. aul12822

O. K. Says the Club

"Received my August copy and am very much pleased with it. The cover is very good. All the young people like it and it is very popular with them. We are getting up a stamp club and intend to run an Ad in the next three numbers."—C. B. Darrow, New Jersey.

"I am a new subscriber to your magazine and have surely enjoyed each issue so far. Keep up the good work!"—Bob Priebe, Calif.

FREE! 75 different stamps, including Air Mail, Iceland, British and French Colonials, etc., to approval applicants sending reference.—Chas. Schramm, 139-17 89th Ave., Jamaica, N. Y. f12436

U. S.; FOREIGN; Commemoratives; Pre-cancels; Approvals; Want Lists. — Herbert Ackerman, 422 Hawthorne Place, Ridgewood, New Jersey. je12633

NATURECULT PHOTOS, \$2.50 doz. Hindu Amatory Curiosa, 30 plates, \$3.00. Genuine hand paintings, 15"x12", \$1.00. Ivory, Carvings. Statuettes, \$1.00. Set brass Statuettes, \$1.00. Silk prints, \$1.00. Taj Mahal, marble, \$4.00. Send bills. Stamps mixtures, 10c packets.—"Cosmopolitan," Delhi, 43, India, Asia. ja12012

BOOKLET 420 different stamps, 60 countries, \$1.00.—R. Sawyer, R. 1, Decatur, Ill. ja12882

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TAKE IT EASY, JUNIOR! or you may miss what we have for new applicants of approvals.—StevenStamps, P. O. Box No. 6, Station S, Brooklyn, N. Y. n3002

FREE—20 beautiful Swiss stamps to serious collectors, desiring my net price approvals. Send 3c stamp for postage.—Geo. Hildebrand, 709 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. jly12006

BOOKS

TEXAS REPUBLIC postal markings and post office. History of same now in preparation. Illustrated. Limited edition. Price, \$1.50, postage paid. Write to author—Harry M. Konwiser, 183 Claremont Avenue, New York City. oip

Bringing in Business

"Ads in HOBBIES do pull replies; in fact, too many replies. I have, so far, received over fifty replies to my little 'swap' Ad at the bottom of the third column on page 162 of your August issue. The replies have been so great that I am forced to change the Ad."—H. M. Schlader, Chicago.

"You have a mighty fine magazine; my only regret is that I did not subscribe long ago. I am now telling other collectors about it."—Henry Evanson, Mass.



Antiques

Tool Collectors Form Society

Eighteen collectors of early tools met recently at Wiggin's Old Tavern in Northampton, Mass., to organize the Early American Industries Association. Lewis N. Wiggins, proprietor of Wiggin's Old Tavern served a New England boiled dinner to the group.

William B. Sprague of Flushing, N. Y., and Litchfield, Conn., presided. The dues were fixed at \$1.

New Location

The Spinning Wheel antique shop of St. Louis, Mo., which formerly did business at 3309 North Union St., have taken larger quarters at 2852 North Union.

Unusual Names for Antique Shops

Six new suggestions are made for the Unusual Names column this month:

- The Kettle and the Crane
- House of Memories
- House of Happiness
- Wayside Inn
- Tip-Top Antique Shop
- The Old Stone Jail

The "Old Stone Jail" run by Mrs. Inez W. Johnson has an interesting setting. It is located in Mercer, Pa., half way between Pittsburgh and Erie, fifteen miles from the Ohio line. If you will consult your history book you will find that Mercer was settled in 1797. Today there are still many old landmarks. The "Old Stone Jail" was built in 1818, a successor to an old log jail. It was used until after the Civil War, when a brick jail, which is still in use, was built. The Old Stone Jail was then remodeled and is now being used as a home in which Mrs. Johnson operates an antique business. When Lafayette travelled in that section he is

said to have stopped overnight in the old tavern and was taken to see the stone jail, one of the sights of the town.

Invests in Antiques

Martha Staley, writer on a Chicago newspaper, lives in the suburbs of Joliet in a grove of fine trees. Her home is furnished completely from front to rear with antiques of every description. All the furniture, kitchen utensils, decorative material, and everything is antique. Miss Staley says she has no regrets in investing her money in this way.

An Exhibition of Old Coverlets and Quilts

There was exhibited at the Los Angeles Museum at Exposition Park during the month of August, a collection of 150 old coverlets and old and new quilts. Informal talks were given Friday afternoons by Mrs. Mildred Vance Brown of the history department of the museum, who arranged the exhibit, Mr. Norman Gregor-Wilcox, assistant curator, and by Alice R. Rollins on the history of old quilts and coverlets.

A large attendance was the rule each day and the interest shown most gratifying. That the interest seemed about evenly divided between the old and the new is another indication that handwork is again in favor. There is something about things made by hand that will always appeal and charm. It is a pleasing thought that at some future day the quilts that are being made today will be the antiques of that time.

The Los Angeles Museum in fostering this exhibit and arranging for talks in connection with it, is filling an important position in bringing to the attention of the public the resources at hand for such exhibits and the museum's place in the cultural life of the community. —Alice R. Rollins.

Collects Tools of Smithy

The village blacksmith's shop is to be saved from oblivion.

The Smithsonian Institution is making a collection of the tools and other paraphernalia of the smithy which, although a flourishing institution a half century ago, is almost extinct.

Already it may be too late to reproduce entirely this colorful bit of a bygone culture. Only in a few isolated communities does the blacksmith's shop still persist in anything like its old condition, and even in these it has lost many of its functions and the old home-made tools have been replaced by standardized manufactured articles.

Among the articles being collected are swage blocks — heavy blocks of iron in which the smith forged dies for articles which he made in considerable numbers, such as bolt heads. The latest swage block to come to the collection has a die for making iron spoons. It was found in Virginia and dates from about the time of the Civil War. These swage blocks provide a valuable record of the culture of the past, when the blacksmith made a great many of the household articles in common use.

Vises, tongs, and sledges also are being collected. Up to the present it has been impossible to secure a good example of the old bellows made of wood and leather. When one is picked up, it usually is in such a dilapidated condition that it would have to be almost entirely remade.

The village blacksmith, it is explained, was one of the last survivors of the hand-crafts age and was often a highly skilled artisan, able to do about anything with metal. Some were general blacksmiths—horseshoers, wagon men, and producers of all sorts of farm and household tools. Others were specialists, such as those who did only the iron work on wagons and were highly skilled in such jobs as fitting tires. Some blacksmiths also made rifles, and there are a few left who rebose and rerefile gun barrels by hand.

Of course, there are many blacksmith's shops left—but they differ greatly from the institution which contributed so much to the progress of American civilization during the 19th century. The new ones use manufactured drills and rotary blowers

purchased from the factory. Cheap tools and replaceable parts have restricted their functions to rather narrow limits, and blacksmithing seems rapidly on its way to becoming one of the lost arts.

Saves Wooden Indian

Mayor Roger T. Sermon of Independence, Kansas, recently came to the aid of the wooden Indian, by preventing the removal of one as the police began a drive to eliminate sidewalk obstructions.

The Mayor said, "I think the Indian should be allowed to remain there, as a relic of the past, if for no other reason. That Indian has stood there for forty years. To tell you a fact, I believe many children form a pretty accurate impression of the appearance of an Indian from that statue. They would never be able to visualize an Indian's appearance otherwise."

So the wooden Indian remains.

Greenbaum Antiques Show

The unique experiment of holding a representative antiques exhibition in a small village proved highly successful in the case of the Greenlawn Antiques Show, sponsored by Elisabeth Farington and the Greenlawn Antique Shop at Delhi, N. Y.

The show was held August 15 to 19, inclusive, and brought together a group of dealers who exhibited and sold to the 2,500 people who attended. Sales on the part of exhibitors were far in excess of anticipations, in most cases giving an ample profit on the cost of taking part. Any exhibitors who failed to make the occasion directly profitable made contacts and developed prospects for future business that promised profits later.

The most friendly feeling existed between dealers and the semi-social side of the event served to develop a close co-operative spirit. The exhibitors gathered on one evening for a dinner together. On another evening they gathered for an informal auction, every exhibitor bringing three items. The auctioneer was Harry Shaw Newman, of the Old Print Shop, New York City.

Every effort was made by the management to foresee and prevent inconvenience and to provide adequate help. The fact that the show opened promptly on schedule time, with every exhibitor ready, is evidence of the energy and industry of the participants.

Visitors came from all parts of the country. It was not unusual, during the show, to see, parked on the street, cars bearing license tags of a dozen different states, from Massachusetts to California. Leading

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ANTIQUES SHOW
Utica, N. Y. October 23-25

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various States.

several States. A few booths are still available at reasonable prices. For particulars write [REDACTED] op3

J. H. EDGETTE
64 Genesee St. Utica, N.Y.

dealers, collectors and buyers from all the northern states east of the Mississippi were numerous.

The greater volume of sales comprised such items as people could easily carry with them. Furniture sold to less extent. In part this was due to the fact that exhibitors showed, for the most part, the smaller items.

The management of the show hopes to make it an annual event, in which case, it will, probably not be enlarged much, and all this year's exhibitors given a chance to come in again, regardless of the number of other applicants for space.

Decorates Garage with Antiques

There are many interesting stories concerning the accidental finding of antiques in lofts, old barns, and even in hen houses, but to find them in an up-to-date garage for decorative purposes is just a bit out of the ordinary. The Hotel Garage, owned by Watke-Peterson, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, uses antique furniture in its window display and for the comfort of the guests. One of the attractive pieces is an unusual desk made long ago from an old piano.

The Dulcimer

Hobbies:

Please find a renewal of what I think is the most wonderful publication of its kind. Noted your article on dulcimers in July number. These instruments are very old and were the forerunner of the piano, but are by no means obsolete. Quite a few dance teams in central and western states consist of violin and dulcimer, and the dulcimer is also an important part of any standard Hungarian orchestra. Only it is called cymbalom." —B. Roy Emms, Ia.

Husband's Assistant

"Are you a back-seat driver?"

"Indeed I'm not! I sit right where I can grab the wheel if he doesn't do what I tell him!"—*Railway Journal*.

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Sherman Hotel - Chicago

DECEMBER 2-7

A Heritage of Ancient Culture, Romance and Service

As Seen Through the Family Chests and Dower of Norway

By EDITH FERGUSON BIELENBERG

IN the midst of our modern sophistication, the painted and carved chests of our forefathers are usurping much of the interest accorded at present to the quest of genuine antiquities.

Although a good portion of authentic material has been unearthed, relative to the German and Alsatian chests, in respect to their colorful and varied services in family life, little seems to have been recorded in English regarding the background of skilled craftsmanship and the individual, highly specialized sense of form and imagery which marks the equally important chests of Norway.

Historic sources have supplied us with Norway's contact with the western World through the Viking raids, while their burial customs of that same period have preserved for us many valuable relics in wood carving and elaborately wrought iron work as shown in locks, hinges and retaining bands on just such chests as this article discusses.

Pagan art necessarily merged with art as seen through Christian interpretation in the middle ages and hence came under the influence of the priests, who had migrated to northern provinces from various parts of Europe.

While mediaeval art was overwhelmingly marked by the church a gradual change was brought to bear by the Royal House and the nobility at the time of the Renaissance when tasks of decoration were allotted to Dutch and German artists. This influence predominated through the seventeenth century but gave way in the eighteenth to French ideas. Thus came into being an art which mirrored faithfully the European trend but which was still individual enough to be typically Scandinavian in the method of interpretation and execution.

That family chests and dower, outstanding descendants of this earlier art-craft may be acquired by lovers of this sturdy type of antique should be welcome news.

Since 1825, when the sloop "Restauration" sailed from Stavenger for America with its first contribution of pioneers, a steady influx of hardy, home-seeking Norwegians has been swelling the population of North and South America. Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South

Dakota and the Argentine, represent a new Norway almost as fully populated as the Mother country. With these people came the chests, rich and genuine relics of a wholesome spirit of culture, now centuries old.

To discuss these chests simply as bride's or dower kiste, as the layman is apt to do, is inadequate. They performed a vital and definite part in the peasant home and composed practically all the furnishings required. Acting as clothespresses, larders, treasure holds and traveling boxes besides being the hope boxes of the feminine members of the family, they carried on faithfully or romantically all the purposes for which they were designated.

Since these chests, large and small, were made to perform certain duties, distinguishing shapes, sizes, decorations and even location of handles determine for us today facts in respect to their earlier uses. While such knowledge is not of prime importance there is undoubtedly an extra lure attached to any phase of the antique which allows a stirring of sentiment about it. Imagination, a profound feeling for the mystic and a devotion excelled in no other race figures largely in Norway's traditions. Couple these attributes with loyalty, love of home and neighbor, and you make tangible something of that wholesomeness which is the spirit of the chest.

Fashioned generally of broad pine boards or of oak or birch (a slow growing variety known to Norway), they were more often than not rectangular in shape, ruggedly clumsy in appearance, but always refreshingly agreeable in the intricacies of forged iron, carved designs or vigorous color combinations.

Flat tops, rounded trunk like tops, molded bases, shield and bun feet, wooden pegs, square headed hand made nails and decorative iron for strength, all went into their structure according to the maker's time, material at hand, tools and need.

Interiors of peasant chests were generally left undecorated. Occasionally however one turns up quite as elaborately done inside as out. These are apt to be the brides' chests, although one in my collection bearing the original owner's name Olle Gullech-



Courtesy Norwegian American National Historical Museum

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY CHEST

Represents the Crucifixion and Jacob's Dream



This carved and painted chest portraying a crude representation of the crucifixion was once the property of Anna Colbjørnsdatter, born in 1665. She became the wife of the parish clergyman at Nærderhov in the province of Ringerike in Norway. Early in the 18th century, while Norway was at war with Sweden, a detachment 600 cavalry soldiers was sent into this district. Delayed by felled trees, they found it necessary to stop one night in the vicinity of Nærderhov.

The officers applied for refreshment at the parsonage and were made welcome by Anna, the parson's wife. She plied her guests with food and drink and so delayed their departure that a message brought the Norwegian soldiers in time to capture a large number of the enemy.

Whether the chest was made especially for the parson's wife is not known, but the religious subject would indicate that it probably was. Colors are blue, green, brown, and white and have dimmed but little in all this time.

sen Teigen proves that the men as well as the women sometimes preferred the flamboyant type of floral decoration commonly used in much of the peasant work. Chests bearing a man's name are usually plainer ones, depending mainly upon the name, sometimes lettered on a white nameplate, strong irons and a protective ground coat of coloring for distinguishing points. One gathers when looking at such a one as that of "Frederick Johannesen" that strength not beauty was the dominating note in construction.

Most of the chests bear a date, a name or initials. Names of districts may also appear in conjunction with them. The names or initials may be those of present owners or of some earlier member of the family. Dates are placed at birth or christening, especially if the owner be a girl. They may also be placed when the

girl attains womanhood for then a chest of her own is often set aside and it becomes her hope chest. In families less endowed with worldly goods the latter was often true for the wealthier class alone could afford this luxury in earlier life. Dates may also signify betrothals or marriages and in the case of a masculine owner, such an auspicious happening as leaving the parental abode for new field of endeavor, might be so chronicled. Such an example is that of "Frederik Johannesen-Ovreviig Aar 1851." The studded iron around the keyhole separates the white nameplate in halves, thus balancing nicely the two divisions. Good luck clovers appear in the fine green and yellow tracery outlining the white, and the outer surface has an entire coating of old red, a pleasing color much favored on eighteenth and nineteenth century chests. Dark green, black, old blue

and variations of red, always with a strong hint of yellow and red-brown, are the regular ground colors used as a protection to the wood.

It is generally assumed that dates are not changed on these heirlooms although they pass from one generation to the next. However rules do have exceptions and new names and dates are sometimes painted over the original ones which may yet be discernible underneath. The pleasing part of finding this has been done is your satisfaction in knowing your chest is even older than you thought. A quite remarkable example of two dates to one chest is in my own collection. "Ole Gulleschen Teigen born in the year 1778," is painted inside the lid, while in the middle of the floral decoration on one side of the front are the initials "B. O. D. B.", and directly opposite in the corresponding motif is the date 1817. This chest was of course made for the original owner whose earlier birth date is unmistakable but at some later date passed into the hands of another member of the family.

When dates are made a part of the iron bands as they frequently were from the twelfth to the seventeenth century there is no way of their being entirely destroyed or in any way changed for misrepresentation of age. A large hope box which is believed to be the finest example of peasant art-craft in existence for the period is now to be viewed in the library at Luther College, Decorah, Iowa. It has the date wrought in the top bands, five in number, and of exquisite workmanship, representing the floral motifs found in the Old Country church adornments.

This valuable chest was brought to America by Bjorn Olson Garness in 1858, a descendant of the original owner. The chest was made on the farm Sata in Aals, Prestjeld Hallindale, Norway in 1694. The center band across the top has the letter S over A, S for the farm Sata, A for Aals, the district. The arrangement of date and letters in the five bands is 1 6 SA 9 4 The height of the numbers and letters is approximately four inches.

Another chest of the fourteenth century exhibited in the Brooklyn Museum of Fine Arts has the initials P. L. S. and the date 1301 pegged in iron on either side of the handsome iron band which separates the chest, panel-wise, through the middle.

All large kiste and a few of the smaller ones known as skrin have an extra rectangular compartment constructed across the upper right hand side of the interior. Sliding trays were sometimes placed beneath this compartment, or trinket box as it is called, cleverly concealed by means of a sliding panel which to all appearances is merely the side wall of the upper box itself.

Carving which figured importantly in early ecclesiastical ornamentation like the iron decoration of that period suffered a distinct decline in careful execution by the middle of the seventeenth century. Two chests unique enough to warrant mentioning because they represent a type of wood-carving popular in all parts of Norway, may be seen in museums of this country. One a dower chest which belonged to "Anna Colbyjornsdatter" which should be read, Anna Colby, the daughter of Jorn Colby, was born in 1665. It is believed this chest was made especially for her in the province of Ringerrike at Nardehov. The first carved scene depicts the "Crucifixion" with angels guarding the Christ. The second scene is "Jacob's Dream." The retaining bands and the upper molding across the front are worked out in similar harmonious design; one forged in iron, the other carved in wood. All the figures are painted and the blue, green, brown and white are dimmed but little in all this time.

An oak money chest, the second example, has its date 1518 cut inside the lid and the front is entirely carved with oak leaves, somewhat elongated in shape. The oak is especially venerated in Norse tradition and the leaf as well as the mistletoe which turns about the trunk is used to advantage in decorative plans. The handles are placed at either side over different designs. Two hearts entwined on one and an elf's head on the opposite end furnish us suitable material to tell us the chest was probably made as a wedding gift. Hearts entwined denote a union of love and the elf is a legendary keeper of earth's golden treasure. I am indebted to Dr. Gjersup in charge of the large collection of Norwegian antiques at Decorah, Iowa, for this whimsical interpretation of the little chest, five centuries old.

Myths, legends, spirits of the earth, wood, stream, venerated trees, love, saints, hermits and all the panoply of allegorical beings which lie in primitive beliefs prompted much of the handicraft of these people whether it was transmitted through the medium of carving, weaving or painting.

Strong iron handles are an inevitable part of the chest. Mottoes and painted and carved decorations around them sometimes agreeably enhanced their appearance. Small boxes such as seaman's duffel chests, food containers or artisan's trunks were fitted with top handles to permit easy transportation. Iron rings placed on the bottom were for the purpose of lashing fast to boat or cart (frequent journeys abroad being part of the average Norwegian's life). Church going people had need of such chests, for attending worship in that far off land was an arduous task. Meeting places lay far apart and the journey had to be accom-

plished by Fjord and land. Food must be packed conveniently for such wearying trips since the body as well as the soul had need of sustenance. Many chests like these became traveling and lunch boxes on the later trip to new homes in America. Such is the one inscribed on its worn rose red surface

Marthe Larsdatte
Aar 1182

The question has sometimes been asked of me "Why is the Latin word Anno, for year, instead of Aar, occasionally inscribed with the date?" Again I quote Dr. Gjersup. "Education was rare in the provinces and such of those as boasted of learning were eager to apprise others of their superior accomplishments."

The "Dall," which means sending, is typical of the specific duty assigned to certain containers familiar in the family's social life. The dall was carried or sent upon the occasion of visiting a new mother and it was filled with Romme Grot (cream mush) sprinkled with sugar. Being rich in butter fat it was deemed an excellent strength renewing delicacy and no self respecting feminine caller dreamed of making her duty visit to the convalescent without the familiar "Dall."

Another quite elaborately carved and painted special duty chest of the seventeenth century is the one in which cheese was stored. It is reminiscent of many happy hours in the life of the average peasant girls whose sojourns to the Saeter (upper pastures) was in the nature of a welcome holiday. It was the custom for several families to unite in this annual pilgrimage. During this happy stay herds were tended, butter and cheese made for winter use and linens bleached on the sunny meadows. Fun, frolic, romance and

tears; youth's joys and sorrows; how they crowded into those short summer days before the family chests had to be repacked for the homeward journey.

In summing up sources of designs reflected in chests which we may yet encounter in our search, there are those with myths and legends interpreted by means of human and animal forms, coupled with leaf and scroll devices. Such chests may date from the fourteenth to the eighteenth century. Biblical scenes much favored by women, with suitable mottoes and bits of family history figured prominently on sixteenth and seventeenth century chests. From 1750 to the middle of the nineteenth century the rose-maling or flower decoration, usually conventional in arrangement with exaggerated stalks and leaves, Gothic in form, became increasingly prevalent. The flowers most used were the tulip, rose, forget-me-not, (native of Norway's fields) daisy, fuschia and always the ornamental lines and scrolls in the manner of the renaissance.

Indeed so many avenues open themselves to study in the quest of the painted chest that one dare not venture too far afield in one article. However, as providing a diversion or an educational adventure in the realm of wholesome family traditions, I can think of no other phase of antique more worthy of pursuit.

Editor's Note: In June, the collection belonging to Edith F. Bielenberg became a national museum, the Norwegian American National Historical Museum. The American Historical Society in listing foremost museums in the field of research in planning scholarships, places this new one in equal importance with the Deutsches Museum, Munich, the Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago; and the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. Mrs. Bielenberg has been made a permanent member of the new museum's staff.



Then and Now



REV. Louis A. Arthur, 83, retired minister, of Minneapolis, planned to show several hundred pieces from his collection of antiques at the Minnesota State Fair. Among the items scheduled for display were two bronze lamps from Pompeii that are more than 2,000 years old, a chest of drawers from Rome with inlaid designs, 500 years old, and a chair which belonged to John Vaughn, English ambassador to Washington 100 years ago.

* * *

Stockings believed to have been a gift from Queen Anne to the Countess of Dartmouth were shown at an exhibition of an-

tiques in Australia recently. They bore the royal initial and crown, were nut-brown in shade, and, of course, had no runs.

* * *

Bearing on the back of the case a miniature of Empress Catherine, widow of Peter the Great, and dated 1725, the year of Peter's death, a large gold repeating fob watch was sold recently in London for \$1,260 per exchange. The watch was in the collection of a foreign monarch whose name was not disclosed.

* * *

Laura B. O'Neil of West Dennis, Mass., has a stained glass door from the old Miss-

issippi river steamboat Natchez, whose famous race with the Robert E. Lee was described by Mark Twain.

* * *

Van L. Beer, Ia., railway engineer, collects antiques when he is not on the "run." His collection includes several solid walnut pieces of furniture. He also has quite creditable collections of Indian relics, coins and curios.

* * *

C. Ellis Moran, William A. Smyth and Daniel K. Morgan of New York have organized a new auction house under the name of the Beekman Art Galleries, Inc. Sales will be conducted by Edmund J. Clark. Ample room has been provided in their headquarters on Fifty-Sixth Street in New York City for seating of more than 250 persons and display of auction material.

* * *

Charles Parker of Columbia City, Indiana, has opened an antique shop in that city.

* * *

Seeking dissolution of their partnership as J. P. Zimmerman and Sons, antique furniture and upholstery dealers of Cincinnati, John P. Zimmerman, Norwood, Ohio, led a petition in court recently against his partner, Frank E. Zimmerman, asking that a receiver be appointed to wind up the business. Stock and materials on hand are listed at \$3,595 and accounts receivable to the amount of approximately \$5,800, it is stated.

* * *

Who has the first telephone ever used in your vicinity? Fred B. Wilson of Tipton, Ia., recently resurrected two old phones from a dark corner of his store which he claims were the first used in that part of the country.

* * *

A contemporary states in the days before the advent of the fashion magazines and fashion plates the designers of modes in France sent dolls dressed in the newest styles to England to show the mantua makers there what French dressmakers were doing. These "sample" dolls were also sent to America regularly, but not so often as to Great Britain. They occasioned great excitement among the women of New England in that early day.

* * *

Raphael Cohen of Kingston, N. Y., has sold his stock of antiques to Neils Schmidt of Troy, N. Y.

* * *

Lynn Thomas of Rockwell City, Ia., made the news this summer by offering to swap an antique gown that belonged to his great grandmother for a one-piece bathing suit. Wanting to go swimming but lacking the

cash to purchase the suit he said that to any bride elect who would endow him with a snappy, scanty beach costume, he would give his great grandmother's wedding gown. The gown, a 175 year old lacy affair, was made in Norway.

* * *

C. C. Belt and R. F. Cabeen, Aledo, Ill., have scheduled an auction sale for October 3 and 4. Among the things to be offered will be the Manly B. Alderman relic collection and many other antiques. More than 5,000 pieces are to be offered. The sale will begin at 10:00 A. M. on the first day of the auction at West 7th Street, Aledo.



Query Department

Antiques No. 1—A California reader writes:

"Not long ago I came into possession of the surveying compass, the staff upon which the compass stood; the stick pins for making the chain lengths and the link chain all of which were used by Peter Lindell in surveying the city of St. Louis. On the cover of the compass is the signature of Peter Lindell and the date 1811 scratched in the brass. I would like to know if there is another complete surveying outfit of this age all intact in the possession of anyone.

"I also have two napkin rings which were made for my father by the man who made Longfellow's Arm Chair. One of these rings is made from the wood of the Spreading Chestnut and the other from the Washington Elm. According to the story my father told me the wood from the Elm was also used in the Arm Chair although I have not been able to verify this. I do not believe any other souvenirs were made from the wood of the Chestnut and would like to have any information."

Who can supply this information?



Exhibits at County Fair

A display of antiques in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Cabeen and C. C. Belt, of Aledo, County, Ill., attracted considerable attention at the Mercer County, Illinois, Fair recently. Articles were lent by several collectors and included a chip of wood from the original Lincoln cabin in Kentucky, several articles that served their purpose in Governor Bradford's New England home, an old saddle bag that carried the first mail into Chicago, and several bullet riddled articles that were picked up on the Custer battlefield, old guns, shawls, dresses and many other relics and curios of days gone by.

Our Heirlooms



**WHEREIN WE TELL THE HISTORICAL AND ROMANTIC STORIES
PERTAINING TO OUR ANTIQUES**

A Much Travelled Piece



Dear Editor:

On page 90 of the September Hobbies I notice you call for interesting stories. I have in my possession several articles that are very beautiful and some quite unique which have been handed down through one family.

One antique Flemish cupboard of oak was made in the latter part of the 17th century. It was given in a dowry to the daughter of the first owner who went to live in France. Just before the French Revolution, the family moved to the town of Hay in Belgium and bought an Abbaye there, remodeling it for a home. On an island in their grounds was the tomb of "Peter the Hermit."

The Revolution over, the family returned to France in a small town not far from Rheims and remained there until the Revolution of 1848 when the then owner with Victor Hugo and others of that group were exiled to Belgium. So again the cupboard returned. On the death of the owner, during his exile, the French government gave permission for his widow's return with children and possessions on condition that the body be buried at midnight and with no ceremony. The little son grew up and returned to Belgium taking the cupboard with him. In the year 1875 a Belgian collector offered him 30,000 francs (then amounting to \$6,000) which he refused.

Thirty years ago that owner died, leaving an American widow who moved to California. Her furniture being shipped through the Panama Canal and the famous cabinet was in the collection. For the last twenty years it has been stored in Los Angeles, only recently coming into my possession.

From the same family I have a set of 18th Century strap buttons, two large ones that were placed at the back of the gentleman's satin coat and the six smaller ones for the front.

Also have a Sevres porcelain "Petit dejeuner" set made for a bride in 1820—real gold leaf delicate flowers and bands in peach color, and many other fine things. One interesting piece is a bomb shell frag-

ment (weight several lbs.) that fell at the feet of the last owner during the siege of Paris in 1870.

I thought it especially interesting to follow a piece of furniture through so much travelling and still today it is in fine condition.

Miss V. Simmons
California



An Historic Daybed



Dear Editor:

We have a beautiful old black walnut day bed which my wife's great, great grandfather, Jerry Church, got from the Indians in an early day. It has been handed down in her family until now she is possessor of it. The supposition is that the Indians took it from one of the Eastern families who came west across the plains to find a new home. Mr. Church was born in Jerico, now called Bainbridge, N. Y. He travelled continually and laid out a number of towns throughout the country including Lock Haven, Pa.; Carlisle, Pa.; Carlisle, Ia.; and Franklin, Kans. In 1846 he also laid out the town of Dudley, Ia., Dudley was on the banks of the Des Moines River, ten miles below Fort Des Moines, now Des Moines. In 1851 the Des Moines River washed his town of Dudley away and Jerry Church took his bed and fiddle and went west of the river two miles on higher ground and laid out the town of Carlisle, which is now a fair sized town. Mr. Church kept a merchandise store and postoffice in Carlisle, a number of persons in the town now having letters which came through the Dudley postoffice. Family record state that Mr. Church was in Chicago in 1830 when the city had only six houses and a number of Indian wigwams.

When Mr. Church came to the Middle West there were many Indians in this part of the country and he was a great admirer of these people. In fact, he wore a red Indian blanket and said that he could look like an Indian, if he didn't feel like one.

The old bed heirloom which it has been our fortune to inherit was used by the white man in the early days of Carlisle to lay out the dead on. It has upright pieces at each end with a roller at the top.

 CLASSIFIED
 ANTIQUE ADS

 WANTED TO BUY

Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

WE BUY old jewelry, antique silver, gold, ivory pieces, false teeth, bridges, crowns, old watches and broken jewelry. Highest prices.—Lawton's Antique Shop, 2004 Washington Blvd., Maywood, Ill. d12672

WE BUY old jewelry, antique silver, gold and ivory pieces. Highest prices.—Betz Jewelry Co., 1523 E. 53rd St. and 6724 Stony Island, Chicago. d12052

WANTED—Anything in swirl amber or blue glass or clear ivy pattern. What have you?—The Old Furniture Shop, 1030 Main St., Worcester, Mass. au12672

WANTED—Three faced glass; also old envelopes and stamps.—George Hakes, 290 Broadway, New York. n306

CASH PAID for old gold and silver jewelry, watches, rings, bracelets, etc., regardless of condition. Send parcel post today. We remit by return mail and hold your goods ten days, if our check is not satisfactory your goods will be returned to you.—Central Exchange, 98 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y. jly12006

WANTED TO BUY—Will pay cash for large size Currier and Ives prints, sporting views, hunting and fishing scenes, country life, snow scenes, railroad views. Write me what you have.—Harry B. Garber, Quaker City, Ohio. f12693

WANTED—Howard 8-day weight clock movements.—E. E. Orvis, c/o Kain's Art Shop, 421 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. ap12523

WANTED—Boston views, lion wines and cordials, green herringbone plates and goblets, milk sawtooth glass, Ashburton glass, "Scinde" flowing blue china.—Joseph Makanna, Applewood Farm, Sherborn, Mass. d3801

WANTED—Two Cigar Store Indians. Send full description, price and photo.—Post Office Box No. 10, Wall St. Station, New York. d308

WANTED—Cordials, plates, hats, every pattern and color. All forms in Anthemion and Popcorn patterns. Milk glass 5½" lace edge, footed sauce dishes; 5¼" gothic plates; King's rose china.—Box E.A.A., c/o Hobbies, 2810 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago. my34p

I WANT handkerchiefs at least fifty years old.—Eleanor Supplee, 111 Woodside Ave., Narberth, Pa. d386

CASH for old stereoscope views.—E. T. Perine, 525 W. 238th St., New York City n6021

WANTED—Rare Currier Prints, Early colored flasks and blown glass, Early marked American silver and pewter, Historical chints, Historical china, Cup Plates, Paperweights, Early lighting devices, carved powder horns, Guns, Indian relics, Early railroad posters, Handbills, Autographed letters and documents.—J. E. Nevil, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. my1204c

 FOR SALE

 SELLERS, DEALERS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times.

MISCELLANEOUS Lists—Antiques, Pots, Kettles, Weapons, Relics, Glass, Furniture. What do you want?—Ritter's Antique Shop, Erie, Pa. my12234

MARKED BENNINGTON POTTERY, Stamps, Prints, Flasks.—Mrs. J. M. Spafford, 33 Temple St., Rutland, Vermont. The Antique Parlors. mh12052

PEWTER, over 1,000 rare pieces, also bronze, brass, copper. Also other fine Antiques by Ludwig Eppler, 805 West Michigan, Jackson, Michigan. mh12405

FIFTEEN YEARS of honest mail order business in china, glass, furniture, Victorian, Empire and Early American. Also paintings, prints and objects of art. Send for my free list.—Camden Antique Shop, 315 Vine St., Camden, N. J. ap12883

FOR SALE—Antique Furniture, China and glassware of every kind; Silhouettes; Miniatures; Primitives; Whaling log books; Scrimshaw; Whaling pictures and implements; Valentines; Children's books.—W. W. Bennett, The Colonial Shop, New Bedford, Mass., and Twin Gateway, Buzzards Bay, Mass. my12689

HUGE ANTIQUE hand carved walnut sideboard—roosters, partridge, squirrel, fish, turkey. Life sized carved figures, excellent condition, \$200.—Ye Anteek Exchange, 1023 Woodward, Detroit. op

ORIENTAL CURIOSITIES, old brocades, textiles, tissues. Soubbis artistic silverware engraved with beautiful black design. Persian curtains with magnificent hand prints. Wants solicited. Persian small rugs and needle-work carpets, size two to six square feet. Price, \$3.50 to \$10.50, including postage.—Manuk Thaddeus, 1A/34 Bagdad-West, Bagdad Iraq. je122511

WESTWARD HO GOBLETS, sauces, pattern glass, milk white and blue glass paperweights, lamps, candlesticks, early furniture, rose carved chairs, settees, Kentucky cap and ball rifles, powder flasks, C. & L. colored prints, old dolls, Sandwich cup-plates, dated hand woven old coverlets.—Walker's Antique Shop, 603 Main St., Covington, Ky. je34ic

CHOICE ANTIQUES at bargain prices.—Miss Stetson's Antiquity Shop, The Brick House, Spring Street, Brunswick, Maine. d6063

HAND WROUGHT JEWELRY. Have your stones set in pins, rings and pendants. Studio—Miriam Cone, 1222 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa. oip

FOR SALE—8 Victorian side chairs, walnut frames, in good condition, \$8.00 each; very fine mahogany swell front bureau, Hepplewhite style, original condition, \$75.00; Windsor settee, original decorations, \$24.00; fine small Victorian secretary bookcase, mirrored doors, arched top, refinished, \$45.00; mahogany folding top card table, 23.50.—Glenside Furniture Galleries, Glenside, Pa. s121c

THOUSANDS OF PIECES old pressed glass, 350 pieces luster, rose carved furniture. Write your wants.—Mrs. Don Hoover, 505 North Eighth St., Quincy, Ill. o3041

BEDS — Four-posters, Testers, Sleigh and Spindle. Bureaus of various periods and woods and other furniture. Pattern glass, lustre, Toby jugs and other articles. Furnished flat 51 N. Ayer St. Home furnished with antiques 300 East Diggins St. Your inquiries will receive prompt reply. Open at all times for inspection.—O. L. Putnam, Harvard, Ill. o3422

FOR SALE—Green 1,000 eye, Majolica, Cherry Pembroke table, maple Chippendale table.—Bird & Elliott, Morris Turnpike, Summit, N. J. o159

TWELVE MILK GLASS base lamps, \$15.00; pair La Blonde prints, \$8.00; straight back mahogany sofa, \$38.00; Victorian furniture; strings of sleigh bells; general line. Write your wants.—Olmsted's Antique Shop, Wolcott, N. Y. o1551

THE MOST reputed collector of authentic antiques in the Midwest.—Madame Hassett Pahl, "Tree Top Villa," 919 Oneida Ave., Davenport, Iowa. Phone Kenwood 4835. o2002

ANTIQUES—A really fine general line. Write wants.—Wells and Joseph, 837 Eastwood, Chicago, Ill. np

WRITE US FIRST for glass, prints, furniture, etc., whether buying or selling.—House of Antiques, 28 Chandler, Detroit, Mich. f12234

FOR SALE—Upright large Regina Music Box. 5 feet high, 3½-foot records. Good condition, \$15.00.—Box J.M., Hobbies. aulp

BOOKS—Historic styles in furniture. Roby, autographed, 1906, good condition, \$3.00.—Hobbies, 2310 S. Michigan Ave.

SOLDIER'S BOX CANTEEN, War 1812, \$1.50.—I.M., Hobbies. aulp

WESTWARD HO wines, sauces, etc., three face and other patterns, furniture.—Ruth F. Manting 180 Winona Ave., Detroit, Mich. ja12084

I have seen many antiques and old day beds but nothing like this one. If it could only talk, think of the history it could tell.

H. V. Cummings
Carlisle, Ia.



An Attic Find



From Hayward, Calif., comes this—With the bicycle fad increasing in popularity on the Pacific coast, Hayward has discovered what is said to be the world's first bicycle, built nearly 100 years ago in France, reposing in a local attic.

"The cycle, still in good condition, belongs to Mrs. Estelle Cardinet, 87, daughter of Alexander Lefebvre, who constructed it at St. Denis, France, in 1842. It is built of wood and iron. The wheels are almost as large as small wagon wheels, with wooden spokes and stripiron 'tires'.

"The seat, hinged in front, has a coil spring and the handlebars resemble those of a lawn mower. The motive power is provided by a walking arm attachment between the pedals and the hub of the rear wheels."



Who Knows Its History?



J. B. Colburn of Rapid City, S. D., writes that he has recently found a bracelet which has aroused his curiosity and he wonders if any of HOBBIES readers know the history of the piece. Says he:

"This bracelet is quite a curiosity. It is made of a number of disks, about the size of a silver quarter, connected with beaded flat links of medium size. In workmanship, it is a good representation of oriental genius. The material used is brass. The connections are worn, showing that it has had continuous service. Judging by the design, it was possibly received as a mark of recognition by the owner. The disks are stamped with a true representation of a Roman coin. They alternate; on the first is a profile of an early ruler, on the next the helmet covered profile of a Roman Soldier, so on around until they come to the clasp. This clasp is intended to represent the oath of allegiance. The entire design plainly speaks of a time when church and state were united.

"In pulling on or taking off, the bracelet was stripped over the hand, and the wearer of this memento had a large hand. It was excavated, and the supposition is that it was carried to its location near Rapid City, S. D., by a Spanish soldier, tho it speaks of a much earlier regime. It is ancient, foreign and religious in atmosphere. Can anyone give me more details?"

Antique Dealers' Directory

12 Months \$2.50 (14 words)

MISCELLANEOUS

- Antiques, 237½ Summit St., Willimantic, Conn. Glass, China, Doll Accessories, General Line. Wants solicited. au34
- Antique Gift Shoppe, 116 S. Campbell St., Macomb, Ill. Pattern Glass, Carriage Lamps, Bric-a-brac. au34
- Art Antiquarian Storage Co., 109 S. 6th St., Louisville, Ky. Wholesale Collections Antique Bottles, Rathskellers Equipped. d38
- Bigelow, Mrs. Hayes, Brattleboro, Vermont. Old Jewelry, silver, glass, china. Pewter repairing. Write wants. my34
- Bird & Elliott, Morris Turnpike, Summit, N. J. Pine, Maple Furniture, Lanterns, Glass, Primitives. s34
- Blacksmith, Anna (Hogestown) Mechanicsburg, Pa. Glass Specialist. Hunting every day. Write wants. my34
- Blanchard, Edith, West Bridgewater, Mass. Buys and Sells American Antiques. Substantial discount to dealers. au34
- Bradford Arms, Plymouth, Mass. Genuine antiques purchased during the winter at real bargain prices. jly43
- Braithwaite, Helen, 12387 Freeland Ave., Detroit, Mich. Antique Furniture and Glassware. Your wants solicited. n33
- Brophy, Mrs. Howard, 401 S. Spencer St., Aurora, Ill. Antique Furniture, Glass, etc. Wants solicited. au12
- Cable's Antique Shop, Converse, Ind. Furniture, pattern glass, prints, lustre, bottles. Your wants solicited. je34
- Cellar, The, 1043 Hampton, St. Louis, Mo. Antiques, Glass, China, Bric-a-brac. Wants solicited. s43
- Churchman, Norah, 7350 Rural Lane, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa. Barometers, Staffordshire, Mirrors, etc. ap34
- Conger, Mrs. J. L., 428 So. Cedar St., Galesburg, Ill. Glass, china, furniture, bric-a-brac, Oriental rugs. Wants solicited. jly43
- Davison, Mary E., 605 University Ave., Syracuse, N. Y. Antiques. Special prices to dealers. ap43
- Down the Lane Antique Shop, Marshall, Ill. Antique Pattern Glass, China, Furniture. Wants solicited. jly34
- Edgette, J. H., Utica, N. Y. American Antique Furniture, etc. Price list sent on request. f34
- Feeman, Arthur, 262 S. 10th St., Lebanon, Pa. General Line. Lists sent free. mh34
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- Glenside Furniture Galleries and Salesrooms, Easton Rd. and Mt. Carmel Ave., Glenside, Pa. General line of Antiques. s34
- Goodrich, Clementine, 218 W. Washington, Ft. Wayne, Ind. General line of antiques. Glass a specialty. Send for list. n33
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- Hunn, Mrs. Maybelle C., Parma Mich. Antiques, Pattern Glass, Milk White. Write your wants. n33
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- Kirkpatrick, Stewart, 3741 Woodward, Detroit. Antique China, Glass, Furniture, Rare Books from Michigan Mansions. s34
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- Ness, Mrs. Andrew, 921 Douglas, Kalamazoo, Mich. Have Antiques, Glass, Stamps, Books for sale. au34
- Newman, Henriette, 863 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. Parian, Pressed Glass, Large Antique Assortment. Write Wants. au34
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- Ries, John O., 537 Spring St., Aurora, Ill. Antique Furniture, Glassware and Prints. Lists. au12
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- Rogers, Nelle C., 614 Forest Ave., Oak Park, Ill. Antiques, glass, china, coverlets, lamps. my34
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- Shotwell, Margaret, 411 So. 38 St., Omaha, Nebraska. Quality Antiques and Artistics. f34
- South Shore Antique Shop, 1618 E. 79th, near Stony Island, Chicago, Ill. Stop coming or going south. Antiques, Furniture, Glass, Prints, China. je43
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- Strom, Mrs. William, 631 Harmon Avenue, Dayton, Ohio. Early American Glass. List for stamp. jly34

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- The Spinning Wheel, 2852 North Union, St. Louis, Mo. Glass, China, Prints and Curios. j34
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- Vail, Roy, Warwick, N. Y. Dealer in Antiques, Relics, Autographs. Send for lists. mh33
- Van Doren, Mr. and Mrs. Guy, 9297 Genesee Street, Detroit. Early American Glass-Prints. o33
- Van Dyke's Antiques, Worcester, Mass., and Orange City, Fla. Largest Stock Antiques in the country. au34
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- Whatnot Antique Shop, Paxton, Ill. Pattern Glass, Furniture, Prints, Coverlets, Lustre, Lamps. Write us. s34
- Wierman, Mrs. W. H., 314 W. Market St., York, Penna. Lincolnway. Early American Antiques. my34

LACES

Devonshire Lace Shop, 556 Madison Ave., New York City. Antique Laces, Collections, Appraisals, Repairs, Tablecloths Designed. Je34

DOLLS AND TOYS

Box 293, Ramsey, New Jersey. Antique Dolls and Toys, bought and sold. Describe and price. my34



Old Bureaus in England



By FRANK ROSCOE in the Bazaar

BUREAUX of the early period of English furniture are unknown. They do not appear to have been made in any number until after 1700, when walnut was largely used for all the more important pieces of furniture. The early bureaux must have been given prominent importance, for every size and kind was made in walnut and many are among the most admired pieces sought by connoisseurs to-day.

Quality is important when looking for an antique one, but colour should first claim attention. The pale mellow colour is far finer than the redder shades and always enhances the value of a specimen. Simple inlay is more distinguished than elaborate inlay (unless, of course, it takes the form of actual marquetry.)

Pride of place must certainly be given to the small bureaux on legs. They are rarely seen but they combine all the qualities we associate with fine antiques; always admirably made, beautifully proportioned and of delicate quality, they are perhaps as lovely as any pieces of antique furniture. The earliest of these may be dated *circa* 1680, and are distinguished from later types by their turned legs, typical of the William and Mary period.

The Queen Anne specimens are usually on cabriole legs and can seldom be dated earlier than *circa* 1700. The larger bureaux in walnut, standing upon bracket feet, are numerous, but those with cupboard doors over are among the scarcer antiques. The latter are invariably of fine construction and quality, suggesting that they were made only by the most skilled joiners, while the single bureaux vary a great deal both in their quality and finish.

It is no uncommon thing to find specimens here with chestnut ends, stained. Certainly country joiners embarked on the single bureaux, and in choosing one to-day the keen collector should watch these points as well as looking at the general appearance, size and colour.

Before purchasing, the merits of these points may be judged in conjunction with the more detailed examination of new inlay or veneer, right or wrong handles, new or old feet, etc., all of which affect the price one should pay.

Walnut furniture is extremely prone to the beetle. The soft wood upon which the veneer is laid is chiefly eaten, but on escaping, the insect penetrates the surface walnut. Excessive worm is to be avoided, however. Pieces thus disfigured have probably been ill-cared for and are certainly more likely to be country productions rather than fine, period antiques.

The mahogany bureaux followed closely their walnut prototypes, but bureau bookcases with glazed doors became fashionable early on in the period often to take the place of the solid or mirrored-door types of Queen Anne's reign. To-day, numerous examples are on the market.

This is because the bureau bookcases are more often large than otherwise and are big for most modern homes. Small specimens are greatly in demand. The writer saw a 2 ft. 8 in. wide one recently, offered for £30. To use a dealer's phrase, it was given away. (Anyway, it didn't stay long where the writer saw it!)

Quality and condition as well as size, proportion and the general character of design must guide the purchaser of a mahogany

specimen, whether of the single or bureau-bookcase variety. Small examples are well worth attention at once; but for any wider than three feet, careful attention to the above points is desirable if anything more than a very ordinary specimen is to be secured.

Oak bureaux are plentiful. They invariably belong to the mahogany or walnut period of English furniture, having been made by country joiners. The prices one may pay depend upon their individual qualities.

Some are quite fine, both in workmanship and finish, being inlaid occasionally in a pleasing way. They are seldom worth as much as the walnut types, but it is no unusual thing gladly to pay more for a good oak one than for a mahogany one of ordinary appearance.

Sometimes one sees bureaux in pear wood or some such fruit wood. Any of this kind are scarce and therefore worth attention. Lacquer bureaux are fascinating and often beautiful, but it is seldom that anything more than their bodywork is old, the lacquer being a nice new veneer put on within the last few years. For the collector anxious to acquire the genuine, not the spurious antiques, lacquer bureaux are best left alone.



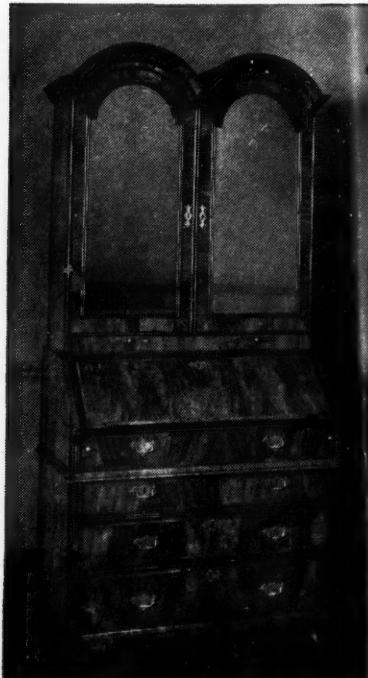
An example of the most desirable type of oak bureau, this Georgian piece has a beautifully fitted and inlaid interior.

Courtesy The Bazaar

Right: A Queen Anne bureau with cupboard top and mirror doors, a type now costly to buy. (By courtesy of Stair and Andrew.)



Above: A fine Chippendale mahogany bureau. (T. Ordish, Lancaster.)



Two Early American Sofas

William Germaine Dooley in the *Boston Transcript*



THE attachment of the name "Samuel McIntire" to a piece of Salem, Mass., furniture has in these quieted years come to take on more of a generic meaning than a direct attribution. Like the great English masters, the name of the Salem woodcarver-architect now covers a particular style of sophisticated mahogany furniture emanating from that seaport and may perhaps cover the work of any number of the capable cabinetmakers working there, who must suffer in anonymity now that popular imagination has caught onto "McIntire" as a handy label. In the same sense that one speaks freely of a Hepplewhite or a Sheraton chair without intending to convey that either of these men ever actually made the piece, it has become permissible by what the lexicographers term "popular usage" to call a typically fine late eighteenth-early nineteenth century Salem sofa a McIntire piece.

Lest one feel, however, that this McIntire style is a rigidly limited one we herewith publish illustrations of two sofas, dated by twenty years apart, now resident in the Decorative Arts Wing of the Boston Museum. The upper and earlier one is estimated to have been produced about 1790; the lower one about 1810. In some aspects of their applied decoration they bear testimony of similarity of origin. They were both found in Salem. One now is in the permanent collection of the museum, the other comes within the two score group of remarkable masterpieces on a one year loan from Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Cluett of Williamstown, Mass. In passing, it might be mentioned that this portion of the Cluett collection now on exhibition, represents in the opinion of the writer, the finest assemblage of late eighteenth-early nineteenth century American furniture ever gathered in one room, and should not be missed by those who have an eye for our native cabinet work at its very finest.

Shifting Weather vanes of Influence

Even a summary comparison of the two sofas illustrated shows in a striking way the tremendous changes in European standards which made their echoes felt so strongly across the Atlantic. The scepter of decorative influence has passed in this decade from England to turbulent France. Where the sofa of 1790 is distinctly an Americanized version of Hepplewhite, with its unbroken curve of the carved back rail and tapered "spider leg" supports, the 1810 sofa falls completely under the spell of

hybrid French Directoire-Consulate-Empire melange of curvilinear motifs. The seed of neo-classicism (evident in the carved details of both sofas) had been seeping into the Anglo-American culture since the beginning of the Herculaneum and Pompeii discoveries in 1763 with the resultant decorative influence on McIntire and his local contemporaries and of which the earlier sofa here pictured stands as the most popular conception of the McIntire style.

In these two decades of hectic changes in Western Europe from the fall of the Bastile to the subjugation of Austria, so many styles had come and gone that frequently a new fashion was accepted in Europe before its predecessor had even appeared in the United States, even in such seaports as Salem and Boston, which maintained comparatively close contact with Europe. In the few months preceding the French Revolution modes and customs changed incessantly. Such activity filtered its way into England and affected Hepplewhite, and even the indomitable Sheraton. Through this wellspring New England received its first taste of the French tendencies, for which Gallic influence its appetite was not to be appeased until it had become submerged in the horrors of machine Victorianism. It might also be said, in the way of an historical footnote, that the gratitude and admiration of our young republic for the aid which France had given it, and the patriotic repulsion of British traditions, contributed in no large measure to the upheaval.

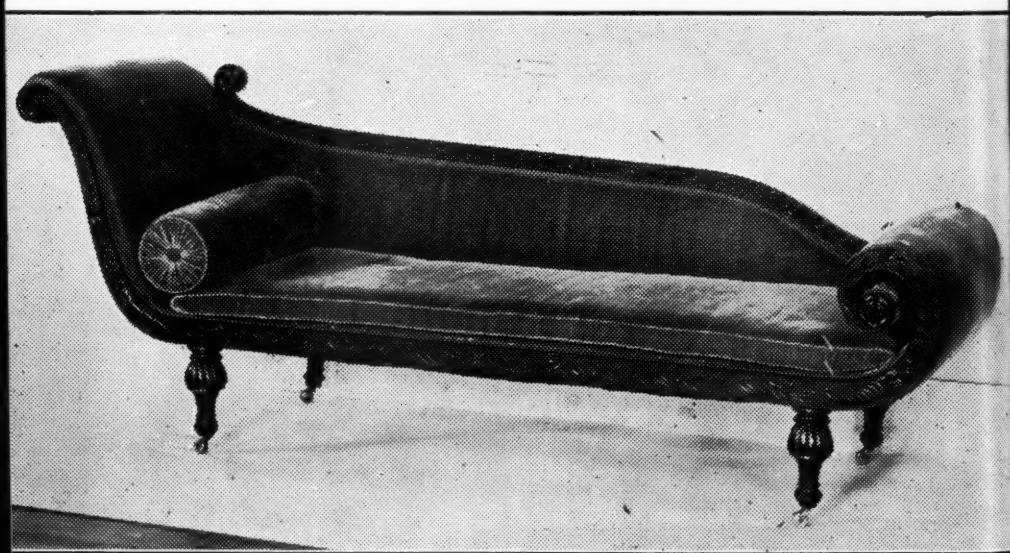
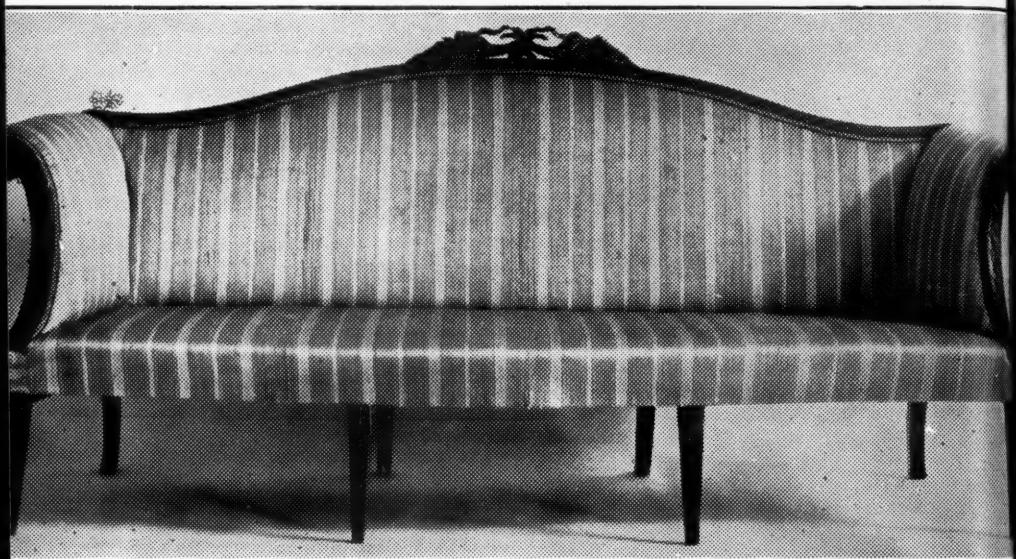
Transition Usually Abrupt

The borderline of changes in furniture design are so gradually marked that it is only in rare instances that such a complete change occurs in so short a time. Furniture being merely the hand maiden of architecture and the art of painting followed closely the neo-classicism of the careful Jacques Louis David and his followers. Indeed, the later sofa with its roll-cushion, scrolls on lower and higher arms and receding back curve, has come to be called the "Madame Recamier" style from its resemblance to the sofa in the famous portrait of that haughty dame.

Purists in furniture line might well prefer the earlier sofa, with its restraint in design, and shallow carved decoration of pendant grape clusters, horn of plenty and paterae not interfering visually with its conception and construction as well propor-

tioned and soundly designed piece. Nevertheless, the Salem version of the "Madame Recamier" style, for its type, is not at all unpleasant, and though objection might be raised to the turned and reeded legs as a clumsy addition to the curved design of the frame (a feature which Duncan Phyfe ov-

ercame in similar sofa in the Cluett exhibition by substituting curved legs with brass paw feet), it is a worthy and graceful addition to the last type of good furniture made in America, before the commercial chaos set in after 1825, and taste was subordinated to competitive production.



Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts and Boston Trans.

sofas are attributed to that Salem, Mass., woodcarver, Samuel McIntire. The one at the top antedates the below by twenty years. Note the change of style.

Glassware And China

Frank Murphy, Jr.

Chicago Chapter of the Early American Glass Club Grows



THE second meeting of the Chicago chapter of the Early American Glass Club was held Friday, September 15, at the beautiful new Chicago Historical Society building in Lincoln Park.

E. J. Buckles acted as chairman of the meeting and after a short address to more than forty assembled glass collectors conducted the program which had been arranged by a director of the parent club, Mrs. Frank C. Doble of Boston, Mass.

Two speakers, Thomas O'Shaughnessy and Alfred Herz gave very interesting talks which plainly showed their expert and intimate knowledge of the priceless natural resources for glass manufacture which Illinois can justly claim are unexcelled from any other known source in the world.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy is well known in Chicago as the designer of the finest of glass windows with beautiful color effects which are made possible through his discovery of light transmission qualities obtainable only by the natural purity of Illinois sand. A window designed by fourteen artists and built in the studio of Mr. O'Shaughnessy occupies the place of honor in the Hall of

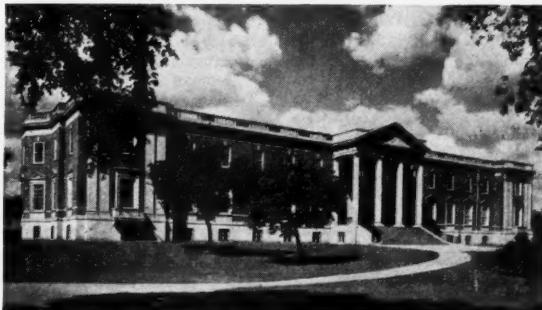
Religions at the Century of Progress exposition.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy said the glacial action produced a condition which has left Illinois with a large supply of the purest sand obtainable from any source now known to the world. The natural properties of this sand permit in the manufacture of glass a translucency not obtainable from any other known sand. He went on to say that colored glass windows made from this pure white sand of Illinois have properties which permit rays of light that come through this glass to be as "cool as a shadow."

Alfred Herz, also of Chicago, is well known as a physicist and the results of his research in the glass making field have had prominent recognition.

Mr. Herz stated that probably the first glass was made ages ago by lightning striking into beds of sand, the heat of the lightning fusing the sand into glass. Interesting examples of this lightning made glass or "fulgurite" are on exhibition at the Field Museum, Chicago.

One of the characteristics of Early



Chicago Historical Society.

American glass, seen particularly in windows is the violet color. This color was caused by the use of manganese to offset the greenish stain resulting from iron in the sand then available. The action of the ultra-violet rays of the sunlight on the manganese produced the violet stain.

He also cited the importance of annealing to produce permanent glass by overcoming internal strain in the manufacture. Modern annealing processes require from twelve hours to twelve months depending upon the quality and mass.

The faulty methods or insufficient time of annealing Early American glass accounts for much of the fragility which sometimes results in disintegration. Extreme cases of this are shown when beautiful old pieces of glass suddenly shatter due to internal strain resulting from insufficient annealing during manufacture.

Following the speakers L. H. Shattuck,

curator of the Chicago Historical Society, in a few words welcomed the club and endorsed its purpose to promote the study and appreciation of early American glass.

The following were nominated as temporary officers until January 1, 1934: E. J. Buckles, president; Mrs. Ada Wright, vice-president; Mrs. Clifford Rogers, secretary; and Donald Poor, treasurer.

Three exhibit cases of old glass were placed in the convention hall for the meeting by the Chicago Historical Society. Mrs. Blumfield and the speakers also exhibited specimens.

Local collectors have worked hand in hand with Mrs. Doble in the organization of the Chicago Chapter of the Early American Glass Club. Mrs. C. B. King, director of the Hoosier Art Salon, has also given tirelessly of her time in the promotion of this worthy cause.



Trade Glass Beads and Bottles



By DR. R. P. BURKE



Rare Early American Bottles. All from Indian burials. All antedate 1814. The two square bottles are said to be Dutch gin bottles. The squatly bottles were made from 1675 to 1750 in both England and America. From the collection of Dr. R. P. Burke, Alabama.

COLLECTING glass trade beads has an interesting background. Indians during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries accumulated large quantities of glass beads in trade with the whites. The large beads were valued at two beaver skins by the Hudson Bay Co. These beads were buried with the Indian when he died. The variation of shape, size, color and striping was infinite. I have a card board with 260 different glass beads mounted. There are many other kinds on the 400 strings in my

collections. They are all more than a hundred and nineteen years old. Andrew Jackson burned the villages in 1814, the sites of which I excavated.

Many of these beads are beautifully iridescent due to the action of the ammonia in the soil. We call them "peacock" beads on account of the suggestion of a peacock's tail. The iridescence is more marked in specimens found in tight clay soil than in well drained sandy soil. The iridescence is due to microscopic pitting of the surface

of the glass causing prismatic reflection of the light.

Dr. W. C. Orchard of the Museum of the American Indian examined my cardboards with the varieties of beads. The following gives a few abstracts from his letter.

"Your striped beads are of a type which was made in the earliest days of glass bead making in Venice. Most of the polychrome beads made at that time were copies of Egyptian beads, and were made for trade in Africa. The short tubular beads were known as Bugle beads."

In the early days they (glass beads) were all hand-made-home-made beads, which accounts for the variety of shapes and colors. Since the establishment of factories, a more uniform product has been the result. The form of bead made to represent a strawberry or raspberry was made in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The center of the bead making industry was in Murano and Venice. A piece of molten glass with a hole blown into the center was attached to an iron rod which was held in the hand of one of the bead makers. Another grasped the wad of molten glass with a pair of pinchers and both men ran in opposite directions as fast as possible. This resulted in the production of a long tube of glass which was placed on cross boards arranged on the floor of the runway. Skilled workers then cut the tube into proper segments from which the beads were made. This was done in Murano and the segments sent to Venice. Here the tubes were cut into short segments the size required for the bead. The tube was placed on top of a sharp iron edge and struck a blow with a knife above. The small segments were then placed in an iron crucible and sand and ashes added to fill up the perforations. Sufficient heat was applied to soften the glass and the whole mass stirred with an iron spatula. In this way the rough edges were rounded and the segment assumed a round or oval shape. They were then cleaned and run through different size sifters so as to get uniform sets. The large beads were made by touching a revolving shaft with the molten glass. The shaft wrapped the string of glass around it in a spiral shape. That is why most of the larger beads have a spiral structure. The star or chevron beads were made in Murano before the time of Columbus (according to Dr. Orchard). They were made from several tubes of glass placed inside each other and fused together. The cross section shows indented concentric circles of various colors. This is a rare bead. We call the green ones watermelon beads as the striping suggests a watermelon. A special favorite with the Hudson Bay Co. was a bead called "Cornaline d'Aléppo." It

EARLY AMERICANA



The charming, quaint personality of early America is more and more entrenching itself in the heart of every lover of Art, and things distinctive.

We have a lovely collection of the "Coin," also "Three-face," and "Lion" glass.

MARIE I. GROGAN

1000 Marshall Field Annex
25 E. Washington St.
CHICAGO, ILL.
Telephone Dearborn 8680

was made from a dark green tube coated with a dull brick red enamel. The center looks black in the finished bead.

I have found many beads in Indian burials. Glass bottles recovered in Indian burials are also iridescent. I have seventy whiskey bottles and toilet water bottles many of which reflect the light in every color of the rainbow. The Indian bought his whiskey in these bottles and resold them filled with hickory nut oil. The early bottles are deeply depressed on the bottom so that a quart bottle holds only a few ounces. It is said that the Indian got onto this and after the bottle was filled with whiskey turned it upside down and made the trader fill the depression on the bottom. They all show on the bottom a rough fracture where the tube from which the bottle was blown was broken off. All were hand made and no two recovered are ever the same shape. The very dark ones must have been made from powdered basalt. One clear glass flask similar to the common chemist flask is evidently made of glass with a high lead content. It is as heavy as a larger similar one half filled with water. Many are very flat or "squatty" as we call them. A few on cross section are cog-wheel and "X" shaped. A flask shaped one is seven inches in diameter and only one inch thick. The neck is long and tapering.

Fine Old Glass in Chicago



Marie Grogan demonstrates a table arrangement featuring old milk glass. Goblets in blackberry, eagle pattern in compotes, "S" plates in black and white, star service plates, and salts. The candlestick is Sandwich, and the sugar and creamer old Sheffield.

CHICAGO and other Midwest collectors need not travel far afield to browse among lovely old pieces of glass and china. Marie I. Grogan in the Marshall Field Annex building, Chicago, has undoubtedly as fine a collection of these as could be found anywhere. In addition to her sales and display room on the tenth floor of this building she also has several stockrooms of reserve material, covering practically every pattern ever made in the United States in the early days.

Her collection of milk glass has been envied and admired by many lovers of this type of tableware. She has complete services in milk glass. One of the achievements which she has reason to be proud of is a complete service of lobster covered dishes, representing more than five years collecting. Miss Grogan says that this fine old pattern is lovely for creamed lobster or salads. Her blackberry pattern is also complete.

In her Sandwich there is a lovely collection of salts and cup plates. And her Westward Ho, Dewdrop, Cable, Ivy, and Ribbon designs are also represented by complete sets. In fact, she seems to have specialized in collecting complete sets in the early American patterns.

Her majolica is particularly attractive and includes many marked American pieces.

On another shelf is "The Favorite Scholar," by John Rogers, and other pieces of statuary from the hand of this early American sculptor. Her old glass novelties are extensive in color and pattern.

She calls attention to the importance of combining lovely table linens and flowers with old glass to obtain the maximum effect in beauty in the home.

Miss Grogan's rise to a place of importance among middle west collectors and dispensers of rare and unusual early American glass had an interesting beginning. About nine years ago she opened a gift shop in Chicago, specializing in Continental and old Chinese works of art. But the trend for early American glass and china was so marked that gradually she stocked more and more of the early American material until today her trade is practically all in the antique glass and china field. While it might appear that she would find her only avenue of sales among collectors, much of her business is to persons who like to remember anniversaries such as birthdays, and Christmas with antique glass.

Recently Miss Grogan exhibited from her collections at the Congress and Shoreland hotels, Chicago, reminding World's Fair and other out-of-town visitors that Chicago really has some fine old glass and china.

40,000 Bottles for Medicine

A strange document, in old court archives at Heckington, Lincolnshire, England, is a medicine bill of 55 closely written columns, filed by an apothecary for collection. The bill lists purchases by one Samuel Jessup, an eccentric old Englishman, who in the last years of his life tried to satisfy an abnormal craving for all kinds of medicine. Between 1791 and 1816, this bill shows Jessup bought 40,000 bottles of medicine, besides countless thousands of powders and pills. During 1814, the bill shows, he bought 51,190 pills, almost 1,000 a week. Jessup died at 65. Whether his life was cut short or was lengthened by the excessive use of medicines, court records do not state, but at any rate he collected a vast number of bottles.

The Story of a Bottle

Who has a bottle whose history equals this? Charles Lee of Louisville, Ky., writes of two quart bottles which he has. He describes them as being amber in color, wooden mold cast, and as smooth as beaver fur. These he says were used in Scotland to bottle antique and rare whiskey, the whiskey being 152 years old when bottled. The bottles have the Gage registry imprinted in the glass with other numbers in such a way that the only way to read this secret registry mark is to hold a white piece of paper over the bottom and look into the bottle neck. Mr. Lee says his bottles are 145 years old.

WANTED TO BUY

Wanted to Buy: Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

WANTED—Copper and silver lustre, Staffordshire, Toby jugs, Parian ware, whale-oil lamps and shawls, for spot cash.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Young, Bellevue, Iowa. my12004

WANTED TO BUY—Hats, slippers, plates, in glass, Parian figures. — Olmsted's Antique Shop, Wolcott, N. Y. o142

WANTED—Antique Glass Paperweights. Superior design and workmanship only considered.—H. Bartol Brazier, Box 1, Haverford, Pa. jly12612

WANTED—Pressed Glass in Westward Ho, Polar Bear, Three Face, Star Dew Drop, Wildflower and many other patterns especially in plates, goblets, tumblers, wines. Also colored Sandwich and blown glass, flasks, bottles, etc.—J. E. Nevil, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. my1239c

WANTED — Cupid and Venus glass. Price must be very reasonable for this late pattern.—Amy Rice, Rindge, N. H. o3p

WANTED — Thumb print Miss Lee's book, page 186; two mold, one wine, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. tall, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter; three champagnes, 6 in. tall, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.—Amy Rice, Rindge, N. H. o3p

WANTED TO BUY—Blown glass hats. Name your price and style, make of glass. No button and daisy wanted. Only amethyst and red and green. Will send money order or check at once. Your bank as reference.—Louis Gardella, 42 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn. o3881

EGG GLASSES in waffle, bull's-eye and waffle, bull's-eye and diamond point, thumbprint, morning glory, Hamilton, bull's-eye, Princess feather, Lincoln drape, prism and gothic. Must be proof condition and patterns as designated by Ruth Webb Lee. Send rubbing and quote price first letter.—Mabel Read Surprise, Harwich Port, Mass. o1401

WANTED — Dresden china, Cupid's head. About 1 in. diameter. Box R.M., c/o Hobbies.

WANTED—Light blue bottle stopper, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Also blue dish top, diamond cut pattern, almost three inches in diameter. R.M., c/o Hobbies, 2810 S. Michigan, Chicago.

WANTED TO BUY — Majolica comports, platters, cups and saucers, animal pitchers. Thumprint covered comports, creamer. Clear and colored lacy salts. Horseshoe, bellflower. Horn of plenty plates.—Collectors Luck, 111½ Genesee St., Hornell, N. Y. o1p

SELLERS, DEALERS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times. Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors. No checking copies furnished for classified. Cash must accompany order.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED — Fine Jersey glass reproductions, in period patterns, exact colors, goblets, bowls, pitchers, candlesticks, turtles, witch balls, water bottles, etc.—Ernest Stanmire, Clayton, N. J.

FOR SALE—Bottles, flasks, rare blown glass, pressed glass, miscellaneous items. Send for free list No. 50.—J. E. Clark, 62 Thirteenth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. o167

FINE PATTERN GLASS — Three-face, 12 Horn of Plenty goblets, blackberry milk glass goblets, Dewdrop and Star. — Jeannette L. Bennett, 870 Taylor Ave., Detroit, Mich. d6864

FINE PATTERN GLASS. Choice items in many of the desired patterns. Lists sent to interested parties. Wants solicited. We buy good Pattern Glass and important Currier & Ives prints.—Guy Van Doren, 9297 Genesee Street, Detroit, Mich. op

EARLY AMERICAN blown and Historical flasks. We have a fine stock including many rare varieties and rare and beautiful colors. Collectors will do well to get in touch with us or send us list of particular flasks wanted.—McKearin Antiques, Hoosick Falls, N. Y. tcf

With the Collectors

To the list of collectors of early American hen dishes we add the name of another, Kit Thompson, of New York State.

Mrs. Wm. Dillehunt of Baltimore, Maryland, is said to have the largest collection of paperweights in the world.

Just as stamps and coins remind us of history and geography so also does the cup plate, a contemporary reminds us. Because it was popularly decorated with scenes commemorating stirring events of the day, or with portraits of famous men, it has come down to us like Currier & Ives prints bearing vivid pictorial records of American history. One cup plate is thought to commemorate the first American steamship, Robert Fulton's Clermont, although the boat depicted on it has never been positively identified. During the agitation of 1830 against the destruction of the famous frigate Constitution, a Constitution cup plate was issued. Portraits of George Washington, William Henry Harrison, and Henry Clay appeared on cup plates. Battle scenes adorned them also.

Laura B. O'Neil of West Dennis, Mass., has a stained glass door from the old Mississippi river steamboat "Natchez."

Query Department

Query (Glass)—No. 1. A California reader wants to know if there are collectors of lamp chimneys. Also, who has information regarding the manufacture of these from the earliest times to the present? Who can supply this information?

World's Most Famous Cup

A famous religious art treasure, the great chalice Antioch, is one of the features of the Hall of Religion at the World's Fair. The cup, insured for \$300,000, and heavily guarded is shown in a glass case. Daily thousands examine it because of its deep religious significance and because of the artistry employed by the maker who executed the bas relief. Experts say it is a remarkable example of the finest Hellenistic art, and that there is no doubt but what it is the earliest object extant connected with the Holy Eucharist. Some even say that the inner cup was used at the last supper.

Dr. Gustavus A. Eisen, noted Orientalist, says the chalice is the latest known piece of decorative art produced according to the

principles of the golden age, which was the use of the principle of inhalation in the presentation of all human figures.

Buried for many centuries, the silver of the two parts of the chalice oxidized together, and the two parts, cup and container, have become inseparably fused. The silver is dark and very brittle, but traces of the gold leaf which was placed on the vessel to protect it still are discernible.

The cup was somewhat damaged and distorted during the long centuries that it was buried, but its glamorous beauty still is apparent, as it is the exceedingly fine work done by the artisan who fashioned the container. Damage to the rim of the cup also is apparent. Pieces were cut away for private reliquaries.

The inner cup is a crude ovoid bowl, so fragile and aged that its owner, Fahim Kouchakji, of Syria, refuses to have it polished.

Wine Coolers of Pottery

Wedgwood made wine coolers of red unglazed ware about 1780. He used the principle of absorption and evaporation. These coolers were elegant in form and appropriately decorated with garlands of grapes and leaves.

Historic Bowl

A bowl presented to President Millard Fillmore by the emperor of Japan in 1854 now is in possession of R. W. Carmer of New York. It bears an inscription in strange characters. The bowl recently was sent to Washington for a translation of its legend. To the surprise of those who made the request, nobody at the Japanese embassy was able to make the translation.

Arkansas and Minnesota Boost

"I wish to add that I have just finished reading my first copy of HOBBIES, and am delighted with it. It is going to add greatly to the pleasure of collecting."—Carl Johnston, Arkansas.

"My subscription ran out with the August number, and I am enclosing \$1 for renewal. Just can't get along without your fine magazine. Have induced one of my friends to run an Ad with you for a year on his fine 125 varieties of U. S. stamps and enclose copy and \$7.20 to cover same. Hope to get to Chicago before the Century of Progress is over, and I will surely see HOBBIES place there."—A. D. Mastenbrook, Minn.

NUMISMATICS



The Society of Medalists

The Society of Medalists was established by a group of interested sculptors and laymen in 1930, to develop in America, an affection for metallic reproduction of sculptured bas relief; and to give art patrons everywhere the opportunity to collect the best examples in this difficult field. Birth was given to this interesting society at a dinner held at the University Club of New York, where George D. Pratt was host to a group of notable men, foremost representatives of the several arts.

Sculptors, painters, architects, collectors, art patrons and others interested in and appreciative of this beautiful branch of the arts, sculpture in miniature, are now enrolled in this enterprise. Two medals designed by our most prominent American sculptors, are issued annually exclusively to members. The subject of the design rests entirely with the sculptor selected by the Advisory Board of the Society to execute the commission. This leaves him free to create a medal worthy of his highest inspiration, and gives a wide range of subjects.

Those who founded the Society of Medalists and who continue to direct its activities have one motive—to organize and conduct a successful access to modern masterpieces of art medal reproduction. Members are enrolled only through invitation.

Coin History Begun by Lisbon Cabinet

A recent decree by the Portuguese government has authorized a national coin museum at Lisbon, and an appeal has been made to private collectors to contribute specimens to the 10,000 coins already housed in the museum.

The collection includes a complete set of the gold coins of D. Joao V (1706-1750) and other early kings of Portugal. The most valuable specimens, however, are among those recently acquired from a well known Dutch collector and include the only known examples of a 500 reais gold piece of D. Antonio dated 1580 and a gold "cruzado" of the reign of Philip II (1527-1598.)

Newly Elected Officers of A. N. A. for the Coming Year

Nelson T. Thorson, Omaha, Nebraska
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Harvey Hanson, Los Angeles, California
1st Vice Pres.
Ragnar Cederlund, Winnetka, Ill.
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Harry Wilson, Chicago, Ill.....Secretary
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J. Henri Ripstra, Chicago, Ill.

Suggests Half Cent

HOBBIES:

A suggestion to our governmental officials at Washington for the issuance of the coinage of Half Cent pieces would be a great help and assistance in business.

At present we have no coins less than one cent, although the United States issued a copper half cent coin from the years of 1793 to 1857.

Many articles today are selling at two for 5c, 15c and 25c, and in paying sales tax and people purchasing their wants in small quantities are charged the extra odd half cent.

One half cent saved each day by every person in the United States would amount to more than \$225,000,000 every year, thus the half cent coin would appeal to a large number.

Fred W. Clute
Dubuque, Iowa

An Old Bill

A \$60 bill issued by the government at the time of the Revolutionary War, is owned by Miss Kay V. Koch, of Fresno, Calif. It is signed by James Wilson, certifying that it is redeemable in Spanish milled dollars.

86th AUCTION SALE of Rare Coins, Medals and Paper Money

Tuesday, October 24, 1933

A fine general collection of high-grade coins, the property
of one of our foremost collectors.

Catalog free on request.

Collections and consignments solicited for prompt sale
at auction. 87th sale to be held in November now in prepara-
tion.

WRITE FOR TERMS. A-1 REFERENCES

M. H. BOLENDER

Orangeville

Illinois

Money Talks

By M. R. G.

6,248,800 Washington quarters were coined in 1932 . . . There is 12½ cents worth of silver in each United States half dollar. The quarter contains 6½ cents worth and the dime 2½ cents . . . The United States stopped the coinage of silver dollars in 1928 . . . The United States silver dollar contains 371.25 grains of pure silver . . . Aberdeen, Wash., soon will retire as currency 10,000 wooden 25-cent pieces used locally as money . . . Now comes an editor with the suggestion that the government substitute for "in God we trust" on our coins, for "I know that my redeemer liveth" . . . The largest Chinese coin measures 2 8/10 inches in diameter . . . There is, in a famous coin collection, a Swedish eight daler piece bearing the imprint 1659, which measures 12 by 24 inches and weighs 32 pounds . . . A coin of southern India con-

tains one grain of gold, and measures one-eighth or an inch in diameter . . . Stone money of the Island of Yap frequently weighs as much as 200 pounds . . . Federal reserve notes lead in greatest use with national bank notes second.



Nazi Uses Swastika



The swastika or svastika is an ancient anti-Semitic cross of unknown origin. It has been given prominence recently by Hitler and his German Nazi as their official party insignia.

Probably its first use was in India where it was used in connection with sun worship, its crosses representing the flash of sacred fire and lightning. Varied forms of the swastika are to be found in heraldic and ecclesiastical work in Christian countries as well as in the catacombs. Its use was widespread and may be found in early Chinese and Indian art. Objects excavated from Troy have been found inscribed with this mystic mark. It is also found on rock carvings in Sweden and on Celtic stones in Britain and in Mexico and Peru.

It is used in the United States today on good luck pieces and is generally interpreted to mean the benediction of good luck and friendship. —By Milton R. Grady.

\$200 to \$1,000
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sonable terms. Correspondence invited.

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Auction Returns

Commenting upon returns from his auction of September 19, M. H. Bolender, of Orangeville, Ill., reports that higher grade merchandise is selling better now than at any time during the past two years.

Some of the items sold and prices obtained are listed in the following:

1854 Kellogg \$20 gold, v. fine	\$32.
1852 Wiss Moliter \$10, very good	\$31.
1861 Clark Gruber \$10, ex. fine	\$25.
1860 Clark & Co. \$5, unc.	\$25.
Macedonia gold stater of Alexander the Great	\$26.50.
\$3 gold at \$6 to \$7.	
1799 cent, good	\$25.
1870 pattern half dime	\$6.
1856 flying eagle cent, v. fine	\$12.50.
Old style \$1 notes, unc.	\$2 to \$4 each.
Old \$2 notes, unc.	\$3 to \$5 each.
Panama Pacific half dollars	\$8 to \$11 each.
Cuba gold proof set 1916	\$51.
1877 nickel 3c proof	\$4.75.

A. N. A. Auction

Rollo E. Gilmore, Koin-X-Change Shop, Chicago, had charge of the A. N. A. auction. He selects as follows some of the items sold and prices obtained.	
1818. A-10. Mint Red Cent	\$ 2.25
1840. A-10. Light Olive Cent	1.80
1841. A-1. Steel Color Cent	2.15
1842. A-7. Olive Brown Cent	1.90
1843. A-4. Light Olive U. S. Cent	2.65
1850. A-7. Dull red U. S. Cent	1.65
1854. A-18. Dull red U. S. Cent	1.75
1856. A-7. Upr. 5, Mint red U.S. Cent	1.75
1915. Panama Pac. Comm. Gold Dollar	3.25
1845. U. S. \$2.50 Gold piece	5.00
1921. Alabama Comm. Half Dollar,	

OLD PAPER MONEY

Start a collection of Confederate, State and Old Bank Bills. This line of collecting is steadily growing in popularity. One of the following lots will be a fine start for a collection.

50 different old notes	\$3.25
75 different	5.00
100 different	7.50

All above in nice condition.

BENJAMIN B. DU BOSE
836 Piedmont Ave., N. E. Atlanta, Ga.

OLD COINS

California gold, quarter size, 27c; half-dollar size, 53c; German, Austrian, Russian, or Polish bills, 10c ea. Entire lot with catalogue or thousands of bargains in coins, etc., \$1.00. If not interested in the above but wish other coins, send for my list No. 11. It is free.

NORMAN SHULTZ

Salt Lake City

Utah

with star	3.00
1826. A-7. U. S. Cent, Perfect die, light brown	2.30
317-361. Ancient Roman, 1 Aureus, Gold Constantius	7.00
1775. 10 Kopeck of Siberia, Cop.	1.75
Bank of U. S. Washington, D. C., \$2 Note, 1852	3.85
1916. Yunnan Prov. \$5 Gold	7.50
1920. Yunnan Prov. \$10 Gold	12.00
1907. Imperial, Tael in gold, Kuang Hsu (22 pwt. 15 gr.)	41.00
1916. Hung-Hsien or Yuan-Shi-Kai, 1st yr. Dollar in Gold (24 pwt.)	40.00
1921. Hsu-Shi-Chang, Dollar in gold, (24 pwt.)	40.00
1915. Yuan-Shi-Kai, Pres. dollar	6.50
1920. Yuan Shi Kai, Dollar, Bust on Obv. and Rev.	5.50
1928. Gov. Chow Hsi-Chen, Prov. of Kweichow, Dollar of 7 M-2C, 17th yr. Rep., Illus. Automobile	2.75
1911. Huang Hsing, Tael, Obv. Sun-Yat-Sen, sq. hat	2.50
Sun Kiang Prov. Turkestan, Tael	3.75
1330. A.H. Sin Kiang Prov. Tael	3.00
Thibet, Tael size; Panchin Lama, Bust	5.00
1916. Hung-Hsien, Dollar, Obv. Chinese Temple	4.25
1920. Gov. Fang-Chi-Jui, 7M-2Ca. Dollar	3.50
1929. Yen Hsi Shan, Gen. in Chief N. Armies, Shansi Prov. Dollar	4.75
1920. Yuan-Shi-Kai Dollar	5.50

WORLD WAR MEDALS
Original German Iron cross, \$2.00; French Croix de Guerre with rare palm, \$2.00; French periscope, 60c; German wound medal, 50c; German war map, 75c; French and German machine gun bullets, each 15c; Collection 12 different aviation medals, \$2.00. Send 10c for our illustrated lists. C. O. D. Orders promptly filled. tfe52

INTERNATIONAL CO.
885 Flatbush Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

COINS Sassanian silver drachm, diameter $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar; Head of King, Fire Altar, Mint state, 85c; Roman Copper Rev. Wolf and twins, 50c; Sarah, B.C. 2000, \$2; 100-year-old candlestick, brass, \$2; 15 different Large Cents, \$1; C.S.A. \$100 note, 15c; \$500, same, \$1.25; 1864 Large Newspaper, war news, 50c; Trade \$1, \$1.25; White cents, 5 for 30c; Nero coin, 60c; 40 pp. premium coin book, illustrated, 15c; 50 Mixed Coins, 40c. List free.—Elder Corporation, 8 W. 37th St., New York. tfe

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New York City

d32

Yan - Shi - Kai, Pres. Dollar, Obv. Horseback, Rev. 2 stalks of rice in circ.	8.50	Book, "Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the U. S." 1779, Orig. Board Binding, Full leather protective covering added	4.25
1894. Tai-Wan Prov. Formosa, larger than dollar	3.20	Brick Tea Money, Manchuria, about 100 yrs. old	1.05
Che-Kiang Prov. Tael, Obv. Bust of Dowager Empress Tsi	4.75	McCoy Collection of Am. Coins, 1864, Auction Cat'g.	1.35
1918. Pres. Hsu-Shi-Chang, Dollar—Rev. Temple	3.90	Gil-Coin Album, 2 in. rings	3.00
1918-21. Hsu-Shi-Chang, Dollar, Bust, Bare Head; Rev. Temple	4.10	1871. Indian Cent	1.75
Formosa Dollar, Obv. of Longevity; Rev. Incense pot, Manchu inser.	3.00	1926-S. Lincoln Cent	.70
1918-21. Hsu-Shi-Chang, Dollar, Obv. Bust Bare Head; Rev. Temple	3.50	1662. Mass. Oak Tree II Pence, Crosby No. 1A2	15.00
1932. Sun-Yat Sen, 21st yr. One dollar, Obv. Bust, Rev. 2 Mast Sail Junk, 3 gulls	3.10	Mehls, Numismatic Monthly, Vols. 1 to 4, 1908-11, Bound	6.10
Sui Kiang, Tael, Rev. Large Dragon	3.25	Provincial Copper Coins 1787-1796 of Birmingham, By Pye, Half lea.	3.80
1849-0. U. S. Gold Dollar	2.60	U. S. Cents by Doughty, 1890, Cloth, Rare	23.00
1856. ½ Dollar "G", Lee, No. 15, Oct. Calif. Gold	2.15	Chinese Currency, Sehjeth, 1929, Bound in half lea	5.25
1876. ½ Dollar, Lee No. 55, Oct. Calif. Gold	3.50	U. S. Cents and Half Cents by Frossard, 1878, Bound in hf.lea.	3.15
1876. ½ Dol. 13 stars, not listed, Round Calif. Gold	2.55	American Coinage, By Hickcox, 1858, Bound in half lea	3.15
1800. U. S. Silver dollar	4.55	◆◆◆	
1925. Vancouver Half dollar	4.80	German Post-War Bills	
1872. 3c silver, last year	2.00	By ROLLO E. GILMORE	
1773. Virginia Half Penny, Bust of King Geo.	1.60	During, and following the World War, various municipalities of Germany, on account of the scarcity of small change, caused by the war, issued bills or paper money in an almost endless variety of designs and colors. The writer has framed hundreds of these bills and they are the most wonderful array of curious and colorful bills in existence. These bills are of every known color, equal to the rainbow and spectrum. They exemplify the designers art in classic to the modern and ultra-modern. Many are of the cubist and futurist design.	
1804. U. S. ¼c Plain, 4 No stems, light olive	1.90	The bills are lithographed; some wood cuts, as well as steel engravings, of both recess and offset printing.	
1914. Mexico, 1 Peso, Muerta Huerta	3.50	Interesting are the inscriptions for they range from simple trite sayings, verses and quotations of the great and classic authors, to puns, jibes, slurs, etc.	
44 B. C. to 14 A. D. Dupondios, Augustus, 1st Emp. of Rome, Obv. Head of Julius Caesar; Rev. Hd. of Augustus, Struck by Augustus in honor of Julius Caesar	12.25	These bills are still moderate in price for the collector, ranging from one-cent each upward. An album could be filled with these and make a most interesting memento of the World's War aftermath.	
2nd & 1st Century B. C., Tetradachm Aeolis, Head of Apollo of Grynum, Rev. Myrinaion, Apollo of Grynum in Himation, holding Phaile and Laurel Branch in front of Omphalos and Amphora, Silver	10.25	◆◆◆	
1710-1725. Japan Oval, 1 Koban, 21x37MM	3.40		
1700. Japan, Oval, 3 Noei Koban-Kin gold coin, 32x60MM	6.70		
1570-1601. Japan Oval Bar, Silver Coin, 35x95MM, Wt. abt. 6 oz.	4.70		
45 B. C. Solidus, Aureus-Sulla, Gold	19.00		
54-48 A. D. Solidus, V. F. Bust of Nero and Agrippina II, Gold	12.25		
Feather Money, Vanikore Island of Santa Cruz Group	12.00		
1035-94 A. D. Egypt, Green glass money, El-Mostanser Billah	1.00		
481-255 B. C. China—Tao Knife Coin	8.00		
300 B. C. China "Pu" or cloth money	3.50		
China Bronze bar piece, 8½ inches long, curious inser.	2.50		
1849. \$2.50 Mormon (Utah) Pioneer Gold, clasped, hands, eye, V. Rare	75.00		
1861. \$2.50 Colorado or Clark, Gruber & Co. Pioneer Gold, with Lib. Hd.	20.00		

SECOND ANNUAL HOBBY SHOW

Sherman Hotel - Chicago

DECEMBER 2-7

Junior Clubs to be Organized

•••••

IN the near future several Junior Coin Clubs are to be organized in and around Chicago, and elsewhere. The clubs are to be formed especially for the boys and girls under twenty-one who are interested in collecting, exhibiting, exchanging and the scientific study of Coins, Medals and Paper Money. The sponsors are:

J. Henri Ripstra, Curator of Coins and Postage Stamps at the Chicago Historical Society. He is also president of the Chicago Coin Club.

Rollo E. Gilmore, of the Koin-X-Change Shop.

Lawrence Josephson of The Chicago Stamp & Coin Co., and V. P. of The Chicago Coin Club.

Norman Picht, of DeSoto Stamp & Coin Co.

H. Edward Davis, Sec. of the Chicago Coin Club.

O. C. Lightner, Publisher of HOBBIES Magazine and Manager of 1933 Hobby Show.

All boys and girls interested in affiliating themselves with these Coin Clubs, will please write, see or telephone Mr. Rollo E. Gilmore, or his secretary, at 35 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois—Telephone: Andrew 2068. When sufficient interest for organization in groups in each locality is shown, they will be notified of the first meeting. Those who signify their interest by writing Mr. Gilmore before the opening of the 1933 Hobby Show, to be held at the Sherman Hotel, December 2 to 7, will be given a ticket by the sponsors, entitling them to free admittance. Then, those attending the first meeting will be given some numismatic item by the sponsors as a souvenir of the first meeting.

The clubs will organize and elect their own officers, decide on their own dues and the members will bring exhibits of their own collections to each meeting. It is intended that some prize will be awarded for the best exhibit at each meeting to stimulate their interest.

After the Coin Club groups are organized, talks on coins will be given these Junior Coin Collectors, if they so desire, by some senior coin collector, upon request to Mr. Gilmore or any of the other sponsors.

Superintendent, principals and teachers in the schools can help in this work as the study of coins takes us back through Ancient History. Much of history is founded on the story which these coins tell us or is

substantiated by them. Anyone interested in forming Junior Coin Clubs outside of Chicago should also write Mr. Gilmore as the same numismatic souvenir will be mailed postpaid to charter members of groups elsewhere, when the roster of names and addresses of members is sent him.

Parents know that a hobby interest will tend to keep their boy or girl in better surroundings. It is up to all good numismatists to help with "Junior Coin Clubs." Let's hear from you. The other coin associations of which we are members have a minimum age requirement of twenty-one years.

UNITED STATES COINS

1920 Pilgrim Half Dollar, Uncirculated	\$1.00
1925 Norse-American Silver Medal, Unc.	1.00
1926 Oregon Trail Half Dollar, Unc.	1.00
1926 Oregon Trail Half Dollar, S. Mint, Unc.	1.00
1927 Bennington Vermont Half Dollar, Unc.	1.00
Half Cent, Very Good, 30c; Large Cents, G. . . . .	.08
Flying Eagle Cents, 1857-1858, Good, Each . . . . .	.08
Nickel Cents, 1859-60-61-62-63-64, Good, Ea. . . . .	.06
Two-Cent Pieces, many dates, Good, Each . . . . .	.08
Three-Cent Silver Pieces, G. to V.G., Ea. . . . .	.15
Three-Cent Nickel Pieces, V.G. to Fine, Ea. . . . .	.10
Half Dimes, Lib. S'ted, many dates, G. . . . .	.12
Dimes, bust type, date before 1838, G. . . . .	.25
Quarters, bust type, date before 1838, Good . . . . .	.45
Half Dollars before 1838, many dates, Each . . . . .	.65
Silver Dollar, date before 1804, Good, Each	3.85
50 different Foreign coins, Good to Unc.	1.00
100 different Foreign coins, fine lot	2.50
Two different Lincoln Medals, Unc. Both . . . . .	.25

CLAUDE M. DENNY

P. O. Box 1825

Dallas, Texas
my534

COINS — MEDALS

Calif. Souv. Gold, \$1/4 & \$1/2 Size	\$.80
Roman Coin, 1600 years old . . . . .	.25
Siam Reap. French Inds. China, 1 Sapeque, Cop. . . . .	.15
Java, Dutch E.I., 1 Doit, Abt. 1810 . . . . .	.15
Java, Dutch E.I., 1/2 Stiver, 1811, Cop. . . . .	.20
Mexico, 5 Centavos, 1933, Bright . . . . .	.10
Mexico, 2 Centavos . . . . .	.10
Mexico, 1 Centavo, 1933, Bright . . . . .	.10
Jewish Shekel, 140 B.C. Silver, Copy, Unc.	1.25
Coin Exhibit, \$1 Value for 50c; \$2 Value for 1.00	
Wooden Nickels, World's Fair, 10c ea.; 6 for .25	
Lincoln Medal, Bust-Gettysburg Address, 70MM, Brz.	1.00
C. of P. Official Medals, Large, Med. & Sm. @ \$1.00, 50c and . . . . .	.25
C. of P. 32MM Medals, 8 diff. each . . . . .	.10
Coin Envelopes, 2", per 100, Kraft . . . . .	.35c;
Glassine, 25c; Cellophane . . . . .	.75
Ask about our "KOIN-FRAME." Price	1.00
Get on our Auction List, 3c. Next Auction Oct. 30. Coin List, 3c. t/c	

The KOIN-X-CHANGE Shop
H-35 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

SECOND ANNUAL HOBBY SHOW

Sherman Hotel - Chicago

DECEMBER 2-7



Detecting Counterfeits



MEMORY of the portrait system used on the new size paper bills will enable persons who handle money to detect counterfeits, a bulletin received by Postmaster P. T. Vaughan from the postoffice department sets out. The face on the paper bill must coincide with its denomination scale or something's wrong.

In the reduced size currency the United States government has worked out a complete new system, explains the instruction sheet. There are five different kinds of currency which carry the name designating the particular issue. The seal and serial number are printed in colors as follows: Silver certificate, blue; gold certificate, yellow;

United States note, red; national bank note, brown; federal reserve note, green.

Detect by Portraits

The denomination of each note is indicated by the portrait and embellishment on the back. By memorizing the portrait system one will be able to detect raised notes immediately. If presented with a note bearing the numerals "10" but with a portrait of Washington, one can be sure it is actually a \$1 note. Following is the portrait chart of the new currency—clip it and keep it handy for reference:

Denomination	Portrait	Back of Note
\$1	Washington	Ornate one
\$2	Jefferson	Monticello
\$5	Lincoln	Lincoln memorial
\$10	Hamilton	U. S. treasury
\$20	Jackson	White House
\$50	Grant	U. S. Capitol
\$100	Franklin	Independence Hall
\$500	McKinley	Ornate five hundred
\$1,000	Cleveland	Ornate one thousand
\$5,000	Madison	Ornate five thousand
\$10,000	Chase	Ornate ten thousand

White Cents, complete set, one of each year, 1857-1864, 8 dates, 8 cents, for ... \$.75
Bronze Cents, 1864-1870, 7 dates for 1.00
1922 Denver Mint, cent20
1909 VDB and no VDB cents, Lincoln type, each10
1909 Last year Indian Head Cent15
2c Pieces, 1864-5-6-7, first 4 years all for .30
3c Pieces, 1865-6-7-8, first 4 years all for .50
3c Pieces, five scattered dates for50

Will exchange for Indian Head Cents, years 1864-79. Prices fine, un., pfs., U. S. coins quoted on want list. What do you need? a43

GARY COIN EXCH., Box 434, Gary, Ind.

Commemorative Half Dollars, etc.

1892, 1893 Columbia, Uncirculated, each	\$.75
1916 Panama-Pacific, Uncirculated	.95
1918 Lincoln, (Illinois), Uncirculated	1.25
1920 Maine, Uncirculated	1.50
1920 Pilgrim, Uncirculated	1.10
1921 Pilgrim, Uncirculated	1.15
1921 Missouri, with Star, Uncirculated	5.50
1921 Alabama, no Cross, Uncirculated	2.25
1922 Grant, no Star, Uncirculated	1.35
1922 Grant, with Star, Uncirculated	7.00
1923 Monroe Doctrine, Uncirculated	1.00
1924 Huguenot-Walloon, Uncirculated	1.50
1925 Lexington-Concord, Uncirculated	1.25
1925 Stone Mountain, Uncirculated	.90
1925 Fort Vancouver, Uncirculated	3.75
1925 California, Uncirculated	1.40
1926 Sesqui-Centennial, Uncirculated	1.25
1926 Oregon Trail, Uncirculated	1.30
1926 Oregon Trail "S," Uncirculated	1.50
1927 Bennington-Vermont, Uncirculated	1.10
1928 Hawaii, (Capt. Cook), Uncirculated	6.75
1928 Oregon Trail, Uncirculated	1.65
SHEEPSKIN SCRIP, 25¢ denom., each	.50
SHEEPSKIN SCRIP, 50¢ denom., each	1.00
SHEEPSKIN SCRIP, \$1.00 denom., each	1.50
Ancient Mexico HOE MONEY, copper, T-shaped, 500 yrs. old! Genuine, odd pieces. Scarce, Fine. Each	2.75

Add 10¢ for postage and insurance op

KENNETH W. LEE

623 Security Bldg.

Glendale, Calif.

Where to Find Check Letters

The check letter is always used in describing counterfeits and is found inside the panel on the face of the note in the lower right corner. It has beside it very small figures, which are the plate numbers. These letters and numbers are always printed in black, and should not be confused with the letters preceding and following the serial numbers, which are printed in colors as indicated previously. The check letters on genuine notes run from A to L, and are synchronized with the serial number on all but national bank notes. By dividing the entire serial number by six, the remainder will indicate the check letter as follows:

If the remainder is—1, the check letter is A or G; 2, the check letter is B or H; 3, the check letter is C or I; 4, the check letter is D or J; 5, the check letter is E or K; 0, the check letter is F or L.

If the check letter is not correct, the note is a counterfeit. If the check letter is correct, it does not indicate that the note is genuine, as the serial number and check letter on a counterfeit may be a reproduction of those on a genuine note. The best method to detect counterfeit money is by carefully examining all currency for defects, as explained in the next paragraph.

Counterfeits Photographed

There are a number of methods used in

counterfeiting, but the most usual is the photomechanical process. Notes of this kind are plainly surface printed, as distinguished from genuine engraving, some of which are poor but others being excellent reproductions. The first step in making such counterfeits is photography, therefore it has no misspelled words, wrong spacing, etc. The defects most generally found are in the coloring of the serial numbers seal and back; the portraits lack the fine cross-hatch lines in the oval behind the portrait, or the lines are broken and indistinct. Occasionally counterfeit are printed on genuine paper, obtained by bleaching notes of a smaller denomination, but a fair grade of bond paper is most frequently used. Genuine paper for small size currency has fine curly segments of red and blue silk scattered throughout the surface, whereas the old-size currency has two distinct lines of coarser silk on each side of the portrait.

—Fort Dodge (Iowa) Messenger.



Government Ought to Issue More Coins!



By ERNEST T. GRUBE



A stamp collector remarked to me recently, "Stamp collecting has it all over coin collecting --- as far back as 1890 coin collecting lost its urge. And, being a coin collector, I naturally gave him my answer.

I told him that I believed coin collecting had not lost any of its color. Every citizen I told, him jestingly, is a coin collector. We are all after money. Then, becoming serious I told him I believed what he said, but that I could not be discouraged. I also told him that I believed the reason for less interest being shown in coin collecting was due to the fact that less new coins are issued than stamps.

He asked me what I thought could remedy the coin situation—or hobby, as you will. And, I told him that I believed the government ought to coin different every two years, in this way:

For example, if in 1932 they changed the quarter dollar (to Washington quarter dollar) then two years hence, they ought to change the nickel, still two years later, the dime, and then after another two year period, the penny, and then the half in the tenth year. Thus, by such a procedure a new penny, nickel dime, quarter and half would be issued every tenth year, thus giving collectors a break and affording the government a chance to depict historical events, as well as honoring men of character.

And he agreed with me. Don't you, Mr. Coin Collector?

STATE BANK, SOUTH CAROLINA

Incorporated December 19th, 1801. It is probable that the bank did a private banking business before it was incorporated as a State Bank, as the charter was applied for by John Blake, Pres., David Alexander and other Directors. This Bank did not suspend specie payments during the panic of 1857. Statement as of October, 1857: Discount—\$442,075.00; Deposits—\$110,105.00; Specie—\$54,451.00; Circulation—\$223,825.00, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100. Notes were issued for circulation.

Set of Three Notes of STATE BANK,
CHARLESTON, S. C. (\$5, \$10 and \$20
denominations) \$1.00

"Pennsylvania Bank Notes — 1782-1866." 111
Pages—Cloth Bound... \$2.00 a copy, Postpaid

D. C. WISMER, Numismatist
HATFIELD PENNSYLVANIA
d33p

Put These in Your Numismatic Collection

LINCOLN or WASHINGTON HEAD:
Made from old and worn out paper
money. Destroyed at the U. S. Treasury.
These figures have an estimated
value in old bills of \$1,000. Each..... \$00

LINCOLN MEMORIAL BUILDING:
Made of U. S. National Greenbacks re-
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Treasury. Estimated \$5,000. Made at
Washington, D. C..... \$1.00

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SPECIAL
TEN DOLLAR BILL
of Confederate States
A Wooden Nickel A Mexican Coin
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All for 25c.

The KOIN-X-CHANGE Shop
H-35 S. Dearborn St. CHICAGO



The
Sensation
of the
Fair

WOODEN
NICKELS

Every coin collector should have one.
5 cents, plus postage (any quantity.)

Big Gilt Lucky Pennies
2½" diameter—embossed with Lincoln.
10 cents, plus postage.

J. MOORE

2538 Winnemac Ave. Chicago, Ill.
flye

Heads American Numismatic Association



Nelson Thor Thorsen

THE new A. N. A. President, Nelson Thor Thorsen, of Omaha, Nebraska, is a real collector of many hobbies. He has spent thirty-five years in acquiring his collections of coins, medals, paper money, stamps, autographs, old prints, and autographed photos, antique smoking pipes, rare books, first editions, and about five thousand books on numismatics, antique and modern.

He also collects antique jewelry, fire arms, Indian relics and with his boss's aid has acquired a splendid collection of rare garden plants and flowers at their home.

Mr. Thorson according to "Who's Who" in America, has taken a great interest in politics without ever seeking any public office for himself. He has on the walls of his office and in his large den at home over 200 autographed photos, including U. S. Presidents and their wives, as well as Senators, Congressmen, and notable American leaders on the political, educational and philanthropic stage.

He is national secretary of the John Ericsson Leagues of America composed of 50 affiliated clubs in all states.

His main business is that of owner and publisher of Omaha-Posten, a 50 year old newspaper, owned by him for 25 years. As such he has received many honors, namely, on the executive committee of five of the Bull Moose Press chosen in 1912 in Chicago. He has also held executive offices in the Nebraska State Press Association.

For many years he has been an active member of the Omaha Library Board, and under his direction the famous Byron Reed Numismatic collection has become highly appreciated by Omaha citizens, and by the constant stream of visitors to that section of the Public Library.

He is serving his second term on the Board of Directors of the Omaha Symphony Orchestra Association, his wife being prominent in musical circles.

Mr. Thorson holds the state record for winning blue ribbons with his fancy exhibition birds. He also goes in for sports, having managed the International Tug of War tournament held in Omaha.

He is also an active member and a contributor to the Nebraska State Historical Society publications. He is a life member of many clubs and associations, including the A. N. A., the Holland Belgium Medallic Arts, and the Swedish Numismatic Society, as well as Congressional member of the John Ericsson Memorial Commission and life member of the Founders of the John Morton Memorial at Philadelphia.

Mr. Thorson was born in Sweden 1881. He came to America in 1888. His parents came to Nebraska settled in Lincoln, the capital city, where he, at an early age, started his career in collecting among his school mates, many of his pals who now hold important possessions in cities all over America.

At the time of the Trans-Mississippi exposition in Omaha in 1898, his family entered business there, moving later to St. Louis at the World's Fair, returning to Omaha where he has since remained in the newspaper business.

SECOND ANNUAL HOBBY SHOW

Sherman Hotel - Chicago

DECEMBER 2-7

Coin Collecting Pointers



By ROLLO E. GILMORE

UNLIKE many hobbies, coin collecting provides a definite relation to a savings account as a reward for the time spent upon it. This does not take into account the enjoyable hours of relaxation one has obtained from the Numismatic pastime, for his collection presents an immediate tangible asset. One gets more enthused as he or she progresses in collecting and sees the wonderful possibilities of the real good times available and may seek items with more haste, which tends to hit and miss methods he or she will later regret.

While many look upon the coin collector as someone who is crazy or a little off, this is far from being the case. We know of no instance where a true coin collector was ever sentenced to an asylum. Amazing as this may seem, coin collectors who are real Numismatists, that is one who makes a scientific study of coins, generally lives to a ripe old age and usually maintains good health to the limit of his natural life.

The Numismatist may mix and chat with others having similar hobbies, be he the millionaire or banker, the shoemaker, the laborer or the mason; class distinction is forgotten. They meet on the same level and discuss their common interests in coins, medals, etc., and one attempts to know more of the fascinating hobby from his brother collector. Each may be a specialist in some branch of the Numismatic art and science. One may be a specialist in collecting of Colonial or Pioneer Coins of his country; another of some foreign country, possibly from a country where his ancestors emigrated from; another may collect primitive or barter money of the Aborigines; another may collect paper money; still another — medals of artistic merit, and another Military Decorations & Insignia, another tokens or another script used in the various depressions which the country experiences at intervals.

The Coin Collector may accumulate a quantity of coins but to really enjoy them, be not too hasty, first identify and know about these coins you have and hope to obtain. Subscribe to and read the periodicals on the subject, study the literature issued by the dealers, as this offers a wonderful opportunity to learn more of the hobby. Visit the libraries for information on the subject or better still, acquire a numismatic library to the extent your purse allows. Be alive to your hobby, affiliate with the local and national organizations where you may better mingle and see the collections

of others. Visit the exhibitions, museums, etc., where such collections are displayed.

One gets a genuine thrill in showing his or her collection to an interested friend. Usually the bug gets you to the extent that you are an ardent booster for the hobby, that you cannot see why anyone else collects some other item. As you progress, you may get to the point where you are so "choosy" as to want only proof or uncirculated specimens, if available. They are splendid but unless one has a liberal amount of cash to spend, in the hobby, it is well to use good thought before becoming condition conscious in the extreme. I do not recommend careless selection but fine copies may be procurable according to one's means, in the majority of instances.

Bear in mind that coins are classified by dealers and collectors for condition. Briefly these classifications are as follows:

Proofs — Coins especially struck at mint from polished planchet and dies, which gives them a mirror-like surface—finest condition known. Such proofs have to be ordered from the mint during the year they are coined for which the mint makes an extra charge. The U. S. Mint has for years ceased to issue proof coins.

Uncirculated — This means that the coins are in the condition as minted, not dulled by handling.

Extra Fine — Means about uncirculated but not bright.

Very Fine — Means only slight signs of wear.

Fine — Means that the highest parts are worn a little but the surface still smooth.

NUMISMATIC BOOKS

Hub Coin Book, 119 pa. of prices paid	\$.50
Standard Coin Book, 40 pa. of prices paid .....	.25
Guttag's Forging, Cur. & Exch. Guide, 130 pa. ....	.75
Mint Record, All U. S. Coins, 80 pa. Cl.	1.00
Mint Record, U. S. Copper Coins .....	.15
Mint Record, U. S. Nickel Coins .....	.10
Silver Bullion, Halloran, 110 pa. Cl. ....	.60
U. S. Cents, Doughty, 115 pa. and plates, Cl. 15.00	
Greenbacks, Gresham, 327 pa. Cl.	1.00
Provincial Coins (of Gr. Britain), Pye, 36 pa. Illus. plates	3.00
Hard Times Tokens, 12 pa. Hewitt .....	.25
U. S. Cents & Half Cents, Frossard, 1878, 68 pa. & plates, Cloth	3.00
Coin in America, Harper, 1860, Colonial, etc., 16 pa. & plates, Cloth	1.25
Bankers Coin Book, Premiums paid .....	.25

Book List sent for 3c stamp.

The KOIN-X-CHANGE Shop

H-35 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill. oc

Very Good—Means somewhat worn but every part plain.

Very Fair—Means worn to the extent that figures or design shows only outline.

Fair — Much worn, but dates generally plain.

Poor—Just enough visible to classify; dates may or may not show.

A collector must acquire the knowledge early in his collecting career that it is never desirable to "put a polish" on his coins or clean them, for he will later regret it. Should there be ancient coins in his collection, the patina on them shows to some extent their genuineness. Acids and scour-

ing will ruin any coin of value.

Wrap your fine coins in tissue paper and keep in especially made coin envelopes, 2" square, which holds any coin up to the size of a dollar, and can be labeled to show contents at a glance. You can obtain a box just deep enough to hold these envelopes upright with suitable partitions and index in same manner as a card index for consulting quickly. Better still, you can acquire one of the several kinds of coin holder pages on the market which allows you to keep coins in book or album form and displays both sides of the coin through non-breakable windows.



Dug Gold in North Carolina in 1799



(In the New York Sun)

A FRIENDLY discussion about gold, the yellow metal of which the papers have been having considerable to say of late, revealed that not only did none of three professional men involved know any more than the average person knows about the merits of the economic controversy which revolves about gold, but that all were uninformed about the history of the metal so far as this country is concerned.

One of the three, a physician, held the view that the first native gold appeared in California in '49. He insisted that he had obtained his information from books. The second, a teacher, held a view somewhat similar except that the gold which had been used as a medium of exchange previous to the California discovery, came from Mexico. The third, a clergyman, admitted that he didn't know where gold in the rough first made its appearance in this country. He decided to look it up and this is what he learned:

A farmer digging into the soil in Cabarrus county, North Carolina, in 1799, unearthed pieces of yellow metal which an assay showed to be gold. His discovery started the first gold rush in this country and for a period of about twenty-five years almost every foot of earth from the Potomac to Alabama was turned up in the hope of finding more of it. Considerable of it was found by washing, but it was 1825 before any worth while findings were reported. Then it was found in veins of quartz both in North Carolina and Virginia. The value of gold found in the South up to 1827 was put at about \$110,000, yet that was regarded as a very considerable and satisfactory sum at that time.

But the opening of these gold-bearing veins stimulated the search, and in 1837 branch mints were established in North Carolina and Georgia, where they continued to operate up to the time of the civil war. In the meantime California had been heard from, and production had fallen off. But in seventy-five years it was shown that more than \$20,000,000 worth of gold had been mined in those two States.

The clergyman, in his research, found that the early Spanish explorers had found traces of gold in California, and a party of pioneers who reached the Colorado River in 1775 also found traces of it, but nothing was done to continue exploration until 1848, when the existence of rich gold alluvions started the famous rush. In August of that year it was reported that the daily production was between \$30,000 and \$50,000. But it was not until 1851 that the gold-bearing veins were uncovered. The production in 1858 was estimated at \$10,000,000. It reached its maximum in 1853, when production reached \$65,000,000. In 1870 it fell to \$25,000,000, and in 1873 to \$19,000,000. Up to 1875 the total yield from California was more than a billion dollars.

It was inevitable that the mad scramble for gold should uncover deposits of silver as the area of the search widened and prospectors extended their field of operations north and east. Idaho, Oregon and Washington yielded up rich stores of gold, and the year after the discovery of gold in California marked the announcement that silver had been uncovered in Nevada. The first vein to be uncovered became known as the Comstock lode, which was regarded as the most remarkable known in the history of mining. It was traced for a tre-

CLASSIFIED COIN ADS

Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors. No checking copies furnished for classified. Cash must accompany order.

WANTED TO BUY

Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

WANTED—Good U. S., Confederate and foreign stamps in exchange for books, pamphlets, Indian arrows, autographs, curios. Send for lists.—Joel H. Du Bose, 836 Piedmont Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. 03p

WANTED—A collection of Broken Bank Notes, wild cat and private issues and scrip. We offer our duplicate 10 different uncirculated to very fine, \$1.00. We loan money on collections.—Westhampton Paint & Hd. Co., Libbie Ave., Richmond, Va. d3251

WANTED—Confederate, broken bank, Colonial and other old bills of paper money in exchange for autographs. Indian arrowheads, books, etc.—Joel H. Du Bose, 836 Piedmont Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. 03p

OLD MONEY WANTED—Highest prices paid for Indian Head Pennies. Send dime for list of those wanted.—Valley Coin Company, Box 407-H, Ottawa, Ill. n3001

WANTED—I desire to purchase a few collections or accumulations of old paper money. If you have a collection or an accumulation for sale please communicate.—Benjamin B. Du Bose, 836 Piedmont Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. tfe

DEALERS' AND SELLERS' MART

Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times.

A NICE LOT of the U. S. dollars from 1795 to 1803 inclusive, at low prices. Write me also Bland type dollars. 32-page list, 10 cents. Back number of Hobbies for sale.—C. E. Briggs, 400 18 St., N. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. 03852

10 DIFFERENT dates large cents, 10 Indian cents, 10 foreign coins and 2 half dimes for \$1.50.—Chester Slaughter, 4105 Ocoee St., Cleveland, Tenn. o1001

OLD ENGLISH, Scotch and Irish coins for sale. Send for Price Lists.—LeRoy Fishburne, 1237 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. o1001

FOR SALE—Large Cent, 5 Foreign Coins, 5 Bills and Catalog, 25c.—Creamer & Sons, 1112 Somerset St., Baltimore, Md. au12063

MINERAL COLLECTION of 20 different specimens of metallic ores and minerals, used in making coins, each with correct descriptive printed labels, mounted in an attractive exhibit box, \$1.50, postpaid.—Koin-X-Change, H-35 S. Dearborn, Chicago. mh34

UNITED STATES—Large cent, two-cent bronze, three-cent nickel and bargain list, 25c. Thirteen dates large cents, \$1.00.—George P. Coffin, Augusta, Maine. o1011

SEND STAMP for United States coin list.—N. Carter, Elkhorn, Wis. np

U. S. COINS—All different dates, 12 large cents, \$1.00; 5 1/4 cents, \$1.00; 5 2-cent pieces, 35c; 8 different 3-cent nickel pieces, 65c; 5 1/4 dimes, 75c; 5 dimes, liberty seated, 85c; 4 dimes, before 1840, \$1.00; 20-cent piece, 55c; 1/4 dollar, before 1830, 75c; 1/4 dollar, liberty seated, 40c; 1/4 dollar, bust type, 50c; 1/4 dollar, before 1840, 65c; 1/4 dollar, before 1830, 75c; Trade dollar, \$1.00; dollar, before 1850, \$1.50; dollar, 1798-1799, each \$3.50; copper-nickel cents (1857-1864), 8 different, 50c; Civil War tokens, 10 different, 65c; Hard Times tokens, 6 different, 75c. The entire 18 lots, totaling \$16.35, for \$15.00. Postage extra.—Wm. Rabin, 900½ Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa. tfc832

CALIFORNIA GOLD, quarter size, 27c. 5 1/4 size, 58c. Send 10c for coin and list.—Zim Stamp & Coin Co., 856 E. 17. So. Salt Lake City, Utah. d335

COIN LISTS sent free! United States large cents, silver and copper, fractional currency, Hard Times Tokens, medals, etc. Get on my mailing list for monthly specials!—Kenneth W. Lee, 624 Security Bldg., Glendale, Calif. d12618

SEND 10 cents for 4 coins and catalogue of coin bargains. 25 different coins, 50 cents; 100 mixed coins, \$1.00; 100 different, \$2.50.—Troyer Stamp and Coin Co., La Fontaine, Ind. m12447

Collect Ancient Roman Copper Coins of the 67 Emperors that reigned from Augustus to Theodosius. An instructive fascinating hobby. Write for list.—M. P. Carey, 1218 Mullen Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. d12447

SOUVENIR CALIFORNIA GOLD COINS—\$1/4 size, 26c; 5 1/4 size, 52c. Both 65c. Round or Octagon. Set both, 4 coins, \$1.30. Lowest prices in America! Large illustrated coin catalogue Free! Highest prevailing cash prices paid for coins and paper money. Can use wholesale job lots.—Tatham Stamp & Coin Co., (H10) Springfield, Mass.

SEND ONE DOLLAR today for a first edition, autographed copy of "Fireside Yarns"—1001 Nights by the Old Coin Man.—Paul Dore Barks (Over 55 Years a Collector), 4154 S. Hobart Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. op

COIN AUCTION in October. Mail Bids. Contains rare U. S. Uncirculated Large Cents, nickel, gold, silver, commemoratives, large Indian Relic Collection, etc. Consignments of coins, medals, paper money, etc., solicited for Auction. For October Auction, material must be in by October 1st. Terms 25% on consignments of \$25 or more; 35% if less. Details on request. Auction Catalogue 3c.—Koin-X-Change, H-35 S. Dearborn, Chicago. d12006

OLD COINS—Know their value? 32 page bankers coin books, 25c, postpaid.—A. R. Du Plessis, 36 South Brunswick, Old Town, Maine. s12804

1,000 LARGE U. S. CENTS, fair to fine, for best cash offer.—Joseph Young, Bellevue, Iowa. op

100 UNCIRCULATED 1909 Lincoln pennies, initials designer "VDB," for best cash offer.—Joseph Young, Bellevue, Iowa. dp

1920 MAIN HALF DOLLAR, \$1.25; 1921 Alabama with 2x2, \$2.50; 1927 Vermont, \$1. All uncirculated and postpaid. Write for others.—F. E. Beach, Cambridge Springs, Pa. o1081

COLONIAL COINS—Washington cent, 1783, fine, \$1.35; Virginia 1/4c, 1773, uncirculated, 80c; New Jersey cent, very good, 45c, (3 dates, \$1.25); Connecticut cent, good, 45c, (2 different, 85c); Louisiana, 1781, very good, 45c; Massachusetts, 1788, good, 70c.—Paul Summers, Sagerton, Tex. au121c

mendous breadth and for a length of over five miles, in some places to a depth of over 1,500 feet. Up to 1874 it had yielded over \$180,000,000.

Other silver producing districts second in importance to that of Virginia City, which is the site of the Comstock lode, were later discovered in Nevada and millions of dollars worth of ore or bullion were taken from them. Since the clergyman's research was undertaken for the purpose of these precious metals, he announces that he "assumes that his learned brethren are familiar with the story of the Klondike and the more recent discovery in Canada and in various sections of the United States of other gold and silver producing areas."

In pursuing his study of ores, however, the clergyman states that he made other discoveries which he believes may prove edifying to his two professional friends. One of these is that the highlands of the Hudson hold rich deposits of iron ore and that at one time the iron mining industry had the lead both in New York and New Jersey. "I presume," he said, "that my two learned friends know that. However, I shall not be surprised if they don't."

Medals

The campaign and other medals issued by the American War Department alone, makes a sizeable nucleus for a medal collection. First comes the CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR first authorized during the Civil War. They are comparatively rare. Less than ninety were awarded during the war with Germany. Next comes the DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS awarded for extraordinary heroism in action, and third, the DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL for meritorious service. More recently, the SOLDIER'S MEDAL has been added to the list. It is usually awarded for life-saving. In 1932, as part of the George Washington bicentennial program, the ORDER OF THE PURPLE HEART was revived. It was originated by Washington during the Revolution. Last comes the SILVER STAR MEDAL awarded to officers and enlisted men who were cited for gallantry in action in orders published by a Major General's command.

The campaign medals include the CIVIL WAR, INDIAN CAMPAIGNS, SPANISH WAR, PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION, CHINA BOXER WAR, CUBAN OCCUPATION, CUBAN PACIFICATION, PORTO RICAN OCCUPATION, MEXICO (occupation of Vera Cruz 1914 and Punitive Expedition 1916) and the WORLD WAR, the last is usually called the VICTORY MEDAL. There is also a PHILIPPINE CONGRESSIONAL and a medal for service on

the MEXICAN BORDER during the emergency of 1916. There are two Spanish War medals, one for foreign service and one for persons whose service was limited to the United States. No medal was given for the Mexican War of 1846 although many Mexican War veterans were alive when the Civil and Spanish War medals were struck. The Navy and Marine Corps have several additional medals such as the NAVY CROSS, GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL and campaign medals for HAITI, SANTO DOMINGO and NICARAGUA.

Coins of the Arabs

By RAYMOND J. WALKER

Until the reign of Abdalmalek, the Saracens were content with the free possession of the Persian and Roman treasures represented by the coins of Chosroes and Caesar. By the command of that caliph, a national mint was established, for both silver and gold, and the inscription placed on the dinars of Abdalmalek proclaimed the unity of the God of Mohomet.

Elmacin, who dates the first Arabic coinage A. H. 76 or A. D. 695, five or six years later than the Greek historians, has compared the weight of the best or common gold dinar to the drachm or dirhem of Egypt, which may be equal to 48 grains of our Troy pound and equivalent to eight shillings sterling, English money. From the same Elmacin and the Arabian physicians we find that the original gold coins of the Arabs sometimes were equal to two dirhems and at others they fell as low as half a dirhem. The Arabic silver standard was the dirhem, both in value and in weight; but an old, though fair coin, struck at Waset, A. H. 88, and preserved in the Bodleian library, lacks four grains of the Cairo standard.

Prior to the reign of Abdalmalek, the Arabians had caused coin to be minted, on which, preserving the Roman or Persian dies, they added Arabic names or inscriptions. Some of these coins exist in different collections. We learn from Makrizi, an Arabian author of great learning and judgment, that in the year 18 of the Hegira, under the caliphate of Omar, the Arabs had coined money of this description. The same author tells us that the caliph Abdalmalek caused coins to be struck representing himself with a sword by his side. This type, so contrary to the notions of the Arabs in regard to idolatry, was disapproved by the most influential persons of the time, and the caliph substituted for them, after A. H. 76, the Mahometan coins which vary little from those in recent use in Turkey and other Mohometan countries.

Highlights from the Story of Money

By M. SORENSEN

THE desire to trade or barter is inborn in the human mind. Thousands of years ago when fire was unknown, when man killed his food with stones or with his bare hands, and ate it raw, one of his strongest desires was to possess something belonging to another man. If the possessor of the coveted goods was small or weak, a top over the head with a club or a stone mallet was all he ever got for his property. If he was strong and powerful enough to put up a good fight, it was easier to offer him something in exchange for the desired goods.

All of this was done, however, according to the individual fancy of the traders. The exchange might mean a thing of value for something worthless. There was no standard by which to judge. As time went on transactions became more numerous and some measure of value became absolutely necessary. The weaver might need food but he was obliged to go hungry because the food producers did not need cloth. And so on through the list of primitive occupations. Establishing some sort of common medium of exchange was an immense step forward in world progress.

When a medium of exchange came into use, the slave could buy his freedom with money. He could sell his products where there was most demand for them. He could employ his time in the occupation to which he was best adapted and get money, which his master would accept. His master was better off because he could go into the open market and buy where his money would purchase most.

Metal working, cloth spinning, tanning and other trades began to develop. It was found that these trades could be followed more advantageously by men living together in a settlement. Permission was given them and co-operation in industry began. Many of the cities of Central Europe were founded by guilds or groups of workmen who banded together for mutual benefit. Hamburg and Bremen are among the most important of those so founded.

The first money or medium by which the worth of other things was judged and which finally came into use as a medium of exchange in certain transactions was the cow. This probably came about because

the cow was one of the first wild animals to be tamed. She was capable of supplying the family with milk. She could be used as a beast of burden; when killed her meat furnished delicious food unlike that of some other wild beasts. Her hide when scraped with sharp stones and properly tanned made an elegant gown for mother and the girls—or a fine ornament for the shoulders or hips of father and the boys. Her horns, attached to the head of a male member of the family, kept evil power away and were mighty handsome, imposing ornaments, becoming to any well set up chap.

When a young man wanted a wife the custom of the time was very simple. He knocked her over the head with a club and dragged her by the hair to her new home. But presently fathers awoke up to the fact that girls had a value and they declared a boycott on these gentle wedding ceremonies. If the young fellows wanted their daughters, they would have to pay for them. A bright young fellow who has had his eye on a certain girl for some time offered the father a cow for her. Now cows were valuable and, save in the eyes of a lover, no woman on earth was worth a whole cow, so the exchange was quickly made. The news traveled. Other young men who had cows but no wives soon followed his example and the standard of value was established—a cow for a wife. So cows became the first money and their value probably fluctuated less than does the purchasing power of our own modern dollar.

Among the characteristics of the human race none is more marked than the love of ornaments. Savages, today, wear nose rings, ear rings and necklaces, and are partial to bright colors and glittering ornaments. The love of precious stones among civilized people is a survival of the primitive within us.

It is probable that cloths were first worn, not for the sake of warmth, nor from a sense of modesty, but as an adornment and a place to hang ornaments. And just as soon as this was done gold and silver rings became money in the real sense of the word.

In the great famine in the land of Canaan of which the Bible tells us, the sons of Jacob took money into Egypt to buy corn. The probable date of this famine was about

1850 B. C. This money was in the form of rings.

Solid discs of metal of standard weight were used later. As the human race developed in skill it also developed in cunning and, as every man could make his own money, baser metals were mixed with the finer, or sometimes base metals were given a thin plating of fine metal and passed as genuine. This practice threatened to put the world back to the old shell or cow standard, but the statesmen of the times suggested stamping discs of metal with certain specified designs, giving the different pieces different names and imposing heavy penalties on any one who presumed to imitate them.

In Asia Minor coins were used as early as 700 years before Christ. They were made from gold, silver, and from a mixture of gold and silver, probably about one part of silver to three of gold, although these proportions are known to have varied. This mixture was called electrum.

So far as is known, the Lydians, says Herodotus, first introduced gold and silver coins. The invention was not far to seek. Treasure came to be deposited for safety in the temples, where it was consecrated to the care of the divinity by being impressed with a badge or symbol. The sacred symbol being accepted as guarantee of value, the pieces of metal so impressed found easy circulation. The earliest Lydian coins extant, deriving, probably from the reign of Gyges, about 700 years B. C., are bean-shaped lumps of native Lydian gold. Each coin bore on its obverse the figure of a lion and on its reverse the impress of the nail-head serving to keep the metal in place, while being struck. From Lydia the one-side coin spread throughout the coast and islands of the Aegean sea, each city issuing coins bearing the symbol of its divinity. In Greece the earliest coins of silver, with the figure of the tortoise on the obverse, are said to have been struck by Pheidon of Argos. To Solon, about 590 B. C., is ascribed the introduction into Athens of the tetradrachm, on its obverse the head of Athene, and on its reverse an owl. Sparta enjoyed all to itself the luxury of a purely iron coinage. The Greek coins from 480 to 300 B. C. marked a great advancement in the way of art, and Athenian money was the chief medium of exchange during this period. Other nations later adopted their own coinage, which has continued to improve with the advance of civilization.

Most of the money of medieval times was composed of silver. The earliest traces of gold used as money is seen in pictures of ancient Egyptians "weighing in scales heaps of gold and silver rings."

Opportunity to Make Money Being Overlooked

By ROLLO E. GILMORE

One man I know, living in a village, sells various small articles, as his occupation, by house to house canvassing in his home village and surrounding territory. He is a coin collector, in a small way, and realizing the value of old coins, decided to see if some of these people had any to dispose of. Upon making inquiries of each of his customers, as to whether or not they had any old coins, he found that nearly all families had a few old pieces to a goodly number, and many quite valuable. He was able, in many instances, to sell them articles in exchange for the coins at prices quoted in his illustrated coin book, and which anyone may secure for a nominal sum from a reputable coin dealer.

As time went on he was able to obtain not only old coins but medals, old paper money, old newspapers, old stamps, documents, letters with autographs of famous people, old gold and silver, etc. Every so often he would bundle up a quantity of items and send them on consignment to a coin dealer in the city to sell by auction to the highest bidder. In due course of time he received his reward in the form of a substantial check for these items.

He had made a handsome profit both ways, first in selling his articles, then in the swap had taken the coin, old newspapers, etc., at a reasonable price and had sold it at a good profit, all with less selling resistance than he could have if he had taken only cash from the customer.

The older residents of any community no doubt have many items in their attics and trunks, which someone wants and will pay a good sum to obtain. Try investigating yourself, like this man, and possibly you can work it similarly. Of course, you may not be able to contact collectors of these directly, but the coin dealers conducting such auctions are in constant touch with collectors and know their wants.

First you must know or have access to values. This is no problem if you have a coin book, giving the premium prices paid for old coins. Those prices are minimum and you are safe in buying or accepting swaps on the basis of these prices. Dealers pay these prices in cash. The big profit comes in selling rare pieces obtained along with the common, by auction, where competitive bidding brings you the highest price. It's worth while to dispose of in this manner as the auctioneer-dealer knows the more it sells for, the more you and he both realize.

Afterthoughts

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By FRANK C. ROSS

NUMISMATICS is a science, coin collecting an art. Money covers a wide area too vast for one person to patrol. A beginner soon learns that if he is to make methodical and systematic progress he must, from necessity, specialize on one feature of the hobby, gold, silver, copper or paper, and even then he will find his specialized feature will embrace an unlimited scope. To master one feature is a life time task and a man's job. Most collectors, to avoid becoming dull Jacks, find diversion in a side line, generally taking up Sequence Solitaire, the game of assembling a complete set of some one particular coin, and it proves very diverting indeed.

For the novice the bronze two cent piece, the first coin with the motto "In God we trust," is a good one to start with. There are only ten varieties with but one hurdle, the 1873, which, while it is rare, is available. The nickel three cents with its 23 pieces and only one obstacle, 1877, makes a nice collection. The nickel, five cents, has about 84 units, including all the mints and types, with no handicap except the 1877 and it a small one. The fairy midget, three cent silver, has 24 dates with no hurdles except the 1864 and that easily overcome. The most popular and the easiest to fill is the commemorative halves. Each one is different and of artistic design, representing some outstanding historical incident.

Last, but by no means the least, is old Pariah, the Wandering Jew, that much maligned wanderer, Trade Dollar, America's most interesting coin. All other coins sym-

bolize some historical land mark but the Trade Dollar is history itself. Legendary lore has popularized many coins, but the Trade Dollar is its own story, a truthful story stranger than fiction. The twenty three pieces comprising this set are easily obtainable altho all are more than fifty years old. It is one of the inexplicable anomalies that this famous coin should be so long and so consistently neglected. The time will come, and shortly too, when people will recognize the full significance of this odd coin. Then the demand will be so great and the supply so small that the entire mintage will rapidly disappear and it will be practically impossible to assemble a set of the eleven dates, to say nothing of the different mints. Of each of three dates, 1878, 1881 and 1883 there were less than 1000 coined, and as a great many of these must have become lost during the past fifty years, it does not require a very wide stretch of imagination to realize how quickly these dates will disappear in event of a raid. In selecting cards for sequence solitaire one should choose with an eye for the future and the trade dollar seems the one best bet.

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Counterfeitors

Cleverest of all counterfeits of Bank of England notes in many years have been traced to a girl 23 years of age, says a recent report. Only a few were circulating, but they were so perfect that none of them was detected until they were returned to the Bank of England.

Harold Bates and his wife, Evelyn, aroused suspicion by always carefully locking the doors of their rooms in an apartment house. When the police burst in the girl threw something into the fire. Salvaged paper revealed the counterfeits that had so worried Scotland Yard. The girl, a pottery artist, confessed. She and her husband were unemployed. She said that making the counterfeits was so difficult and required so much time that she could earn more at her craft when regularly employed. In court she gave an account of how the notes were made, but the details were suppressed.

A Carolina half-penny, dating back to 1694 and inscribed "God Preserve North Carolina and the Lords Proprietors," brought the equivalent at par of \$50 at an auction in London.

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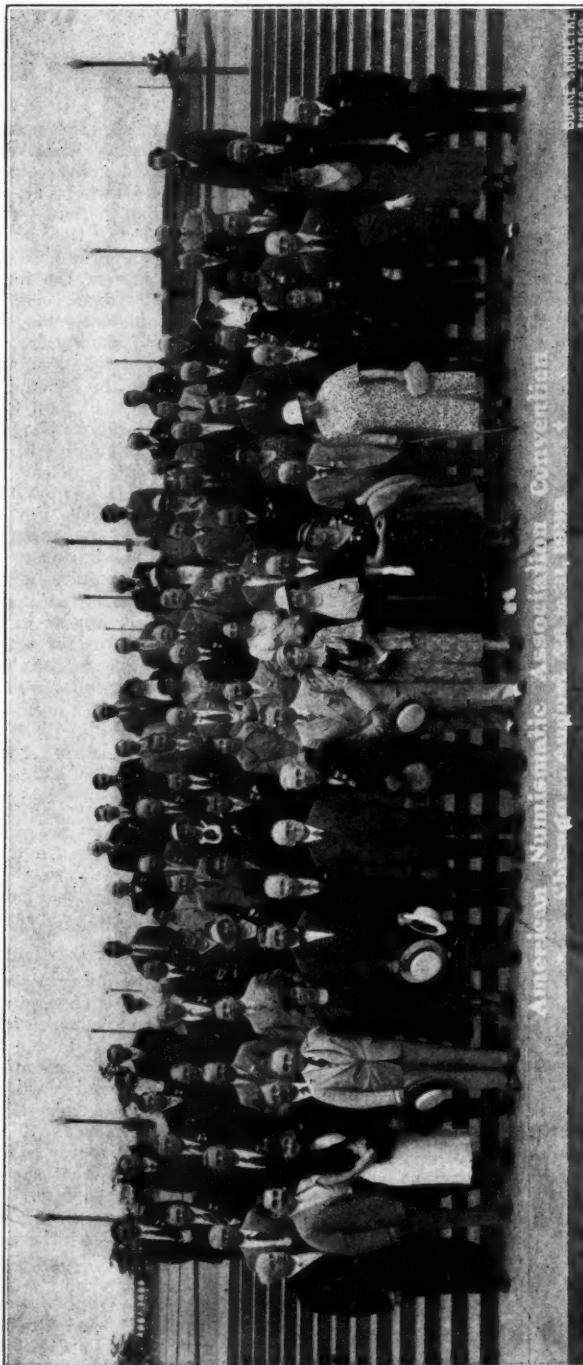
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Visitors at the A. N. A. National Convention.
Held at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, August 26-31.

Mostly about Books

Collectomania

By ROBERT E. KINGERY

On the Care of Books

THE care of books means a lot more than just careful handling. It means, first of all, careful storage. Books should never be placed in cases that are directly in front of windows. The ideal location is at right angle to the source of light. If it is impossible to place your shelves in such a way that the books are protected from sunlight, the next best thing is to have tinted glass put in the doors of the cases. Light fades the bindings and brings about a rapid deterioration of book papers, especially when a rosin paper sizing has been used.

Another enemy of books is excessive temperatures, whether hot or cold. The best temperature is one of about 70 to 85 degrees with a relative humidity of 45 to 55 per cent.

These simple rules have been evolved from experiments carried on at the Bureau of Standards at Washington, and every collector will do well to follow them.

Stamps

I have just received a catalog from the J. C. Morganthau Galleries at 23 West 47th Street, New York City listing over 400 books on the subjects of stamps and coins. Although Morganthau's is an auction house, this particular lot is to be sold at the prices given in the catalog. No doubt collectors in these two fields will find many books of interest in it.

Catalogs

From Duttons, Inc., 681 Fifth Avenue, New York City, comes a copy of the *Sale Catalogue of the Private Library of Paul Hyde Bonner*. There are 825 items listed. This is a priced catalog and will be of value to collectors as a guide to prices.

Dauber & Pine's at 66 Fifth Avenue, New York have just issued catalog 135 entitled *A Garner of Rare, Old and Unusual Books*. 992 items are offered at a reduction of

twenty per cent discount for cash from the listed prices.

A Catalogue of First Editions, Autograph Letters, and Original Drawings is the most recent list issued by George J. C. Grasberger. Mr. Grasberger has moved to Room 420 of the Land Title Building, Philadelphia. Among some of the unusual items listed are *Tom Brown's School Days*, *The Dynasts*, *Snowbound*, and others.

It is always a joy to receive catalogs from James F. Drake of 14 West 40th Street, New York City. For the beginning collector they are textbooks of the first water. Mr. Drake's notes are helpful even to the old hand at this game.

Section three of their catalog *Along the North Wall*—has just been mailed by the Argus Book Shop at 333 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. The various sections of this catalog have been full of interesting information about authors and comments on their books. It will likely be hard on your pocketbook unless you have great self-control.

Packet Plans Postponed

The Bibliographic Tour planned by the Book Collector's Packet in conjunction with the Open Road have been definitely given up, so says Paul Johnston organizer of this project. It is to be hoped that in the future book collectors may again have the chance of joining a group to tour the book-producing centers of Europe at such a nominal cost.

First Editions

Of late, the collectors' journals have been full of controversy as to what constitutes a true first edition. Of all the definitions offered, the best, to my mind is that insisted upon by Paul Johnston. To quote: (a first edition is) "The first bound lot of the first printed sheets of any book intended for publication." At first glance, it would ap-

pear that this definition had no loop holes. However, a recent example of a first edition that was not bound up illustrates the weakness of it. President Roosevelt's new book, *Looking Forward*. It seems that about one hundred and fifty copies of the book bound in paper covers were sent out for review purposes. It was then found that the book contained some errors and a recall was made. No collector under the sun could convince me that this issue does not constitute a genuine first edition of the book. I am watching for the appearance of it in some dealer's catalogue. If you have a copy hang on to it! The question seems to be whether a book is a book before it is bound.

Bibliography

We continue the Bibliography of American Authors from the March, 1933 issue of HOBBIES.

	Estimated Value
Heyward, Dubose	
Half-pint Flask. New York, 1929	\$1.25
. . . Same, large paper edition, 175 copies, signed	\$6.00
Mamba's Daughter. New York, 1929	\$3.50
Porgy. Decorated by Theodore Nadejen. New York, (1925)	\$3.50
Holmes, Oliver Wendell	
Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. Boston, 1859. First issue has engraved title.	\$75.00
Currents and Counter Currents in Medical Science. Boston, 1861. Leaf of advertisements followed by 16 pp., catalog dated April, 1861	\$5.00
Elsie Venner. 2 vols. Boston, 1861 First issue with "r" in "richer" on p. 13 of volume one.	\$8.00
Mechanism in Thought and Morals. Boston, 1871.	\$7.00
Iron Gate. Boston, 1880.	\$5.00
Songs in Many Keys. Boston, 1862.	\$7.00
Songs of the Class of 1829. Boston, 1854. Wrappers.	\$800.00
Only two known copies in existence.	
Urania. Boston, 1846. Wrappers.	\$12.00

OLD BOOKS WANTED
We are in the market at all times for Books and Pamphlets pertaining to American History. Send for classified want list.
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THE SMITH BOOK COMPANY
914 Union Central Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio

Huneker, James	
Bedouins. New York, 1920.	\$5.00
Intimate letters. New York, 1924.	
Limited to 2050 copies.	\$7.00
Letters. New York, 1920.	\$5.00
Iconoclasts. New York, 1905.	
First issue has printer's name on back of title.	\$10.00
Messotints in Modern Music. New York, 1899.	\$10.00
Painted Veils. New York, (1920)	
Limited to 1200 signed copies.	\$50.00
Steeplejack. 2 vols. New York, 1920.	\$20.00

Questions and Answers

Q.—How it is possible to distinguish the first edition of Rockwell Kents "*N. by E.*"?

A.—Points: New York, 1930. Random House. Limited to 900 signed copies. 4to. Blue cloth.

Q.—How is it possible to distinguish the first issue of *The Sun Also Rises* by Ernest Hemingway?

A.—The first issue of the first edition of this book has "stoppped" for "Stopped" on page 181, line 26.

Q.—What do you call the page immediately after the title-page—the one which bears a record of the number of printings?

A.—This is known as the verso, i.e. a left hand page, of the title. The recto is the right hand page.

•••

Or Remunerative!

Mrs. Miggs (to husband, who for twenty-five years has been unpaid secretary of Savings Club): "It's all very well 'aving an 'obby, but a man with more sense would 'ave got one that was more ludicrous."—*Tit Bits*.

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Bookplates



THREE are quite a number of bookplate collections in the country, but like collections of books, the manner in which they vary is infinite. A recent issue of *Pacific Bindery Talk* tells of the collection of Miss Katharine F. Ball of Santa Barbara State College.

A plate from the library of a college president includes the family coat of arms, with a sketch of the college and the lamp of learning. The laurel wreath indicates that he was a conqueror, while the Masonic emblem shows his fraternal affiliation.

A Latin teacher's interests are depicted in a plate designed for her, through the use of a stack of books, including the *Aeneid* and *Cicero*. A lighted candle reveals her habit of reading far into the night. Her favorite tree, the Eucalyptus, is also included. The owner of this library builds castles in Spain, so there is a castle on a cliff overlooking the ocean upon which sails a ship to carry her to distant lands. Twin angora cats at the top of the plate show her love for a favorite pussy.

A bookplate for a young girl portrays her varied interests in a charming manner. She sits before an embroidery frame, by a window sill on which rests an open book. Apparently she reads and sews alternately, while listening to the radio. Another plate by the same designer pictures a young child shaking down the alphabet from the tree of knowledge, the A, B, and C having already fallen. Lighted candles tell his age.

The personality and achievements of an engineer are indicated by a bridge over a river and a dredging boat. The name of his college, with its symbol, are on the pages of an open book. Palm trees recall a trip to Honolulu.

At least two book dealers have shown their profession by having the interiors of their stores on their bookplates. One also pictures the owner in his shop, with silhouettes and names of the other members of the family.

Some of the most interesting plates are those with quotations. Originally they were in Latin, often being the motto of the family, as *Esse quam videri; Fide Viam, Fidelisque ad mortem*. Now the artist or the owner chooses verses in English to suit his individual taste. A University uses the words of Shakespeare: *Come and take choice of all my library and so beguile thy sorrow.*

A bookplate for a child's library contains the well-known rhyme from the New England primer: *My book and heart must never part.*

Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers, reveals one man's attitude toward the value of continual reading and reflection. The words, *Justice, tolerance, truth*, suggest the three virtues which the owner apparently considers part of the wisdom which will develop from constant study.

One of the most beautiful quotations is: *Laying off the harness of an over-wearied thought,*

And reposing in the beauties that another's brain has wrought.

Another pleasing quotation, *With my friend and my book I walk through the forest of Arden*, is emphasized by the lamp of learning, the midnight candle, a quill pen, and the ever-present books.

A library, in an old name plate, set down some of its laws. They state that size determined the period of withdrawal, as follows:

Folios, 12 weeks; Quartos, 10 weeks; Small volumes, 8 weeks; New books, all sizes, 4 weeks.

While some people consider the galleon rather trite as an ornament for a bookplate, quite attractive verses such as the following often illustrate such a device: *There's no frigate like a book to bear us lands away.*

A hospital library has chosen the appropriate inscription for its label, *Medicine for the soul.*

A New England library has used the following quotations: *I can't always choose my Companions; I can always choose my Books. I can, if I wish, spend a few minutes, every day, with the Best and Wisest Men and Women the world has ever known.* And another this: *Those who love books will always treat them well.*

More amusing is the inscription, placed above a roaring lion, *The wicked borroweth, and returneth not again.*

Librarians would have a few worries if patrons followed the advice, *Don't treat a book like a dog, it can't bite back.* This label shows a rather fierce bulldog standing before a torn book. Librarians cannot, however, subscribe to the admonition of another owner of books, *He that goes a-borrowing goes a-sorrowing.*



One of the most valuable collections of law books in Kansas and the west was made by the late B. P. Waggener, of Atchison, a distinguished railroad attorney. His law library was insured for \$30,000.

Emperor Norton



Emperor Norton. A Colorful Figure in San Francisco's Early History.

THOSE who collect Californiana no doubt have something in their collections concerning this colorful figure of old San Francisco. In his *Emperor Norton of United States*, Albert Dressler, Western Bibliographer, pictures an interesting character.

Says he in part:

"Emperor Norton I, of the United States, whose real name was Joshua A. Norton—an individual synonymous with San

Francisco's youth—was a native of England, probably of Jewish parentage, born February 4, 1811. His early life was spent on the West Coast of Africa, the details of which are rather vague. He arrived in San Francisco on the steamer Franzika, in December, 1849, with a capital of about \$40,000. Establishing an office on Montgomery Street, he engaged successfully in the Real Estate and General Brokerage business.

Later he had offices on the northwest corner of Jackson and Sansome Streets, and was the owner of a frame building on the north side of Commercial Street below Montgomery, which for years bore his name.

"His successful career in California, following the Will-o'-wisp of Fate, reached its financial zenith in 1853, at a quarter of a million dollars, at which time he eagerly speculated with a view to cornering the rice market; in association with a man named Thorne and with several other firms, but failed. In the wake of litigation and indebtedness which followed, his hitherto strong mentality seemed to waver, and in this weakened state, the title formerly used in jest by his friends, and then used in a well-meaning effort to raise his spirits, gradually became to him a reality."

Emperor Norton claimed that by an act of the Legislature in 1853 he had been made Emperor of United States, and he issued a proclamation to this effect in September, 1859.



From a Bibliophile's Collection

By M. R. G.



Experiments of the bureau of standards reveal that acids present in city atmosphere leave books in city libraries in an appreciably poorer state of preservation than books kept in the country. . . "The story of Pocahontas is one of the finest pieces of lying ever invented"—Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, Philadelphia bibliophile. . . Four manuscripts of the fourteenth century, unearthed from the tombs of a Cistercian monastery in Italy, have been presented to San Francisco university. . . "We are as liable to be corrupted by books as by companions"—Henry Field. . . The Newberry library of Chicago opened its doors to World's Fair crowds to view a quarter of a million dollar exhibition of rare and ancient books and manuscripts this summer. 122 choice items arrested the attention of the visitor who reveled in the unsurpassed opportunity. To mention a few: the oldest printed book in the United States today, a Chinese book printed in 1167 from wooden blocks; a copy of the first arithmetic ever printed, Florence, 1491; a collection of rare Bibles, including a copy of the King James version of 1611, a first edition; a first folio Shakespeare that is valued at \$40,000. . . "Literature was not born spontaneously of life. Every book has its literary parentage and its history reads like an Old Testament chapter of 'begats.' Every novel was suckled at the breast of other novels."

Library Purchases Rare Books

A recent Associated Press dispatch from Annapolis, Md., states that the Ashhurst Classical Library, which St. John's College has arranged to purchase, will be placed with the classical collection in the college library in Woodward Hall there.

The library, which was the property of the late Mr. Astley Ashurst, is now at the Ashurst home in Philadelphia. Dr. Ashurst inherited the collection from his father, Dr. John Ashurst.

It consists of more than 500 original works, including many Greek and Latin classics. A number of books from the collection were sold to collectors at a sale in 1911.

The library still contains a prized edition of "Horace," printed in 1791 by Bodoni, of Parma, Italy. The type, designed by him, became the basis of all modern type design. Previously it showed evidences of being based on the written letters.

The library also contains a large number of the scholarly texts published in Paris in the middle eighteenth century by Barbou, with the type designed by Fournier. All of the Barbou classics are in their original bindings.

A number of works printed by the Elzevirs remains in the library, although at the time of the 1911 sale most of the set was sold.

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Among the outstanding editions in England are a number of works printed by Baskerville, at Birmingham, about 1775. Baskerville, a riding master, made a fortune in business and, after his retirement, designed the type with which his books were printed.

One of the Baskerville books is a "Horace," printed in 1762. This was originally from the library of Dr. Robert Morris, of Philadelphia. It has been described as "the most beautiful little book, both in regard to book and paper, ever printed."

The Bodoni "Catullus" also is in the library.

Also there are many scholarly editions of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Among these are the Bentley "Horace" and a complete set of Latin classics, edited by

Michel Maitairne and noted for their beauty and scholarly excellence.

Another is the Greek and Latin edition of the works of Lucian, printed in Amsterdam from 1743 to 1746, in four volumes, quarto. This was described by Didbin as being "not only the most beautiful, but the most accurate and complete edition of Lucian that has ever been published."

The library also contains work of a number of mediæval and Renaissance Latin writers and a wide variety of the better-known translations of the classics.

The purchase of the library is being financed partly by the regular library appropriation of the college and partly by gifts of friends of the institution the report states.



Pointers From an English Writer



GILBERT H. FABES writing in *The Bazaar, London*, has this to say about the pleasures and pitfalls in collecting first editions.

I HAVE always held the opinion that there is too little information given to guide collectors of modern first editions through the treacherous channels. The stamp collector can hold practically all of the invaluable priced catalogues of the big philatelic dealers.

From time to time I have had to withstand much criticism because in my books and elsewhere I have pursued the policy of giving collectors the requisite information upon the values and the variations of modern first editions. My reply to the first criticism is that book prices are freely published in booksellers' catalogues, and to the second, that a book dealer who knowingly sells a customer an incorrect first edition at a premium price without pointing out any known variants, is guilty of misrepresentation as much as any art dealer who knowingly sells a spurious painting.

Faked Title Pages

The other day a customer brought to me a copy of a so-called first edition of Copارد's "The Black Dog," for which he had paid elsewhere five pound (roughly its present-day value). That copy had a faked title page and was worthless, and there are many such copies about.

It is quite easy to tell a first edition from the faked issues for the letter "h" of the word "The" in "The Black Dog," on the title page, has an inward curl to the lower part, but in the faked issue the letter finishes with an upward and outward turn.

This letter "h" is uniform with the same letter in the word "other" on the title page of the correct issue.

Further, the letter "J" of "Jonathan," at the foot of the title page, is well finished with a curl in the correct issue, but in the other issue this letter is shortened and without the semblance of a curl. The faked title page issue is valueless.

Corrected misprints in books do not always designate the first and second issues. Many collectors of the works of Charles Morgan believe that the first issue of "The Fountain" is that which is without the letter "t" in the word "to" (half-way down on page 40). Some copies have it and some have not.

The misprint, in my opinion, has no significance in this case for proof copies of the book had the word correct. It may be that the issue with the missing letter is the second issue!

The value of a first edition in fine state is now about twenty shillings.

In the first issue of Galsworthy's "The Man of Property" (William Heinemann, 1906) there is a broken bar of music on page 200, being the bar which joins the fifth and sixth notes together; the second issue has this error rectified. The present values are about £10 and £6 respectively.

The first issue of Norman Douglas's "Alone" has a postscript on page 140 mentioning the "Fine Champagne at the Hotel Excelsior." The second issue has not

CLASSIFIED BOOK ADS

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Wanted to Buy: Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6. (Cash in advance.)

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN material wanted—Books, pamphlets, autographs, letters, prints, etc. We specialize in Lincolniana; quote anything anytime.—Van Norman Book Company, 1415 Howett, Peoria, Illinois. f12003

WANTED—Cash Paid for second editions, old maps, almanacs and dime novels. Price list 25c.—Richard, 349 Summer St., New Bedford, Mass. n388

WANTED—Items pertaining to Abraham Lincoln.—A. H. Griffith, Fisk, Wis. jly12001

WANTED AT ALL TIMES—Books, Letters, Pamphlets, etc., by Walt Whitman, Lewis Carroll and Lafcadio Hearn.—Oxford Book Shop, 42 Lexington Ave., New York. n369

WANTED—Old Books on Tea, Bookkeeping, Aviation, Cook Books, Session Laws, Early West.—Associated Library Exchange, 15 West 44th Street, New York City. n3291

WANTED—Old Manuscripts, Documents, Letters, Maps, Books, etc.; of Pioneer, Historic, or Colonial interest; also Amatory Curiosities; bought, sold, exchanged. Rare books, etc., supplied on any subject. \$2,000 Collection to exchange for Stamps at a sacrifice. See ad on page 160.—Antiquaria Americana, Box 144, Lorain, Ohio. ap34

OLD BOOKS wanted on all subjects including Law, for immediate cash. Want list sent.—James Lewis Hook, Box 25, Glen Olden, Pennsylvania. o12003

WANTED—Magazine with cover picture of girl in black fancy costume, by Coles Phillips published after his death.—Post Office Box No. 10, New York. d3001

WANTED—American Turf Register and Sporting Magazines, 1830 to 1845, monthly parts, paper covers or bound volumes. Cash.—Wm. J. Watson, Wayne, Penn. o12673

WANT OFFER for 30 bound volumes Harper's Magazine, good condition, 1859 to 1874 inclusive.—E. E. Daniel, 1300 Lincoln Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. o1001

WANT Smithsonian Bureau of Ethnology Annual Reports, Indian, Wild West Books. All kinds of Indian relics.—Kansas City, Missouri, Antique Shop, Nineteenth and Main St. o135

MAGAZINES Wanted—Geographics to 1912, Mentor to 1926, amazing stories, Railroad Man's, Baldwin Locomotive, Fortune, theatre, music, pictures, stamps before 1870.—Arcane, 1927 Madison, Chicago. o105

WANTED—Old American photographs of all types, including daguerreotypes, of general interest made before 1875. Also photographic books of this period.—Dr. Robert Taft, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas. s12843

SELLERS, DEALERS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times. Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors. No checking copies furnished for classified. Cash must accompany order.

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FOR SALE—Two thousand back number copies National Geographic Magazines for collectors, students and schools, at ten cents up. Have many complete years and most of those hard-to-get late numbers. Wonderful range of subjects and countries for special collectors.—Edw. Brinkmann, 2557 Newcastle Ave., Chicago. my331c

"OLD AND RARE BOOKS" booklet listing 250 books wanted at \$20.00 to \$3,500.00 each. 50c, postpaid.—Lester Dudgeon, Cane Valley Ky. my12406

FOR SALE—The Book of Decorative Furniture (2 vols.). Edwin Foley, cloth gilt, containing 100 drawings in color over 1,000 text drawings by the author. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1911. Good condition. \$15.00. Who's Who, 1903-05, \$1. American Woman's Home, by C. E. Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe, first edition, \$2.50. Woman's Work in the Civil War, illustrated, 1867, first edition, fair condition, \$2. Examples of Household Taste (interesting early American book, highly illustrated, concerning brass and bronze, cabinet furniture, glass and china, fabrics, enamelled ware, ecclesiastical, jewelry, lace, terra cotta, etc., \$2.50.—I.M., c/o Hobbies.

FOR SALE—First Edition Book of Shenandoah Pottery, published at \$6.00, now \$2.00 each, postpaid.—Ira S. Reed, Sellersville, Pa. f12084

BACK numbers of magazines supplied.—Neandross Library Service, Ridgefield, N. J. o12001

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WANTED—Offer on two volumes of Works of Flavius Josephus, 1830 and 1841, good condition. Correspondence solicited.—Mrs. Elmer H. Miller, R. R. 7, Hamilton, Ohio. o1511

RARE BOOK BUYERS' GUIDE. Over one thousand books wanted with individual prices paid. First editions identified. Books purchased. Correspondence cheerfully answered. Sent on receipt of one dollar. Philadelphia Rare Book Galleries, Box 349, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. n12024

R. FRANKLIN'S Poor Richard Almanac. 1733, fac-simile, limited edition, 40¢ together with list of Frankliniana.—Curio Shop, Shippensburg, Pa. a3222

THRILLING ADVENTURES AT SEA, 1854, \$5; Sunday Dispatch April 16th, 1865, with full account of Abraham Lincoln's assassination, \$3. \$1 Each—Tour in Zealand, 1802; Travels Around the Baltic, 1805; Life of Elizabeth Ashbridge, 1807; Classic English writer, 1816; Economy of Human Life, 1807; Discourses Upon the Rich Man and Lazarus, 1697.—Emerson, 4213 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. o1

this postscript. The first issue is now worth about thirty shillings, and the second issue half of this.

In Conrad's "Notes on Life and Letters," the letters "S" and "A" are missing from the word "Sea," in the table of contents on page XI; the second issue has these words printed in hand-set type, and the third issue has them printed by machine. The present-day values are approximately £1 15s. and 10s. for fine copies.

It might be advisable for me to give here a note of warning. In all cases my values are based upon the average price that a collector should expect to pay for a fine copy.

The selling price is a matter of adjustment, and it cannot be too strongly urged that condition is an all-essential point with regard to modern first editions, and in only a few cases, when the book is very rare, should I recommend a collector to purchase any other than a really fine copy.

There should be only one condition as an aim, and that is "very fine"—no marks, blots, tea stains, etc., on the front covers and no squashed flies between the pages. The days when hairpins were used as bookmarks have gone, and bus tickets are now favoured, but a common blemish is that caused by the rust from a previous owner's hair adjustment, so examine each page carefully.

Using the Paperknife

If the book was issued with uncut edges, it is most important to examine the inner edges, for if the leaves were not completely separated a nasty tear often occurred when the book was opened at those pages.

There is a very common belief that to open the leaves of a book, i. e., to cut them with a knife (but be sure it is a paper knife, not a steel knife), is to transform a book from the state known as "uncut" to "cut." It does nothing of the kind. An uncut book remains an uncut book even

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RARE BOOKS, magazines, stamps, pictures. Music supplied.—Arcane, 1937 Madison, Chicago. aul2462

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when the leaves are separated.

When the term is used in booksellers' catalogues, uncut edges, it simply means that the edges of the book are in the state as issued, and that they have not been trimmed by the binder's guillotine.

There is no alteration made to the ultimate or present-day value of a book whatever by cutting open the edges, but trimming or cutting is a fatal mistake, though this is usually done only when the book is rebound; a course that in any case would destroy the value of the average modern first edition.

There is one more point that I have recently discovered which will interest collectors of the works of Arthur Rackham, however. In the recently published volume of "Hans Anderson's Fairy Tales," in the illustration facing page 48, it will be seen that the left foot of the boy is drawn with his big toe on the outside of his foot!

Presumably this will be a matter for the artist's attention in later editions, and is worthy of notice.

•••

Old English Books

Rare old English dictionaries, grammars and phrase books comprising a collection impossible to duplicate were recently placed on exhibition at the library on the Parkway, Philadelphia.

The collection is the property of Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, a trustee of the library and president of the Pennsylvania Library Club.

One of the most prized books in the collection is a copy of the *Promptorius Puerorum* printed in London by Richard Pynson in 1499. It was the first dictionary published in England and is the oldest book in the exhibition. Many old English words are included in its pages and only the Latin equivalent give the meaning of the early, and now forgotten, words.

FIREARMS

Stray Shots

THE N. & W. Ry. Y.M.C.A. Rifle & Revolver Club of Portsmouth, Ohio, have been firing muzzle loading rifle matches annually for several years which attract shooters and arms collectors from far and wide. There were about forty muzzle loader shooters firing in the last match and a large number of Kentucky rifle fans attended either as contestants or interested spectators. First prize was a gold medal and name engraved on a trophy cup. After a single individual wins this cup three times it will become his property permanently. A silver medal went to second place and a bronze medal to third. Desirable merchandise prizes were awarded to other high scores down to include twelfth place. These muzzle loading matches will continue annually and as they are attracting much interest it is expected that they will eventually be included in the National Matches. These Ohio "muzzle ramblers" have formed a muzzle loading association and are booking muzzle loading matches with various groups throughout the country. Southern California Gun Collectors Association, and similar organizations, please notice. Information is available from the secretary of the National Muzzle Loading Rifle Association, E. M. Harris, c/o N. & W. Ry. Y.M.C.A., Portsmouth, Ohio.

Another group of muzzle-loader enthusiasts is located at Byesville, Ohio, where they recently staged the First Annual Old Pioneers' Muzzle-Loader Shoot which attracted some 150 visitors to the range.

For long it was supposed to be unlawful to shoot with "a wind gun," or, as we now term it, an air rifle. This may have been an extremely ancient idea as air guns have been known since a century before the commencement of the Christian Era. The

principle was then discovered by Ctesebius of Alexandria, who, however, took no step to effect a monopoly. When the idea was re-invented by Guter of Germany in the 17th Century, he was considered a most original genius. No doubt the popular idea of their prohibition arose from a very proper appreciation of their possible misuse and their adaptability for secret assassination.

* * *

Lawrence Paulenske, Chicago, is a skilled wood carver. His carvings consist of clipper ships, Spanish galleons, broncho busters, mounted knights, Indians, treasure chests and the like. His most famous achievement, however, was the carving of a collection of Colts ranging from a model of 1836 down to include current automatics. These were carved from basswood, were a little less than a third the size of the originals, and correct in every detail. The originals, from which these replicas were copied were borrowed from the famed Colt collection owned by McMurdo Silver.

* * *

An old rifle barrel of the cap and ball type was recently found near Massacre Lake, east of Lake City, Calif., near the California-Nevada state line. It is thought to be a relic of a massacre which occurred there in the late '50's, in which more than 40 men, women and children were killed by Indians.

* * *

Collectors of arms and weapons are said to be finding much of interest in the display of swords, daggers, bolos, krisse and kampilans in the Philippine Islands exhibit in the Travel and Transport building at the World's Fair. Most of these weapons are antiques and some of them have bloody histories, having been taken by officers of the constabulary from outlaws and pirates

in the early days of the American occupation of the Philippines. The Moro natives are skilled workers in metal and the man-

ner in which they have fashioned odd bits of steel and metal in making weapons, shows a high degree of artistic talent.



The Daly Collection



IMMEDIATELY prior to the death of Charles Noe Daly, Toronto firearm collector, J. Howard Maughan, completed the task assigned to him by the collector—the publication of a list of the 4,000 pieces in booklet form. This list may be procured from Mr. Maughan, Howard Studios, 3 Sussex Ave., Toronto, for 25c.

The foreword in this publication, by Joseph L. Rutledge, gives a resume of the collection formed by Mr. Daly who recently passed away. We quote:

"The Charles Noe Daly Collection of Fire Arms is unquestionably one of the most noted in the world and, having regard to its peculiar character, it might be classed as the most noted. It represents the refinement of a Collection from about four thousand pieces to its existing size of better than a thousand pieces, each unique in itself.

"There are, of course, larger collections, mainly in government museums, but these are notable by the completeness with which the arms of that particular country are shown. They make no pretense at any comparative survey.

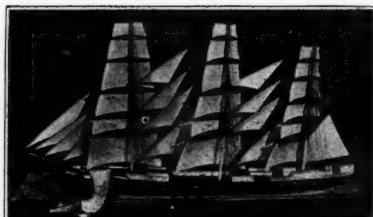
"The Daly Collection is entirely different. It is not claimed that it covers as exhaustively any one particular field of Arms. But it does present, in a manner not paralleled in any other collection, the steady development of the gunsmith's art from the earliest Chinese hand cannon, to the heyday of the gunsmith in Eastern Europe and America.

"There is no phase of the gunmaker's craft, once the greatest of the crafts, that is not fully represented here. Governmental collections by reason of their emphasis on completeness contain many examples of little or no interest save to the student of that particular country. The Daly collection started with a different idea and is spared this handicap. The emphasis

here has been laid on securing individual pieces showing unique developments of the gunsmith's art, refinements of decoration and peculiar variations from types, so that many of the examples shown are individual pieces that have no counterpart in the world.

"The collection is complete in its exemplification of the various types of weapons, the Hand Cannon, the Match-Lock, Wheel-Lock, Snaphaunce, Miquelet, Flint-Lock, and down to the development of the percussion system. It is complete, too, in its presentation of the variations, such as the air gun, not a toy as so many people believe, but an assassin's weapon of the early 16th Century.

"It is wholly representative of the work of the great Italian craftsmen on gun barrels, and of the noted signed examples of the work of the great individual gunsmiths of England, Scotland, Spain, Italy, France



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and Belgium. It goes farther afield and shows how the Oriental work of the present time. They show the patient craftsmanship that could work in gold and silver and brass, and even in cut steel. There are many pieces that for their artistic beauty alone are a never-ending delight to the eye.

"The craftsmen who made these pieces are dead; their like will never be known again, for not all the knowledge and expertise of the present day, not all the development of delicate machines can equal the workmanship of hands skilled beyond our conception of skill in these present days.

"But there is another phase of this collection that gives it a peculiar interest, for it represents not only craft but history. Piece after piece tells its own story, the long-barrelled Highland pistols so made that they might be used as a shield to parry a blow, by a Highland chieftain, who couldn't believe that powder and ball could be as effective a weapon as the sturdy claymore, the long rapiers with a pistol hidden along the blade, an evidence of the growing belief that, while the blade might be a gentleman's weapon, a bullet might be an effective added argument, and down to the exquisitely wrought pairs of duelling pistols reminiscent of the days when the duelling code was the final argument in every dispute.

"There are a multitude of pieces, too, that have an added value to their association. There is the gun carried by William of Orange at the Battle of the Boyne, an unique piece made for Lord Nelson. The



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pistol that saved the Residency of Lucknow during the Indian Mutiny. There are pistols made for the English Kings, for the Great Napoleon and for Napoleon III. These are only a few suggestions of innumerable examples of pieces that in addition to their craftsmanship have an unique and arresting association.

"There is still another phase of the collection that is of outstanding interest. It is a collection of freak weapons, weapons vicious beyond all viciousness, made for the lawless in extra lawless days, or crafty protections against such dangers. In this department the collection is unique. It has no counterpart in any other collection. All the vile weapons of the free-booter and assassin are shown here, showing the ingenuity of bloody-minded men down to the present day.

"This collection in all its phases is unique; a study of the museums of the world would be necessary to give anyone such knowledge of the craftsmanship of arms, as is available through the study of the Daly Collection."



Powder Horns



THREE'S history and geography in powder horns. The House of Shiff, North Woodstock, Va., sets forth interesting notes verifying this in a current price list. Quoting:

"Peter Crandall and Record Tabor are fully authenticated by the Rhode Island Historical Society. Peter Crandall was a grandson of John Crandall, one of the signers of the famous 'Misquamicut Purchase,' from the Narragansett Indians—in the year 1659 or 1660. Peter's oldest son, John, married Susan Tefft. Peter Jr. was born in 1713. Peter Sr. was Deputy of Providence Plantation from 1698 to 1704, succeeding his father who was elected in 1669. Peter Sr. built a dam at what is still known as 'Seven Day Meeting House Bridge,' in 1774. A stone in this bridge bears the inscription 'P. C. 1762.' Peter and his brother Joseph

marched against Ticonderoga under then Col. and later General and still later Governor Babcock, of Westerly. Joseph died of exposure on the march 1759. In 1762 the Potter brothers bought the dam and buildings and moved the buildings up river to what is still known as 'Potter Hill.' Around the fluted neck of one beautifully preserved horn appears 'Peter Crandall marched against Ticonderoga under Colonel Babcock, of the Rhode Island regiment, in defense of the Crown July of the year 1758.' Most of the body of the horn is covered with a fine and accurate map of 'The Great Swamp Fight,' that ended King Phillip's War. Many of the original Indian names remain the same today. The site is now marked by a granite shaft visible from the New York, New Hampshire Railroad.

"Record Taber was a comrad and neighbor, of whom less is known. His horn is gigantic and maps the Battle of Carrollton and surrounding country giving location of the various troops. Around the base is a remarkable drawing showing dress and equipment 'Hanger,' 'Continental,' 'Regular,' 'Mohican Scout' and 'Highlander.' Follows this inscription 'Record Taber His Horne Kings Town 1756.' 'Record Taber marched on alarm of August 1757. Served under Col. Babcock's regiment 7th company. Under Col. Rose at Battle of Ticonderoga July 8 1758. Marched against Montreal in Col. Harris regiment 4th company 1760.' 'Defending your King, your country

and laws is defending yourself and the Protestant cause.'

"As a matter of interest I note 'rumbhorns.' Short heavy horns with port on the side made water tight by an ingenious pine or cedar threaded plug. 'I have variously shaped, by steam, to fit pocket.

"An interesting and historic specimen is one covered with an Indian 'sign.' It tells us that a father and son and grandson recorded the buildings of a British fort—presumably on New England coast, as it came from Rhode Island—by ships from the far south and at the time of the 'fish run.' A vast amount of detail is added which one can little more than guess at.



Mediaeval Armour and Costumes as Illustrated by Monumental Brass Rubbings



By H. A'COURT PIGOTT

(*Excerpts from an Old Historical Record*)

TURNING now to a consideration of the brasses which portray the knights, we shall find the history of armour traceable almost without a break from the reign of Henry VII until its final disappearance at the time of the civil wars under Charles I, when it was rendered useless by the introduction of cannon. The first period, then, shows the knights in complete chain mail armour. The gradual disappearance of this, and the substitution for it of plate armour, is the great feature in the history of these brasses. The period shall be exemplified by the brass of Sir Robert de Bures from Acton Parish Church, Suffolk.

A glance at the various pieces of armour worn by this Knight and his contemporaries may be of interest. On his head and shoulders he wears the *coif de maille* or mail hood. Below this is worn the *hauberk*, or *haubergeon* of the same material, which again covers a tunic of leather or buckram, stuffed with wool or tow, known as the *hawketon*. This shows, however, but little on a brass. The garment covering the hauberk is known as the *blius* or *surcoat*, of cloth or linen. This garment gave one of its names to the period under consideration. It had no sleeves and was open in front, but confined round the waist by a cord. The lower part of the figure was protected by *chausses* and the knee by *poloyns* or *genouillieres*. These were of ordinary leather, specially prepared and ornamented (*cuir bouilli*). The date of the brass under con-

sideration is 1302; and the period (roughly speaking, we cannot emphasise this too strongly) dates from 1277 to 1327. We should especially note the *poloyns* and *chausses* to be seen upon it.

The first great change in the armour to be noticed is the substitution of the *cyclas* for the surcoat referred to. This garment also gave its name to a period (1325-1350). It was, like its forerunner, of linen or cloth, but shorter in front than behind, where also the slit was made, and not, as in the case of its predecessors, in front.

About this period were first introduced the *pallettes* or *roundels*, which were circular plates of steel.

The weapon used at this period was a spear, the sword not seeming to come into general use till fifty years after, at any rate. A shield was carried for defensive purposes, which, though it survived, does not as a rule figure in the later brasses.

The *aillettes*, which protected the shoulders, were of leather, tied on with cords, but they are not often seen. They correspond with the epaulettes worn by foreign soldiers at the present time. The helmet is not as a rule seen in connection with these earliest brasses—except in the case of Sir Roger de Trumpington, where it is used as a pillow—but is common to all periods of armour and needs no special description. Attached to the front of the shoulders and elbows by tags, are the *rowells* or wheel spurs, as distinct from the prick spurs for

merly in use. This period is also interesting as showing the gradual introduction of plate armour, in the *demi plates*, which were pieces of steel strapped over the upper and forearms of the knights, the inside ones being known as *arriere bras*, *rere braces* or *brassarts* while those outside were called *avant bras* or *vambraces*. Beneath the *cyclas* was worn a fringed garment with an embroidered pattern, styled the *pourpoint*. At this time was also introduced the pointed steel skull cap, known variously as the *bascinet*, *chapel de fer* or *cerveliere*, which could be worn either above or under the coif, to which it was fastened by a cord which passes through staples known as *vervelles*.

This period may be set down as lasting from the year 1325-1350 and is represented by Sir John de Creke's brass from Westley Waterless, Cambridgeshire. Besides its interest as regards the knight commemorated, it is noteworthy as one of the earliest brasses on record on which a lady is represented, for which reason we shall have occasion to refer to it again later.

For our example of the Camail period, which is the next to be considered and dates from 1350 to about 1413, we shall have to visit Irnham in Lincolnshire, where a very fine and perfect specimen will be found in the person of Sir Andrew Utred (1390). This period is distinguished by the first appearance of the close fitting *jupon* or *tunic*, which is fastened round the waist with an embroidered *bawdrick* or belt. To this was attached the short dagger used to give the *coup de grace* to a fallen antagonist, and which was variously known as the *anelace*, *basilide*, or *misericorde*. The sword had by this time taken its place as the regular weapon of offence. The *jupon* (which superseded the *cyclas*) was of silk or velvet stuffed with cotton, and was of equal length before and behind. The *camail*, which gives its name to the period, was a development of the *coif de maille* of earlier times, and was of mail. It was used for the protection of the neck and shoulders. Above it was worn the *bascinet*, a steel helmet of conical shape.



CARTRIDGE COLLECTORS CORNER



By H. E. CURTIS

October, and the hunting season is on in a good many states. Thus attention is focused on cartridges. With the widespread use and interest in shotguns a cartridge collecting specialization comes up. That is the collecting of various sizes, makes, loads, and models of shotgun shells. The illustration shows a range of gauges and unusual styles taken from the collection of George Bentley.

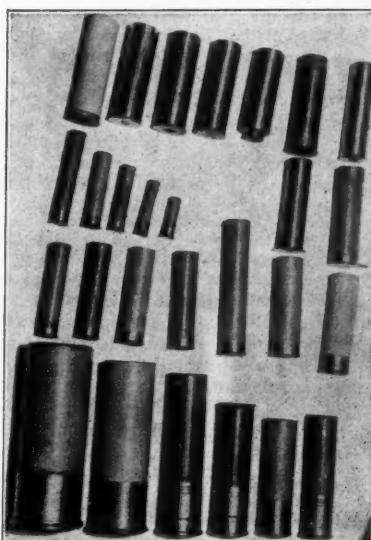
Top row, left to right: Ten gauge, zinc head, paper case; 12 ga. Sturtevant, using percussion caps which the 1874 U. M. C. catalog lists in 8, 10, and 12 ga.; 12 ga. Draper shot shell patented in 1864 and using/percussion caps, 12 ga. all copper shell made at Frankford Arsenal to use in shotguns issued in 1881, two guns to every army company in the West; 12 ga. Roper using percussion cap, 12 ga. paper and brass case; and 12 ga. all brass case.

Second Row: .410 or 36 ga. 3" case; 36 ga. 2 1/2" case; Eley, English 360 shot shell,

1 1/4" case; 9mm long shot shell; 9mm short shot shell; Maynard percussion shotgun shell; 14mm pin fire shell.

Third row: 32 ga.; 28 ga.; 24 ga.; 20 ga. 2 9/16" case; 20 ga. 3" case; 16 ga.; 14 ga.

(Continued on next page)



Fourth row: 2 ga. Yacht Gun shell; 3 ga. Yacht Gun shell; 6 ga.; 8 ga.; 10 ga.; 12 ga.

This specialized field of cartridge collecting is an interesting one and very few of the shotgun cartridges are expensive while many varieties may be picked up afield at no expense. A display like this is surely of interest to every shotgun shooter.

Charles Noe Daly Passes Suddenly

Charles Noe Daly, well known arms collector of Toronto, Canada, whose famous collection was described in the July issue of HOBBIES, died suddenly on September 5, from heart trouble. His collection was showing at the Canadian National Exhibition at the time of his death. Among the historic pieces in the Daly collection is a saddle gun of the late King William of Orange fame. This weapon he acquired at a cost of 87 guineas in England. He was born in the United States and went to Canada in 1893 when appointed Consul by the late President Grover Cleveland. He held office for a dozen years and liked Canada so well that he decided to remain there. He had devoted many years of his 65 years of life to the collection of firearms.

The Derringer Pistol that Killed Abraham Lincoln

By R. GERALD MC MURTY, Librarian
Lincoln National Life Foundation

When Abraham Lincoln was assassinated in Ford's Theatre by John Wilkes Booth, he was shot with a small derringer pistol that was of the same make, type, and size as the pistol carried by Stephen A. Douglas, the powerful political opponent of Lincoln. It was the custom of many people in the nation's early history to carry firearms, and it is not at all unusual that a prominent politician like Douglas would carry such a weapon.

The derringer pistol that was the property of Douglas is the small pocket-size type, and it has engraved in the metal butt strap "S. A. Douglas." The lock is stamped "Philadelphia." Both the lock and hammer are engraved and the stock carries a German silver name plate. Douglas gave the pistol to J. M. Tenny who was the proprietor of the National Hotel in Washington, D. C., from 1856 to 1892. The pistol is today in a museum collection.

It is a strange coincident that Booth should use a replica of the pistol owned by Douglas as the Philadelphia derringers vary in size and model. However, the type

of pistol used by Douglas and Booth was a favorite in the South and was likely the most popular of all the derringers.

Egyptian Riddle Solved by Dagger

A 5000-year-old Egyptian riddle has been solved with the discovery of a dagger by Sir Flinders Petrie, who has just returned to England from Palestine where he has been directing excavations of the ancient city of Gaza, says a news item from London.

Discovery of the dagger has enabled the famous Egyptologist to establish the identity of the persons who founded the Seventh and Eighth Dynasties of Egypt. Sir. Flinders said:

"We discovered the dagger when we uncovered the earliest of the five palaces at Gaza.

"It resembled work of the Copper Age man—the people who came after Neolithic times—and when I read a report of a discovery in the Caspian region, I hit upon the secret.

"These people—one of the six races to conquer Egypt — came from the Caspian shores, and the dagger shows their culture in arts.

"Since veined daggers similar to this one were hitherto only known in the Caucasus, this find constitutes another link connecting the Caspian region with the Hyksos civilization.

"This civilization probably dominated Egypt for seven centuries founding the Seventh Egyptian Dynasty in about 3000 B. C. after dispossessing the people of the Copper Age."

Among other discoveries made by Sir Flinders and the British School of Archaeology in Egypt during the fourth season of excavations at Gaza were two gold pins used for fastening ladies' gowns.

A tomb of an Egyptian governor was also found which contained a gold ring of Tutankhamen's. This added 50 years to the record of the Egyptian occupation in Palestine, Sir Flinders stated.

Omission

The name of John D. Ninemire, Pontiac, Ill., was erroneously omitted from the article, "Care of Cartridges," which appeared in the September issue.

SECOND ANNUAL HOBBY SHOW

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HOBBIES:

Enclosed \$1. Please jack up my subscription another point. Don't want to get in arrears. Am one of those gun "cranks," who is still at large. Have 201 in my collection and they are all as they came from the makers' hands, barring wear. No cut offs or broken parts but all in first-class shooting order. There are Firelocks, Wheel-locks, and Snaphaunces. Flintlocks and percussions predominate. There are also several Simeon Norths, short and long, a few Johnson flints and eighty-six colts including one sharpshooter's rifle built to order in 1863-4 that weighs thirty pounds. Then there are three genuine Kentucky flints and two percussions that are original.

Here I want to pass on to brother gun cranks some information. If you want wiping and cleaning cloths par excellence just borrow one or two of your wife's (or best girl's) discarded silk stockings. Cut off the foot part and cut rest of stocking in suitable pieces for outside or inside cleaning and you have something that fills a long-felt want. No particles of flint left on parts and just enough oil to cover all parts inside and out, as they should be.

Another "Krank,"
E. W. Adt,
Conn.

Coffee Mill

HOBBIES:

I am sending a dollar for renewal of subscription to HOBBIES. I don't see how I can do without The Magazine as it has been a great help to me in collecting Indian relics and guns. I have a very interesting Civil War rifle; called the Sharps Civil War Coffee Mill Carbine. The coffee mill is installed in the butt stock of the gun.

E. E. Wisely
Murphysboro, Ill.

One Famous Rifle

One flintlock rifle, made by H. E. Leman, Lancaster, Pa., silver mounted, engraved and in good condition was picked up on the battlefield of Wounded Knee Creek, S. D., after the fight on December 29, 1890, by a cavalryman. That piece with several others is in the United States Cartridge Company's collection.

Not all the George Goulcher rifles went native, for one of them, of percussion pattern, is in the possession of W. O.

Harrington, Sistersville, W. Va., a treasured heirloom, the genealogy of which cannot be traced. It is a typical rifle of that noted gunsmith's workmanship, and a very fine specimen at that, for it is profusely decorated, and the metal parts are engraved and tooled with considerable care.

This rifle in the shape of the stock is more of the average pattern; the drop of the stock from the breech being moderate and along straight lines; not so curved and abrupt, as is sometimes the case, in especially made pieces. The rifle is 56 inches long over-all; the barrel is 39 inches long; the caliber is about 5/16 inch, or about .31 of an inch. The stock covers the length of the barrel, and is appointed as was customary in such rifles.

It is in the finish and ornamentation that this rifle is particularly interesting. The butt of the stock is deeply incurved for the fit against the shoulder, and is lined and finished with brass. The trigger-guard is of brass and very fine work as done in shaping it, as it is made in curves which correspond to a double "pistol-grip," the guard being so shaped as to permit it to be grasped with both third and little finger, leaving the fore and middle fingers to manipulate the two triggers inclosed. The lock-plate bears the usual engraved scroll, which contains the maker's name, "G. Goulcher."

As was customary on all such rifles, a "patch-box" was let into the right side of the flat-of-the-stock, to contain the greased patches with which the bullet was wrapped when put into the barrel. In this instance the patch-box is an oval 1 1/4 inches long, and 1 1/4 inches wide, surrounded by a gracefully shaped border and spring cover of brass, decorated with tooling.

On the other side of the stock, opposite to the lock-plate, is a conventional design, which suggests the general outline of a spread-eagle, but without characteristic details. This ornament is of silver, gracefully designed, and carefully inlaid.

On the same side of the stock, on the flat opposite to the patch-box, is an oval medallion of silver, on which is an attempt to engrave a lily-like plant.

On the stock, below the tang of the barrel is a small silver heart, inlaid, but it has no mark or decoration other than a simple chasing around.

The largest piece of decoration, and in some positions the least conspicuous, is a gracefully outlined plate, nine inches long, of silver, inserted in the underside of the stock, at the balance, between the trigger-guard and the socket for the ramrod. This bears a simple chasing around the edges.

—From a description in the *New York Sun*.

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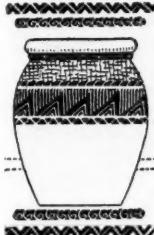
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CARTRIDGES

CARTRIDGE COLLECTORS—Scarce English and German modern, sporting, dummy cartridges. Reasonably priced. Stamp, please.—Hubert Curtis, 304 Welch, Ames, Iowa. pja34



Indian Relics

Oregon Obsidian Arrowpoints

By FRED S. YOUNG

While large quantities of obsidian, or volcanic glass, are found in many parts of Oregon, the best in quality suitable for arrow and spear points is found at several localities in Lake county, Oregon. Lake county situated in the south central part of the states is region larger than many eastern states, but very sparsely populated.

For many years prior to the coming of the white man, the Indians obtained their finest arrow and spear point material from this region. The rough stone was also used for trade and barter with other tribes. Much of Lake county is arid, sage covered hills and treeless, which rendered it unsuited as a permanent camp for the early Indians, but it was an excellent hunting ground for game. Many of the fine points found today in this locality are a type of point used in hunting and not in battle.

In many of the eastern parts of the United States flint was widely used by the early Indians, for weapons and tools, but obsidian and agate was the material most generally used in the western states.

The fashioning of arrow and spear points and other blades was an art with the early Indian, confined to a few expert members of the tribe. Squaws were never permitted to do this work. It is sometimes thought that heat and water were used in the chipping of the obsidian and agate but this method was not used. The tools used by the early Indian for working obsidian and agate into points, were, bone, hardwood tools. Beaver and porcupine teeth were often used as tools for the purpose of working the very small bird points. A piece of bone about five inches in length and thicker than a pencil was the common tool for working obsidian. The work was held between the knees, padded with buckskin, the smaller points were worked by holding with the hands.

The fashioning of arrow and spear points is an art requiring considerable skill, prac-

tise and patience, especially in the manufacture of the larger points and blades. A few white men have by long practise become expert at this work and can equal the best work of the early Indian. The tools used by the white man are bone, a knife blade, a horseshoe nail, small chisels, a piece of stone, wood and a number of others. In the making of the large blades some white men have found it advantageous to use a clamp or vise to hold the work. If a vise is used the jaws are padded with some soft material like a heavy rubber inner tube. Even a skilled worker with long experience cannot fashion more than about fifteen good points of medium size in a day's time, the larger points take much longer. In working large points and blades, the loss by breakage is much greater than in the case of the smaller sizes.

The very large blades seen were used only for ceremonial display by the Indian, these large blades having no practical use. Some of them were as large as forty inches or more in length, several inches wide at the widest part and from one to three inches thick. A blade of this kind made from obsidian would require a huge block of perfect and flawless material, weighing several hundreds of pounds. Good obsidian is available in Lake county in sizes of this type.

The fashioning of a blade from obsidian of even twenty to thirty inches in length was a very difficult task for a number of reasons. Naturally a large blade can be fractured much more readily than a smaller size, especially in the final finishing stages of the work. It was a matter of considerable pride and honor to the Indian exhibiting the largest and best made blade, and he was signally honored with the rare privilege of dancing last, at the ceremonial. In the manufacture of these large blades, special tools were used, the blank was roughed out by the judicious use of a stone

or metal chisel, the final finishing chipping was done with a bone, knot of wood or sharpened elk horn. Obsidian in long or thin sections will fracture nearly as readily as glass, or the presence of even minute flaws will prove ruinous. Few modern makers of blades can produce them in good quality longer than twenty inches. The Indian would often spend many days in the manufacture of the finer large blades; at least three full days work is necessary to produce a blade up to fifteen or twenty inches. The skill of a point maker was generally judged by his ability at producing fine long blades. The largest blade of obsidian of which the writer has any authentic record, was made by an aged Indian with some fifty years experience. This blade was made from a block of Lake county, Oregon obsidian, which would weigh approximately 900 pounds in the rough. The finished blade measured 42 inches in length, 9 inches wide and nearly 2 inches thick, and was of very excellent workmanship. It was sold to a collector for a rather substantial sum.

Skinning knives were also made of Oregon obsidian by the early Indians, these were usually around eight inches in length and were double edged. They were made as thin as possible, consistent with strength.

The skill of an Indian with bow and arrow, was often judged by the number of arrows kept in the air simultaneously. Special points and shafts were used in these contests, starting with a heavy point and shaft and ending with a very small point. Incredible as it may seem, some braves had skill enough to keep as many as seven arrows in flight at one time. These sets of graduated points and shafts were highly prized and used only at ceremonials.

The arrow points used in hunting and in warfare were different in character and in shape. Special barbs and curved points were often used in the war points.

In the making of a point or blade, the Indian would immediately discard any point which was fractured in the making.

GENUINE INDIAN RELICS

Here are some of the pieces listed and priced in my latest catalogue: birdstones, bannerstones, pendants and gorgets, effigy and plain pipes, flint spears, spades and hoes, arrow and gem points, stone and hematite axes and celts, bone awls, fishhooks and ornaments and shell ornaments, etc.

Catalogue sent free.

W. C. Fuellhart

Tidioute, Pa.

The modern makers will often skillfully cement them together. At many localities in Lake county where the work of the early Indian was done, these broken fragments are quite common.

Lake county has some very fine and unusual red colored obsidian which was especially prized by the Indian, and was widely used as barter material with distant tribes. Evidently the fine red color had some significance to the Indian.

While some of the work done by the skilled white man is equal to that of the Indian, the more recent work can be readily identified by its bright unweathered surface. Practically all the old points found in the field are dull and plainly show surface indications of long exposure to the elements. Some unscrupulous dealers have attempted to imitate weathering by placing their recently made material in corrosive solutions or by keeping them in the ground for a time and then disposing of same as early Indian work. As a rule these can be very easily detected with a little experience. Naturally authentic early Indian points command a better market and price than the imitations.

The largest and finest collection of Lake county obsidian points, consists of some 10,000 pieces, including some quite large blades. About half of this collection was picked up in the field over a period of years. In this collection are some very fine and rare points. The collection is in the possession of P. F. Forbes, mayor and postmaster at Stauffer, Oregon, located in the northern part of Lake county.

Due to the fact that in the early days, Lake county had abundant game of all kinds it was a favorite hunting ground for the Indian and as a result a great many points were used and lost in this region. A great many of the old camps used by the Indians have been located in this region but very little good material can be found at these places, other than tools used and other utensils. The best points have been found more or less at random. The shores of some of the old shallow lakes have yielded excellent points. The entire region of Lake county can be looked upon as a Mecca for not only the collector of points and blades but of other Indian relics as well.

A recent press report from Philadelphia states that Mr. Edgar B. Howard, an archaeologist of that city, who is delving into the mysteries of the Ancient Indian sites of New Mexico, has unearthed a stone spear point that leads him to believe that big game hunting was carried on in the Southwest thousands of years ago. Fossil remains of elephants, camels and other animals are found in the geological formations of this section of the United States.

Indian Lore



ANCIENT AND OTHERWISE



By WILSON STRALEY

THE Commissioner of Indian Affairs has ordered all Indian superintendents to stop the sale of Indian lands under the so-called allotment law.

* * *

It is said that the Hopi Indians "obtain dyes from a dozen or more plants yielding all the rainbow colors and black."

* * *

The annual green corn dance of the Indians of Eastern Oklahoma was held at Turkey Ford, Okla., August 16-20.

* * *

A special message to the *Kansas City (Mo.) Star* from Holton, Kan., states: "A baby born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thomas, full blood Indians on the reservation near here, had two teeth at birth."

* * *

Abraiding Implements.—In shaping their numerous implements, utensils and ornaments of stone, wood, bone, shell, and metal, the native tribes were largely dependent on abrading implements, of which there are several varieties. Of first importance are grinding stones and whetstones of more or less gritty rock, while less affected are potsherds and rasp-like surfaces, such as that of the skin of the dogfish. Of the general class are all sawing, drilling, and scraping tools and devices, which are described under separate heads. The smoothing and polishing implements into which the grinding stones imperceptibly grade are also separately treated. The smaller grinding stones were held in the hand, and were usually unshaped fragments, the arrow-shaft rubber and the slender nephrite whetstone of the Eskimo being exceptions. The larger ones were slab, boulders, or fragments, which rested on the ground or were held in the lap while in use. In many localities exposed surfaces of rock in place were utilized, and these as well as the movable varieties are often covered with the grooves produced by the grinding work. These markings range from narrow, shallow lines, produced by shaping pointed objects, to broad channels made in shaping large implements and utensils.—*Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico*.

* * *

Recently Gov. Alf. M. Landon of Kansas was adopted into the Pottawatomie Indian

tribe and given the name of O-Kma-Mass (Ruling Chief). The ceremony took place at the dedication of Lake Hiawatha near Hiawatha, Kansas.

* * *

It is not generally known that Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott (retired) was given the name of Male-Te-Gu-Op, "The Man Who Talks With His Hands," by Chief Big Wolf of the Cheyennes, because of his proficiency in the Indian sign language.

* * *

According to a story in a current newspaper we learn that Dr. Trueman Michaelson, of the Smithsonian Institution, has been making a study of the sacred beliefs and folklore of the Fox tribe of Indians, in Iowa. "Among this lore is a habit of medicine men conducting certain ceremonies

(Continued on page 134)

GENUINE ANCIENT INDIAN RELICS

Each Lot Worth at Least \$1.50	
2-1 celt, 1 spear and 5 arrows	\$1.00
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The Archaeological Background of St. Louis

●●●
By MAX PUTZEL, *St. Louis*

SAINT LOUIS no longer deserves its nickname "The Mound City." Once it possessed twenty-six mounds, impressive relics of its prehistoric first settlers. Now there is only one, a magnificent specimen, but disfigured by the later-day inhabitants. The others have been leveled in the interests of commerce—or possibly, just for the sake of leveling. The famous Big Mound which was near Mound Street, just east of Broadway, once carried a hotel on its back. It was cut away in 1869 to make way for business houses which have prospered little and achieved less fame than their predecessor. The two which were once in Forest Park came down to permit the building of some ephemeral, plaster of Paris edifices near the present Art Museum. That was before the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. And so it has been with the rest. They have been supplanted by buildings and parks. None have been preserved for their beauty or their historic significance, yet the Saint Louis Mounds were as important archaeological relics as the great druidical monoliths of Stonehenge.

That one remains is almost an accident. The last mound is an example of the pyramid formation. The French settlers called it Pain du Sucre; the Americans, Sugar Loaf. It had been forgotten for many years until recently, when it was re-discovered by McCune Gill, vice-president of the Title Insurance Corporation. Mr. Gill's profession has led to many investigations of property and titles. It has developed into a consuming hobby, so that he has become a fountain-head of information about early Saint Louis history. He is said to know more about buildings and original sites here than anyone alive. Reporters, history teachers, and the Chamber of Commerce, come to him with questions and requests for lectures.

The mound which Gill discovered is located at the foot of Wyandotte Street—4300 South. It stands on a high bluff between the city workhouse and a deep quarry operated by Hoffman Brothers Construction Company, a concern which has owned the bluff and the underlying section of the river bank for several generations. The quarry has removed a great part of the mound, so that it is no longer the perfect pyramid that Pierre Laclede Liguest saw when he came around the bend at what is now Jefferson Barracks, seeking a site for his new trading post. The south side has been intersected by a remarkably clean cut, which goes down to the limestone top of the bluff. Here stands the great stone breaker which is making part of the Mississippi Palisades into county roads. According to one of the Hoffmans, the mound once stretched, snake-like, along the edge of the cliff, but the great excavation to the south eliminates all possibility of testing this theory.

The north side is likewise encroached upon. The clay was cut away to provide the foundation for a cottage, now owned by Joe Murray, an ex-policeman of twenty years' service. The top is just behind another bungalow, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Adams, an elderly couple who bought the site because it gave them a good view of the river. As a matter of fact, the ancient mound builders must have chosen it for the same reason. The particular point on the bluff where these prehistoric Americans erected their monument gives an unobstructed view of the valley from the Municipal Bridge to Jefferson Barracks. This leads to the conclusion that the mound was constructed as a signal tower and lookout post. A fire-builder on the sugar loaf could have communicated with watchers twenty miles away on the Illinois bluffs, or far out in the plains. Nowadays such a smoke column would arouse little comment.

The Adams family which inhabits the peak of the mound claims relationship with the famous Boston clan, so prolific in the production of statesmen and outlying Adamses.

There is some fear that the quarry will undermine the bluff unless it is taken over by the city for a river-front parkway and drive.

On the dominating plot of ground where the Adams house is located is a perfect hanging garden. Willows and poplars give the place an almost Italian atmosphere in

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keeping with its primeval origin. There is a confusion of romantic notions as one looks over the place; Roman fauns and ghosts of antediluvian guardsmen rise up in the thick foliage. But the illusion is soon dispelled by a passing river steamer belching clouds of black smoke. Ghosts could not live long, anyway, in the company of Mrs. Adams' three yapping Pekingese and the toy Spitz, which were obtained when her husband was threatened with blindness. She hoped to train them as guides, if worst came to worst.

The belief that mounds contain Indian relics is generally dispelled upon active investigation. This one was probably intended for strategic or religious purposes. But arrowheads and other objects have been found in the vicinity. What is curious about the composition of the mound is that its clay is filled with small, globular stones called geodes. These rotund oddities are fairly uniform in size and shape. Inside each is a nest of calcite crystals. Whether they were part of the clay, which seems to have been transported from some distance, or whether they were injected for binding purposes, it is impossible to determine. McCune Gill thinks that they are actually made of pottery and were intended for missiles—sling shot ammunition. If so, it is difficult to understand why they should have been buried indiscriminately in twenty feet of clay.

The clay itself is not indigenous to the locality. It is heavy and firm, while the surrounding product is easily washed away. Local persons have used some of it for building tennis courts, while some was sold for other purposes. The geodes suggest that it was brought from the Ozark foothills to the south, though it may come from the banks of the River des Peres in Carondolet. The hauling and building must have taken months or years, considering the primitive methods of the builders.

Although Sugar Loaf is not without a place in modern history, it has been forgotten for about sixty years. It once formed the eastern end of a boundary line between the Saint Louis and the Carondolet commons. Shortly after the Louisiana Purchase, Saint Louis claimed the strip of land to the south, about a mile in width. The litigation which ensued lasted until 1875 and brought the mound into considerable prominence. And now it is disappearing into further obscurity.

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W. C. Winder of La Verne, Calif., recently visited his old home town, Covert, Kan., and while there presented to the museum of the local high school a copy of an early day newspaper of the town, printed forty-three years ago. It is the "Farmer's Aid," number one of volume one, dated May 22, 1890. The copy of the paper had been preserved by Mr. Winder's mother-in-law, Mrs. N. E. Bradshaw, who is now living at La Grande, Oregon.

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Dr. Moorehead's Tour

Dr. Moorehead informs the editor that there is great interest in his proposed study trip. Due to the hard times, many persons are being compelled to curtail purchase of books. The trip which Dr. Moorehead intended to take must be shortened materially because of financial reasons. Numbers of persons have suggested our large foundations, of which there are now nine in this country, and they have plenty of money. None of them seem interested, although the amount requested is very small compared with the large sums they expend freely on expeditions in distant lands, biographies, research in certain valleys already carefully explored. It seems unfortunate that one who has devoted his entire life to study of prehistoric artifacts and modern Indians as well, must curtail an important investigation which would be of lasting benefit to museums, historical societies and collectors in general.

Dr. Moorehead informs the editor that he expects to have a revised schedule ready by the first of October. It will be mailed to those who have large local exhibits or others who are interested.



(Continued from page 131)

to plunge their bare arms into boiling water or to take up and handle burning firebrands. Educated members of the Fox tribe ascribe this trick to the previous bathing of the hands and arms in the juice of an unnamed weed, said to grow profusely in the prairie country. This juice is believed to protect the skin temporarily against harmful effects of heat; which fact, if true, might be of considerable practical importance both to industry and to orthodox science."

* * *

The Pan-American Union recently fell heir to some ancient Peruvian and Bolivian musical instruments. Among them were an early Peruvian harp and a couple of quenas or pan pipes supposed to have been played by the shepherd highlanders of those countries more than sixteen centuries ago. But no one knew how to play them until their mystery was solved by Maj. Randolph Hernandez, U. S. A., retired. He made an exhaustive research and found a picture of a quena being played. Then he puzzled out how those queer instruments could be played. Now Army band musicians give concerts on the quenas accompanied by the harp.—*Pathfinder*.

Around the Mound

Pitted Stones



By W. H. HAYES, New Jersey Collector

FROM the time archaeologists began to collect specimens in the eastern United States, and to study them with the view to explaining their significance in the life of the aborigines there has been a problematical stone implement constantly bobbing up before the students, and every once in a while he is sure to ask "What could have been the uses of these things?" The object of the inquiries is the somewhat common "pitted stone."

It is the tendency of the person who sees the pits in these stones to pass them by lightly, but their ever-recurring frequency will always bring the question back to him.

I speak as a student of the archaeology of New Jersey, and my remarks bear upon the specimens found here.

The New Jersey pitted stones are water-worn or naturally rounded stones not larger than a man's hand when they have one to four pits in them. The pits may be in one or both sides, and are usually of small diameter, of from one-half to three-quarters of an inch, and from one-eighth to one-half an inch in depth. They are usually funnel-shaped, though a small number are nearly flat-bottomed and shallow.

In the larger pitted stones which have been known to have as many as twenty-three pits the slabs may or may not be water-worn, but they are never shaped artificially as a whole.

Another characteristic of our pitted stones is the granular structure of the stone itself, which ranges from sandstone to quartzite.

I have in my collection several specimens which show that the pit was made with a pointed implement, which was used either as a wood cutter uses an adze, or as a die cutter would hold a chisel and hit it with a hammer. I also have a stone which is triangular in shape having one pit on each of the three faces, and one on one end.

Now for the crucial point of determining the pitted stone's use!

Many students have passed these stones by with the suggestion that they were used

for cracking nuts. It is unbelievable to me that any Indian would go to all the trouble of making pits in a stone to crack nuts when there were numberless stones at hand which would serve just as well without pits, and if our information is correct the Indians did not waste time in useless work. Why! Our forefathers who lived in the country invariably used flat stones, the bottoms of flatirons or the sides of their axes when they cracked their walnuts and butternuts!

Then again, why are these stones invariably made of a granular stone and the surfaces of the pits always rough, and usually funnel-shaped?

My own conclusion is that they were used for making tinder.

It is well known that the Algonkin Indians of the eastern United States made great use of fire in cooking, for firing clay pottery, for ceremonies, for signals, etc. It is also a fact that in the flora of the eastern United States there was quite a number of soft wood trees and shrubs which made excellent tinder.

The granular sides of the pits would grind the wood to tinder in short order when twirling a stick as in starting a fire, and the funnel shape would hold the tinder in the pit until enough was collected to start a fire.

And so these pitted stones may have been a most important and useful utensil in the life of the Indians.



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Scoutmasters and Eagle Scouts, Attention!

HOBBIES plans to give a page or two each month hereafter to Eagle Scouts who take Indian work in the Boy Scouts' organization. It is these advanced collectors who will become the real collectors of tomorrow and we want to carry a section in their interest each month. It is our plan that these pages be edited entirely by Eagle Scouts and we invite all Eagle Scouts to send contributions at once detailing their work in Indian material. All worthy manuscripts will be printed.

A Museum of Indian Relics in Louisiana

By L. S. FRIERSON

IN the hilly sections of Webster Parish, about fifteen miles north of the thriving little town of Minden, Louisiana, is truly an Indian relics collector's paradise. From the quantity of material found in this section apparently the Indians were at one time much in number and certainly left their "mark on the sands of time." The writer, a relic hunter, recently visited this part of the country and roaming around discovered a little farm house nestled at the foot of one of these high "Webster Parish Hills."

On being informed beforehand that the owner of this farm was a collector the writer naturally expected to find a few arrowpoints and maybe one or two stone axes, that the usual farmer, picks up and puts away, probably in the bottom of an old trunk or maybe on the mantelpiece, over the fireplace. Hoping that I might secure something of interest I entered the yard. Just inside the gate I received my first surprise. The yard was almost covered with large rock mortars of all sizes and descriptions. The flower beds were lined with cup-stone rocks, and in a corner were several hundred piled together, consisting of cup-stone, mortars and pestles, and hammer stones.

A row of these rocks lined the path on both sides from the front gate to the steps to the porch, altogether probably a large wagon load of the stones. Seeing all of this

in the yard brought the thought, what does he have in the house?

I was met at the door by the owner, who introduced himself as Lewis Martin. I told him of my interest and the purpose of my visit. He pointed to a building at the peak of a high hill about 150 yards in front of his house. "That is my museum, let's go up" he said. You may well imagine my surprise, expecting to find only a few arrowpoints, and instead finding a yard full of interesting relics and at the top of a hill surrounded by a field of cotton, a private museum.

We climbed the hill to the museum, a building about twelve feet wide and twenty feet long with walls approximately nine feet high. The building has five large wooden windows on hinges, giving plenty of light and ventilation. The door was opened and we entered. I really believe that my heart almost stopped beating, for here displayed before my eyes were twenty-three thousand prehistoric artifacts. Such a display, and in such a location. Three-decked shelving in two rows the length of the building, covered with arrow and spear points. The walls are literally covered with relics. On the shelving or counters the arrowpoints are divided off into large squares with like types together making a beautiful arrangement. Interesting types some two hundred "double-notched" points and spears. In another group I found sev-

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FOR SALE—Genuine Baskets partly completed showing how grass is woven around cedar bark. Splendid for schools, to show basket making process, 60c each.—Box J.M. Hobbes.

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eral hundred well worked "notched base" points.

His collection of bird points some several thousand in number, are sewed on cardboard in attractive designs, and the boards tacked to the walls of the museum. In another section of shelving are several hundred arrow and spear points made from organic wood. These, while rather crude (due to the material) are very interesting, especially a very large spear. Of especial interest is the large number of bunts or "scrapers." The drills are more of the slender type in assorted lengths from one to three inches. Three polished arrow-points are among the others and one type which is very rare.

One shelf alone is devoted to stone axes, some 230 of both the plain and grooved types. In this group are several very beautiful polished axes of a very dark material, almost black, with finely beveled edges, and flat heads. The assortment consists of sizes from two inches square to about five by twelve inches. Some hundred or more celts of which several are of hematite. In a glass case on the end of one of the counters are several fine pottery pipes, polished stone gorgets and some fine examples of plum-stones. Boatstones, or Boat Charms are in evidence, some five or six, deeply cut and well made.

All of this material is collected locally, that is; within a fifteen mile radius of Mr. Martin's home. For twenty years he has been collecting and buying his material from the residents of the nearby farms.

However in his locality, (like that of the writer) there seems to be no sign of "whole pottery" unearthed. Wagon loads of fragments can be collected but only in small pieces. In a box under one of the shelves is possibly a thousand small fragments of pottery, both plain and decorated. This

material is found on the camp sites after each rain.

"The Custer Fight"

Edited and Published by E. A. Brininstool
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E. A. Brininstool, collector and Western historian has brought out five hundred autographed copies of this edition. It is Captain Benteen's story of the Battle of The Little Big Horn, June 25-26, 1876, with comments on the Rosebud fight of June 17, 1876 by Robert E. Strahorn, war correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune* and the *New York Times*. In Captain Benteen's story authenticated letters are produced which correct many erroneous statements concerning this battle.

Students of the battle of the Little Big Horn should find much in this thirty-six page volume to interest and preserve.

Briefs

Louis Ladd of Chicago, who collects Indian relics among other things has a unique way of keeping and displaying 450 of his arrow and spear heads, plus a few drill points. He has a bookcase which has drawers and a desk in the center and a glass door on each side. In these doors he has mounted his Indian relic treasures.

* * *
S. B. McQuown, of Mommouth, Illinois, has a collection of 4,000 Indian relics, and is still going strong.

* * *
Mark Zimmerman, well known Indian relic collector, died recently at White Cloud, Kansas.



The Welsh Indians

By RAYMOND J. WALKER



ACCORDING to an old legend of the Welsh bards, first printed in Lloyd's History of Cambria, 1854, a certain Prince Madoc of Wales, in the year 1170, sailed westward and discovered a new land. Upon his return to Wales he planned another expedition to the westward. The prince sailed away with a colony of his countrymen and was never heard of in Wales afterwards. Hakluyt writing in 1589 also mentions Ma-

doc and the following is from the writings of that author:

"The voyage of Madoc, the son of Owen Gwyneth, prince of North Wales, to the West Indies in the year 1170, taken out of the History of Wales lately published by M. David Powel, Doctor of Divinitie."

"After the death of Owen Gwyneth, his sons fell at debate who should inherit after him. For the oldest born in matrimony

Edward or Iorwerth Drwydion, was counted unmeet to govern because of the maime on his face; and Howel, that took upon him all the rule, was a base son begotten of an Irish woman. Therefore David gathered all the power he could and came against Howel, and, fighting with him, slew him, and afterwards enjoyed quietly the whole land of North Wales, until his brother Lorweth's son came to age."

"Madoc, another of Owen Gwyneth's sons, left the land in contention between his brethren, and prepared certain ships with men and munition, and sought adventure by sea, sailing west, and leaving the coast of Ireland so far north that he came to a land unknown, where he saw many strange things."

"This land must needs be some part of that country of which the Spaniards affirm themselves to be the first finders since Hanno's time. (For by reason and order of cosmographie, this land to which Madoc came must needs be come part of Nova Hispania or Florida.) "The word in brackets are omitted in the second edition of Hakluyt's voyages, 1600. Whereupon it is manifest that the country was by Britains discovered long before (either) Columbus (or Americus Vespuetius) led any Spaniards thither."

Omitting a few paragraphs we again quote from Hakluyt: "This Madoc arriving in the western country, unto which he came in the year 1170, left most of these people there, and returning back for more of his own nation, acquaintance, and friends to inhabit that far and large country, went thither again with ten sail, as I find noted by Gutyn Owen. I am of opinion that the land whereto he came was some part of Mexico." In the second edition Hakluyt changes "Mexico" to the "West Indies." Hakluyt gives as his belief for this opinion the similarity of British and Indian words as for example: "When they talk together, they use the word "gwrando," which is "hearken" or "listen." Also they have a certain bird with a white head, which they call "penguin," that is "white head." But the island of Corroeso, the river Guyndor, and the white rock of Pengwyn, which be all British or Welsh words, do manifestly show that it was that country which Madoc and his people inhabited."

The foregoing contains the gist of all the information gathered by Hakluyt respecting the supposed discovery of America by the Welsh. The account itself is confused and contradictory. The country discovered by Madoc is said to be without inhabitants, and yet the people whom he carried thither "followed the manners of the land, and used the language found there." Though the

Welsh colony lost their language, yet the author attempts to prove the truth of his story by the preservation of words of Welsh origin in American tongues. Among these he is unfortunate in his choice of "penguin," a bird with a white head, all birds of that name on the American shores have black or dark brown heads; and the name "penguin" is said to have been originally "pinguedine" from their excessive fatness.

Among proofs which some late writers have adduced in support of the discovery of America by Madoc is that a language resembling the Welsh tongue was spoken by a tribe of Indians in North Carolina and that it was later used by a tribe of Indians situated on some of the western branches of the Mississippi. It is a well known fact that Scotch traders traveled among the tribes of our Southern States as early as 1700 and that the son of one of these traders Alexander Macgillivray, born in 1740, became chief of the Creek nation. If a white man was permitted to rule it is not strange to find words of Celtic origin in use among them.

In the Critical Review for 1791 the reviewers comment on a work by the historian Dr. John Williams and claim that no new facts have been presented by the author and they also observe that "if Madoc sailed westward from Wales, the currents would rather have carried him to Nova Scotia, than to the southward." This mention of Nova Scotia brings into argument some words from the native language of that region which begin with two syllables which resemble the name of Madoc. An old sachem of the Penobscots bore the name of Madokawando. A village on the Penobscot River was called Madawankee. One branch of the River St. John which empties into the Bay of Fundy is called the Medoatack while another branch is called the Medocscenecasis.

Dr. Robertson in his History of America thinks that if Madoc was any discovery at all, it might be Madeira or one of the Azores. Perhaps the whole mystery of the Welsh Indians might be unveiled if we take into consideration the fact that Hakluyt's book was first published in the reign of Elizabeth and during the period of her controversy with Spain. National prejudice might prevail with even so honest a writer as Hakluyt, to convert a Welsh fable into a political argument to support, again a powerful rival, the claim of his sovereign to the dominion of this continent.

The data gathered by Hakluyt has been constantly amplified during the past three centuries by a succession of writers, who

have built up a tribe of "Welsh Indians" on the flimsiest theories until the extension of linguistic investigation has left no resting place on the entire continent for this mythic people. The first discovery of a tribe of Welsh Indians, in this case the Tuscarora of North Carolina, was announced by the Rev. Morgan Jones, who claimed to have been taken prisoner by the Tuscarora, who spared his life when they heard him pray in the Welsh language, which they said was the same as their own. His story was published in the Turkish Spy about 1730 and in the Gentleman's Magazine in 1740, and was widely copied and commented on. In 1768, another Welsh man, Rev. Charles Beatty, in his "Journal of A Tour in America," enlarged upon the story by giving the Indians a Welsh Bible which they were unable to read, but which their prisoner read and explained to them in the Welsh language to their great edification. Griffith, another Welshman, captured by the Shawnee in 1764, claimed to have found in his wanderings a tribe of Indians who spoke a Welsh dialect. In 1774, David Jones, in his Journal, attempted to give examples of Welsh identifications for the languages of the Ohio valley. Others have attempted to identify this mythic tribe with the Nottoway, Croatan, Modoc, Moki (Hopi), Padouca (Comanche), Pawnee, Kansa, Oto, and, most of all the Mandan. George Catlin, the great Indian artist, devotes a whole chapter to the theory that the Mandan are of Welsh descent.

Another theory that might be worked up to novel length is that our archaeologists in recent years have been able to read the writings of the Mayans and Aztecs, races of ancient Mexico. The Aztecs it is known followed the Toltecs and the first day in Toltec history is August 6, 1168. Madoc according to Welsh fable sailed in 1170. Is there any connection between Madoc and Quetzcoatl or "The Plumed Serpent?" Could he have revived the civilization of the Mayans and were the Toltecs a cross race between the degenerate Mayans and the Welsh? Quetzcoatl or Quetzalcoatl, was the greatest of the Toltecs. He appears to have had a great knowledge of astronomy and simplified the old Mayan calendar into signs and names which his brothers in Mexico could understand. He prophecized the times at which certain stars would appear and his judgment was vindicated when Venus made her appearance on April 12, 1208, recovering the sacred position recorded on monuments at Copan and treated in the Dresden Codex. Surely a learned European could have achieved all that "the Plumed Serpent" did and perhaps more. They say that Quetzalcoatl died and went to the under world and after eight days his

soul arose as the morning star. This was probably the date 1 Reed or April 12, 1208 given above, or thirty-eight years after Madoc left Wales.

Admitting that the Venus calendar of the Dresden Codex is a correct illustration of the calendar stones of the Mayas, the benevolent deity, the malevolent deity, and the god or man pierced with the spear resembles, a God, a devil, and a demi-god, and the work savors of the Spanish priest-historians, of the Cortez conquest period, who thought it their duty to compromise the Christian and native religions to show a common origin. If the Dresden Codex is really a Toltec manuscript we have the Osiris and Isis theory of Egypt on which some say that Christianity is based, the year personified by the man, born in the Spring he dies in the Winter, or as the Christians have reversed the order, from some sub-equatorial influence, Christ was born in the Winter and died in the Spring. Madoc, being a Welsh prince, might have had just enough learning and enough Celtic imagination to have assumed the role of a god upon arrival among a people whose civilization was beginning to crumble. Of course this is just another theory and like the inscriptions on Dighton Rock and the origin of the Old Stone Tower at Newport it will always be one of the mysteries of American history.

North Carolinians Organize

W. T. Rowland, of Charlotte, North Carolina, sends news from one of his local papers which tells of the forming of the North Carolina Archaeological Society by a group of archaeologists and persons interested in the history of American Indians who lived in that state before it was settled by the white colonists.

James E. Steere, Boy Scout executive for the Charlotte area council, county game warden, and authority on matters pertaining to Indians who inhabited part of the country, has been notified of his appointment to membership on the executive committee of the new organization.

Rev. Douglas L. Rights of Winston-Salem, president of the new state society, wrote Mr. Steere concerning the appointment, which the Charlotte man accepted. Mr. Rights is also an officer of the Wachovia Historical Society at Winston-Salem.

Other members of the executive committee are: Prof. W. E. Caldwell of Chapel Hill, chairman; Burnham S. Calhoun of Biltmore, C. W. Hollowell of Elizabeth City, and Ernest Seeman of Duke university.

EARLY AMERICA AND PIONEER LIFE

Letters of Yesteryear

EDITOR'S NOTE:—*These letters insofar as possible are printed exactly as they were written.*

(Letter from the collection of Ernest Reis,
Chicago.)

Speaks of Hearing Mark Twain

From—Chicago December 24, 1871
To—Dowagiac, Michigan
Dear Mollie:

I received your welcome letter yesterday morning. Am sorry to hear that you are afflicted with so many boils. Hope that you will have no more. How did you send those meats that you speak of? Have not received any yet. Was down town yesterday and when I came back, stopped at the Express Office and there was nothing for me. Whenever you send anything by Express mark the package 1332 State Street and it will be brought to me. I sent some washing yesterday by Mr. Green. You had better go to the store and get some muslin "Fruit of the Loom" for three or four shirts and get them made. It is so dirty here that it will take a good many,—if I send them home to wash. I supposed that Mr. Scott was going to marry an Ohio lady. What was the matter? I presume that he will come this way when he goes home. I can see him at the depot if I can know when he leaves Dowagiac. Heard Mr. Cheeney preach today. His church is not far from us. I did not know that was his church until we were in and saw him. I had seen him once before at a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a smart man. I presume you remember when the Bishop was having a good deal of trouble with him, perhaps a year or two ago.

I heard Mark Twain last Monday night. Did not think his lecture was very smart but the manner in which he got it off was laughable. I send you a few extracts of what the papers say about the lecture. Frank and I called at Mr. M— this afternoon. Mrs. M was at Mr. B's. Mr. M has been down in southern Illinois. We saw S's and K's folks. We have not had much

trade yet until last night when we had a good trade from 8 o'clock to 12. We have to keep late hours here, and sleep late in the morning. I will not be at home until about the first of February. F. cannot get along alone. About that time I will have Carl come here and that will give me a chance to be at home a week or two so as to look after matters a little. Remember me to Minnie and Susie and the rest of the folks.

Dec. 25th—Wish you all a merry Christmas. Go to the store and get my German book and send it to me.

Aron

SOME EXTRACTS OF MARK TWAIN'S LECTURE SPOKEN OF IN THE LETTER WRITTEN ABOVE:

(Speaking about Lake Tahoe, Nevada, camp life, curative properties of the water, and atmosphere of the region)

"I met a man there—he had been a man once—now he was nothing but a shadow and a very poor shadow at that—and that man had come there deliberately to die, and what a sickly failure he made of it! He was in dead earnest. He had heard that this air was easy and soothing to breathe, as God knows it is; and he had simply come there to have what comfort he might whilst life ebbed away. And he had brought along a plan of his private graveyard, and pictures and drawings of different kinds of coffins and hearses, and such things, and he never did anything but sit around and study that graveyard, and figure at coffins, and such things, trying to make up his mind which kind he liked best, or which kind would be most becoming. And when I saw that man three months afterward he was chasing mountain sheep over a mountain seven miles high, with a Sharp's rifle. He did not get them, but he chased them all the same. And he had used up all his graveyards, and coffins—all his plans and pictures, for wadding—and sent for more.

"When I first saw him, his clothes hung about him—why, they did not fit him any more than a circus tent fits the tent poles, but now they clung to him like court plaster. He could hardly breathe without starting a seam. He weighed a ton—he weighed more than a ton. I throw in the odd ounces—eleven, I think it was. But I know what I am talking about because I took him to the hay scales myself. There was a lot of us stood on there with him.

"But, really, that was a remarkable cure. I have exaggerated it a little. You might not have noticed it. But still it was a cure and a very remarkable one. I wish you would not heed my nonsense, but simply take note of my earnest word. I think if I could only persuade one invalid to go there I should feel as if I had done one thing worth having accomplished. I am really sincere about that."

About Rocky Mountain Sheep:

"If there is a sportsman in this audience, I say to him, shoulder your gun and go out there. It is the best hunting place on the face of the earth. You can hunt there year after year, and not find anything. You can find mountain sheep, but you cannot get near them. You can see plenty of them with a spy-glass. But that was the only game that was worth speaking of, when I was there, except 'seven-up.' I will here remark that the mountain sheep is our American chamois—French pronunciation! He is the same kind they make the chamois leather of in other countries. We would here if we could catch him. He has enormous horns, and is a pretty large animal, too. He is so shy, so very shy, that it's almost impossible to get within rifle-shot of him. He inhabits the rockiest fastnesses of the mountains."

Civil War Note

From Wm. S. L—
Fort Delaware, Del.
to H. C. L—
Dowagiac, Mich.

July 3, 1862

Dear Uncle:

You will doubtless be very much astonished to receive such a letter and from one of your own name. I am here a prisoner of War. Was taken near Richmond on 31st May and was sent here a few days since. I am here entirely destitute of funds, that is, current, and no way of getting anything from beyond our lines at present. I have plenty of means at home. I simply write this asking a small remittance of say \$50 or \$60 (in a check on Philadelphia or New

York, if convenient and in accordance with your wishes. I will state that I am sadly in need of money and the amount shall be promptly returned by first chance. I have no intelligence from Giles and can't say what is going on at home. I left home last June a year ago. Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience. Address me as above care Capt. Gibson, Comdg. Fort.

P. S. All letters are examined going and coming.

Apprenticeship Contract of 1819

(From the collection of R. E. LAWSON,
Texas)

This Indenter maid this 15 of Sept. and in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and fifteen witnesseth that Thomas C. Hicks, son of Josua Hicks hath of his own free will and accord and with the Consent of his Father Bound himself unto Barnard Vanderen of the County of Courben and State of Kentucky to Learn The art trade and mistery of a Tanner and Currier which said Vanderen now followeth. And with him as an apprentice to dwell and continue until The 18th of April 1819 at which time said apprentice will be twenty-one years old.

All which time the said apprentice his said Master shall faithfully serve his secrcts keep his lawfull commands obey hurt his said master he shall not nor willfully suffer it to be done. The goods of his said master he shall not embezzel or wast or lend without his consent, at cards dice or any unlawful game he shall not play Taverns and ale houses he shall not frequent Fornication he shall not Commit Matrimony he shall not Contract from the Service of his Said Master he shall not depart But in all things like a good and faithful apprentice Shall demean him self during said term, and his said Master Barnard Vanderen in the trade and Mistery of Tanning and Curring Shall faithfully teach and Instruct his said apprentice and Shall provide for his said apprentice Clothing Diet washing and lodging fitting for an apprentice during said Term. and to send him to School four months in the said time. And when he the said apprentice shall Arive at the age of twenty one years old His said Master Shall pay him Three Three pounds ten Shillings and a Decent new Suit of Cloaths.

In witness whereof we hereto Set our hands and Seals this date above

Attest
D— McS—

Wittness
B— V— Seal
T— C— H— Seal

Striving for an Education

(From the collection of CLIFFORD J. PURVIS,
Wash.)

Sunday September 17, 1819

Dear Papa:

I got your letter Friday nite. I am going to school now. I am in second part, rith, and second part Gramer. I am quite a ways over in Gographra. I was setting on a old mare cutting weads and the old seat broke, and off I went and away went the team. They broke it all to pieces, and my, Mr. Fisher never said a word. He is awful good about eny thing. I would not run the risk of working out for hear I can have a good time and I an't kicked and cufed around hear. I an alvan and his sister Ida sets up til ten o'clock of late and study and Ida is our school teacher. Pa is going to have a sale September 22. What do you do for a living now while times are so hard?

What do you do for a team to go to meating with.

Why don't Charley quit and get work up here. He could in sunamer get \$1 a day hauling watter and \$1.25 cents a day a fireing for a tharashing macheon.

I do want to studie hard so I can be ready to go off to school before I am twenty-one years old. Did you go in det for thoes dress stock.

Is James still in the noshion of going to Indian nations?

Have you got that song balit of Mr. Pat-ri. If you have please write if of and send it to me. It is getting late—10 minites of 10, so I guess I will quit

from Allan.

Slave House Still Stands

Behind the venerable house at 7 State street, one of the few old mansions of New York of the late eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries left standing in its original form, is a slave house says the *New York Sun*. Few New Yorkers are aware that such a curiosity as an outbuilding, which once housed slaves, still exists.

It is a two-story affair behind what was the back courtyard of 7 State street and is built of the same materials as were used in the three-story mansion. It is now connected with the main building, which is the home of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary. On the second floor of the one-time slave house is now the mission's kitchen.

That the outbuilding never was a stable, but was built for humans, was realized by

Father Patrick J. Temple, pastor of the mission, when doing some remodeling. The poorer character of the slave house, as compared with the main residence, is one of its betraying secrets. The mansion itself was built not later than 1805 and some believe it dates back to the 1790's. Repairs which have been made by the mission will permit this interesting Colonial relic to stand securely for another fifteen or twenty years.

Visions will open to the imagination of those who know their old New York when it is stated that the building at 7 State street is the old Moses Rogers mansion. Moses Rogers was a great New Yorker, a leading merchant of his time, who was actively identified with all public affairs. He was wealthy and was one of the seventeen citizens who had the means to maintain a carriage. He moved his residence from Pearl street, near Beekman, to 7 State street in 1805 and lived at the latter address until his death twenty years later, when his son, then living next door at No. 6, moved into the main house, which remained in the hands of the family until after the civil war.

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An Old Weather Vane

Although he has collected coins, scrip, china dogs and other interesting objects over a period of many years, Lester L. Wills, Mass., takes more interest in the cast iron weather vane at the rear of his home than in any other of his curios. This old metal rooster had an interesting history. Mr. Wills sets forth its history in the following:

"About 100 years ago James C. Ayer, maker of Ayers Sarsparilla, Ayers Cherry Pectoral, Ayers Pills and Ayers Hair Vigor owned a farm a short distance out of Lowell and he used to spend his summers here.

"On the large barn of his estate was a large solid *cast iron* rooster which was greatly admired, as a small boy (I now am past 3 score and ten). I can remember admiring this rooster and wishing I had one like it. Years passed, Mr. Ayer died and finally the farm passed into other hands.

"A few years ago I was able to buy this old weather vane. I had it set up on my lawn in front of my Summer house where it attracts a great deal of attention.

"It is so well balanced in its position, that the slightest change in wind direction causes it to move. And it is beautifully painted, having all the gay feather colors of the finest type chantecleer."

Early American Mills



By C. H. THOMAS in the Pennsylvania Farmer

SOME of the oldest mills in the United States are located in Pennsylvania, many being dated back prior to Revolutionary times. They served their localities well in emergency periods and many still are operated although not as in olden days. Their picturesque surroundings and historic settings furnish many an interesting legend.

Milling practice has not changed a whole lot in many, but some of the oldest mills are turning out modern grades of materials. For instance, the old Great Valley Mill makes a line of crackers and whole wheat products which have had a wide sale. This mill, dating back to 1710, just north of Paoli, Pennsylvania, has got itself quite a reputation for these essentials of present-day food. The mill is situated in a valley and has much of the old-time setting of years ago. It was one of the mills which ground food for the Continental soldiers at Valley Forge in that dreadful winter of 1777-78.

A mill which was recently destroyed at Concordville had a curious story which I tell here. This mill was recently owned by Ulysses G. Cornog. It was built in those early days when Indians roamed this part of the country, and they sent a petition to the King of England asking for an injunction to stop the mill because the Indians complained it was polluting the stream of water thereby.

Saw, Grist and Powder Mills

An odd mill, an up and down sawmill, until recently could be seen at a point near Knaertown, Chester county, operated with water power. These old mills, which include saw and grist mills, are scattered throughout this part of the country, many old and vine covered and long since abandoned. A flour mill at Downingtown, owned and operated by Wm. I. Pollock and Son, a short distance from the Lincoln Highway, is still doing duty after many years. It was built about 1765 and retains many of its ancient characteristics. The heavy stone wall indicates that the mill has unusual strength, while the walnut timbers placed there before the days of the Revolution are still in good condition, which speak for the material used and for the workmanship employed in the construction of the building. The water wheel, which started to grind grain before the Battle of Lexington, is still in use, although the pro-

prietors have installed other power, for there are times when they need extra power. It is visited by many travelers and is one of the really old landmarks in this part of Pennsylvania.

The home of the first powder mill in America is near Wilmington, Delaware, just over the Pennsylvania line. This gives us a glimpse into another phase of our country's history when powder was first ground along the old Brandywine Creek, by the Du Ponts, and which industry has since taken front rank with the great industries in this country. The great milling industries in this country are the outgrowth of the smaller ones with greater output and volume.

Strode's Mill on the Lenape Road near West Chester, Pa., dates back to 1721, and was standing when the British attacked the Americans at Brandywine. Pennsylvania early became the leading state in flour milling, and more than 200 years ago mills were grinding wheat and shipping flour to other colonies. Clifton Mills, until recently operated just south of Kennett Square, turned out a very fine wheat flour sold widely, but hard times caused it to close.

Several other old mills which also could be visited in eastern Pennsylvania are the old Thomas Mill at Whitford, on Lincoln Highway, the Concord Mills at Concordville, Pennsylvania, and the old Herr Mill south of Nottingham, Pennsylvania, near the Maryland line. These and others will attract your attention.

A visit to some of these old mills will reveal the methods now pursued in milling. Lancaster county has some mills off the main beaten path that are all stone construction. They serve their communities well and are a sort of community center in many respects. In the old offices many arguments and much conversation take place and political variances are ironed out daily. Keep a weather eye out and look for the dates on these old mills. They are run by generation after generation of families who are plainly proud of their heritage and ownership in such a business.

I heard of a miller in this county recently, who rigged a mill up on a large truck and went to the farmers' places, where he ground whatever they had to grind. He therefore performs a real service in the community and enables the farmer, who is unable to reach the mill, to save money by

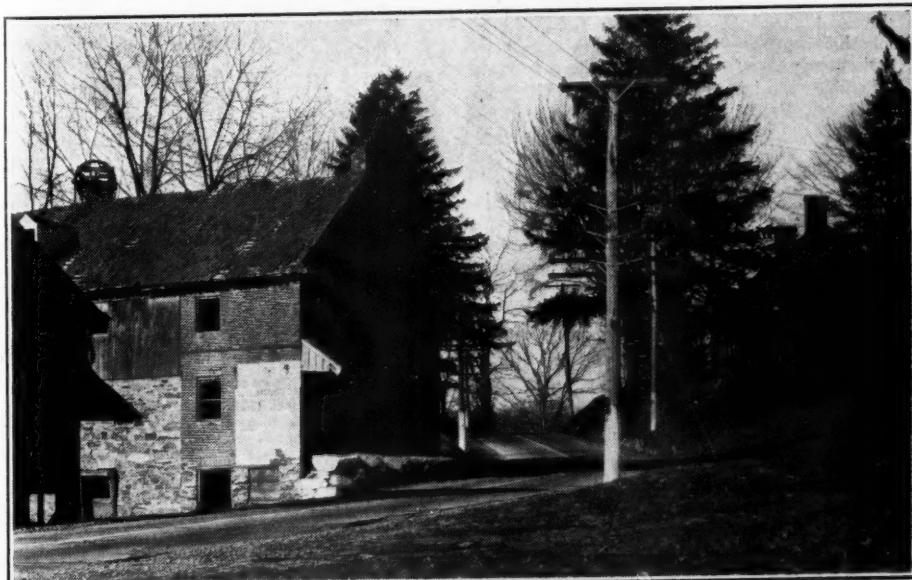
having his grain ground at home.

The present times have made things different in many ways, especially in mills and milling. And the future may bring other

changes. The recent law taxing processed wheat will likely revive interest in local mills, for the wheat produced and ground by the owner's own family is not taxed.



Courtesy Pennsylvania Farmer
This mill near Media, Pa., was built early in the 18th century.



An old-timer near West Grove, Pa.

Revival of Pioneer Homecraft Sweeping Country

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Illinois Woman Spins Yarn and Weaves It into Coverlet

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By WALTER MAC PEEK

BEYOND question a revival of the pioneer crafts of a hundred years ago, spinning and weaving, is destined to sweep the country. Many women, tiring of modern things, are looking back longingly to the simple arts of the pioneer household.

Two years ago Mrs. Clarence Hanson, of Stockton, Illinois, became interested in the art of spinning. She wanted to spin yarn from sheep's wool just as her grandmother had done almost a century ago.

"Where can I buy a spinning wheel?" Mrs. Hanson asked of everyone she met. Finally word came to her, that seven miles away there had lived a family that had brought a spinning wheel from Germany. Travelling to the farm she inquired. The folks there scratched their heads. Maybe there was one somewhere around — they didn't know. She described it at some length. "Why yes" someone volunteered, "the children used to play with it. They turned it upside down and played it was a wheelbarrow!" Finally the spinning wheel was located in the attic and a sale was made.

After reading a book on spinning and consulting an old lady who lived nearby, Mrs. Hanson secured wool from her brother's herd of sheep and proceeded to spin her year. Of course, it wasn't always of uniform thickness at first, but after considerable practise her yarn is now quite uniform. Two strands of yarn are twisted together, after which the yarn is put into skeins on a reel, after which it is washed. Washing is purposely delayed until this period to prevent breaking the tiny "fingers" which hold the wool particles together. Then Mrs. Hanson dyes the wool by the old dip method using only natural dyes such as were used in her grandmother's day.

So far so good. Mrs. Hanson had succeeded in making yarn. Yet she wasn't satisfied. She wanted to learn to weave.

There was no neighbor who could show her how to weave—and no nearby farm where a loom might be purchased.

Womanlike she wouldn't be stopped! She studied a book on weaving until she caught the idea. Then fifty miles away her husband located a loom of ancient vintage in a second hand store. The loom looked as if it had accumulated the dust of centuries.

After turning the hose on it, painting it and making minor repairs all was ready for the next step—weaving!

"I'd like to borrow your coverlet. I want to make one like it. May I?" Mrs. Hanson asked an amazed neighbor one morning a year ago.

"You want to *make* one?" the amazed woman asked, but in her mind she had very serious doubts.

It wasn't an easy task. For five and a half months every spare moment went into the making of the coverlet—double chariot wheel pattern. Finally it was finished—made entirely by herself from wool from her brother's sheep, spun, dyed and woven by her own hands!

Such an achievement a hundred years ago was not especially rare—but today it is. Yet is the enthusiasm shown by American women for spinning and weaving is an indication, such a project may become a common occurrence as the days go by.

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The Spirit of the West

Julesburg, Colorado

Dear Editor:

"When I was at the Fair in June, I met you just long enough to shake your hand and as you were busy I did not tarry any longer, but moved on to take in the sights. Was glad I had the pleasure of seeing the publisher of the best collectors magazine in existence.

"People in general should know more about this old Frontier town of the west, the first west of the Missouri and a wild and woolly western town, where the man who was quickest on the 'draw' stayed, the old trails went through here, the Mormon Trail, Overland Trail, California Trail, the 49'ers, the Pony Express. Much has been written about Slade of the Overland (This was his stamping ground) and Jules Reni, the Canadian trapper who established a trading post here to trade with the Indians, and for whom the town is named.

"I am one of your subscribers and will renew at an early date, as I would not think of being without the HOBBIES magazine—it's wonderful. Hope it has every success.

L. M. Lytle



Battle of Lock of Hair Ends

After seven years of court battles, a lock of Napoleon the First's hair, according to a dispatch from abroad, was recently awarded to the National Museum at Bologne.

Mlle. Ada Scavini, wealthy resident of Bologne, bequeathed to the Society for the Protection of Animals all her possessions with the exception of a little casket in which reposed the treasured lock and which she bequeathed to the same society in Turin. There was one condition, and that was that the Turin society should feed all of the dogs that came into the town daily. This was a greater undertaking than the society could stand, and it finally was decided that Napoleon's lock must be sacrificed.

The society at Bologne came to the front and claimed possession on the grounds that all of the other goods of Mlle. Scavini had been left to them. Then the parents of Mlle. Scavini appeared with lawyers to object, maintaining that this part of their daughter's will could not be considered as a part of the legacy left to the Bologne society.

Then the seven year struggle began, fought out alternately before the tribunals at Bologne and Turin, while the object of the fighting reposed in a metal box in the safety deposit vaults of a Bologne bank.

The court has finally decided to award the wisp of hair to the Bologne Zoological Society.

Museum Gets Snake Garden

A snake garden containing almost 1,000 reptiles is the latest addition to Witte Memorial at San Antonio, Texas. It includes venomous reptiles from South America and some of the largest rattlesnakes ever caught in Texas.

Masons Plan New Museum

Plans for establishing a Masonic library museum at Columbia, S. C., were made recently at a meeting of South Carolina lodge

officials, called by E. S. C. Baker, of Conway, grand master.

Baker pointed out Masonry was brought to this country from England and established in the state in 1737 making the South Carolina grand lodge one of the oldest in the country.

"It is natural to suppose," he said, "that there are Masonic books, jewels and mementoes of various kinds that are now in the hands of descendants of Masons who would be glad to contribute them to a library or museum as a memorial to their ancestors."

A committee was appointed to receive such contributions and gifts and to develop plans for the library and museum.

"Gift Horses"

It is part of the duty of officers and trustees of museums to violate the familiar dictum about looking gift horses in the mouth. Not only, in the case of antiques, must they examine the horse's teeth to determine age, and inquire into his pedigree, but above all, and equally for yearlings, they must exercise rigid judgment of quality.

Granted that the acceptance of all is thus subject to their being good of their kind, what is it that makes some classes of objects more welcome than others? Of course it will readily be understood that established masterpieces of admired schools of art—whether such masterpieces be of painting and sculpture, or of the crafts, capable of moving and delighting the beholder—will be most welcome of all. Aside from these, however, when it comes to secondary works, donors may sometimes be puzzled by the preferences of museums.

Among such works, their interest for the student varies with many factors. The desire of museums to have a broad representation of the history of art in many fields places a premium on age, remoteness and consequent rarity, for really old and rare things are less easy to come by and are more apt to be of types unrepresented in

the collections. On the other hand what is new and vital in contemporary art is equally welcome, for this may not yet have come into the collections at all, nor even be thought by most people to be of interest to the museum as a gift. Often a museum is very happy to acquire an object of quite minor intrinsic importance if it for the first time illustrates a new or missing type. Conversely if the museum is specially rich in some class of objects it may welcome others different from them but slightly, so as to show many varieties.

In American museums, their special obligation to illustrate the art and craftsmanship of their own country and place gives an eager welcome, for instance, to American painting, colonial furniture, antique silver. Yet, precisely because fewer American donors have them to give, fine European and Oriental things are received with equal appreciation.

In the industrial and decorative arts, the preference for objects and wares more than a century old, rather than one or two generations, may seem at first to be mere snobbery. There are, however, very substantial reasons for it. It was just about a century ago that the industrial revolution tended to replace fine handicraft objects lovingly produced in limited quantity by cheap and mechanical reproductions of the works themselves, which is the best assurance of permanent appreciation. Temporary lack of exhibition space may subject highly welcome gifts to a period of storage, but no museum would wish to take things which it did not consider to have real value and interest, and which it was not eager to get appropriately on permanent exhibition somewhere as soon as practicable. The steady flow of gifts to museums is a tribute alike to public generosity and public confidence.—*Fiske Kimball, director of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, Philadelphia.*

Finger Prints 3,000 Years Old in Tut-Ank-Amen's Tomb

If the Egyptian police of that day had kept a rogues' gallery and filed the finger-prints of criminals, modern scientists could determine who robbed Tut-Ank-Amen's tomb and made off with rare oils and ointments.

There, on the inner surfaces of vessels, are the robbers' finger-prints "as clear as when the theft was preperated," and in his new book Mr. Howard Carter reconstructs the crime.

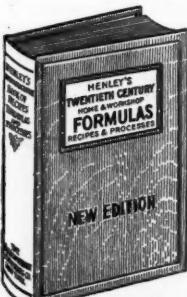
As he tells us, "the robbery had been carefully thought out. The stone vessels being far too heavy and cumbersome to carry away, the thieves came provided with more convenient receptacles, such as leather bags and water-skins. Some abandoned water-skins were found in the descending entrance passage.

"There was not a stopper of a jar that had not been removed, not a jar that had not been emptied. To get at the heavy stone jars, the furniture piled on top of them was turned over and thrown helter-skelter from side to side."

A neat getaway the rascals made, and if Mr. Carter has shown himself a clever detective they have the start of him by thirty centuries and no well-brought-up policeman ever arrests mummies.—*Literary Digest.*

Eskimo Relics for Pennsylvania Museum

Fragments of stone axes and lamps, shells, pieces of wooden armor and other very rare relics indicating an early Eskimo culture are to form a part of an exhibition at the Pennsylvania museum. They were discovered by an archaeological and ethnological expedition sent out to Alaska by the University of Denmark.



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The Uses of the Rhino

The ancient Chinese had some interesting uses for the rhinoceros, according to a study just reported by Carl W. Bishop, archaeologist of the Freer Gallery of the Smithsonian Institution.

One form of torture was to wrap a political prisoner in the hide of a freshly killed rhinoceros. As the hide dried it contracted slowly and crushed the victim. Thus one record from the year 681 B. C. tells of a prisoner wrapped in a rhinoceros' hide and sent to an adjacent state. He arrived at his destination "with his hands and feet protruding from the ends of the roll."

Another use of the rhino skin was as a covering for funeral cars, and the armor of Bronze Age warriors was made from it. Rhine horns, it has been held, were used for drinking cups, but—and this is one of the essential points of Mr. Bishop's philological study—they hardly could have been employed for this purpose.

Early records speak of ssu kuang which held as much as seven sheng—almost four quarts. The early Chinese drank enormous quantities of beer made from rice and millet and seven sheng may have been only a fair potation for a veteran drinker. But although the word "ssu" in late times is used to indicate the rhinoceros, no horn of any of the Asian varieties of this animal could have contained that much.

Bishop concludes that the beer drinkers must have used the horns of the gaur, or seladang, the largest of the cattle family, for their drinking cups. Later cups were made of bronze with the lower extremity shaped like the head of an ox. Hobbies' store in the World's Fair has a large cup carved from a rhino horn and a rhino's foot made into an ash tray.

Until well into the historical period, Mr. Bishop believes, the range of the rhinoceros, which now ends far to the south, extended north of the Yang-tse basin, so that the animal was fairly familiar to the ancient Chinese. The seladang was also familiar animal to them.

The study is published in the China Journal.



Two Old Cats



Discovery of two hitherto undescribed ancient cats—one of them probably very close to the ancestral line of the living puma and the second oldest member of the genus which, according to most authorities, includes most living members of the cat family from the tiger to the house cat—is announced by the Smithsonian Institution. They lived in southern Idaho just before

the coming of the great ice-sheets. They are described from skeletal material gathered by Smithsonian Institution paleontologists while seeking fossil bones of ancient horses.

The two species may represent a transition period between the old and the newer cats of the Western Hemisphere. On one side of the line were the great saber-tooth cats and their close relatives, some of the most efficient killers the animal world has known. Perhaps their very efficiency hastened their demise—they killed so easily and so much that they exhausted their own meat supply. On the other side were the cats of today, represented in the New World by the jaguar, the puma, and a number of smaller animals.

One of the ancient cats found in the southern Idaho material by Dr. C. Lewis Gazin, of the Smithsonian staff, is a small representative of the saber-tooth family. There are anatomical characters indicating that it was a late representative of this particular genus that was well on its way out of the world during the Pliocene geological era. It has some characteristics, however, of the true cat, says Dr. Gazin in a report published in the *Journal of Mammalogy*.

The other find is undoubtedly a true cat, and among the living animals of the Western Hemisphere seems to resemble most closely the puma, although there are outstanding anatomical differences that distinguish the two animals. It probably was not directly ancestral to the puma, but a close relative. These creatures attained a foothold that was to make them, up to quite recent years, perhaps the most widely distributed of the larger New World mammals, ranging over most of both North and South America.

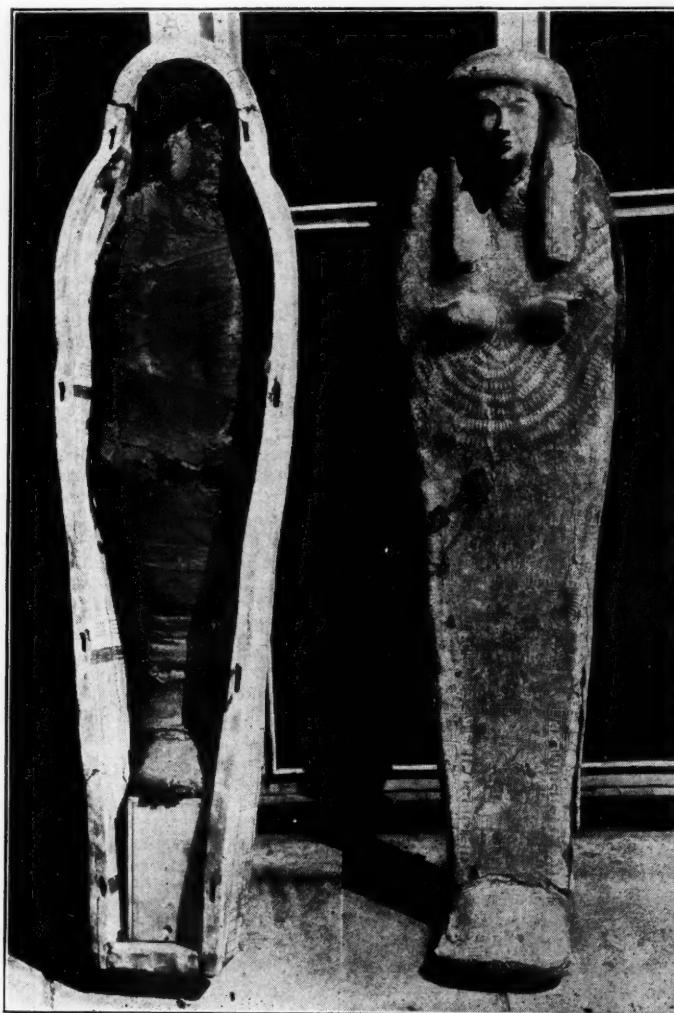
The saber-tooth species, Dr. Gazin points out, evidently was one of the latest survivors in the New World of this special genus, although it is known to have persisted well into the ice ages in the Old World. Previous finds in this country are apparently all from beds to Miocene or lower Pliocene age—indicating that they lived from 15,000,000 to 30,000,000 years ago.



From E. W. Pickard, patron of the fine arts and founder of a new kind of repository for relics, comes this laconic dispatch: "A second item for my Museum of Literary Antiquities and Curios—from the Marine Hospital in Chicago I have obtained a Sickled Oar, but the Pale Cast of Thought is missing.—*Publisher's Auxiliary*."



The Smithsonian Institution receives approximately \$1,044,692 from the government and \$140,000 from private endowments annually.



Mummy of the Daughter of Rameses, 19th Dynasty in Jenner's private museum.

Private Museum Has Wide Variety of Subjects



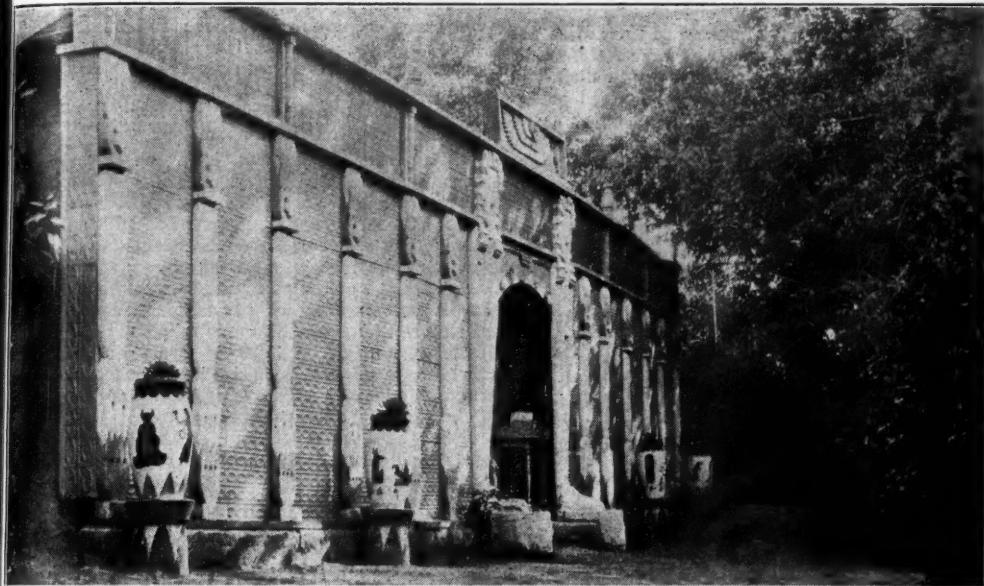
THE Jenner Brothers, Loup City, Neb., have brought together over a period of more than twenty-five years, a collection of antiques, carvings, nature curios, and other relics, and have used the collections as the basis for a museum in that city.

Among the things to be seen is a replica of an Alaskan Indian hut, a mummified Indian woman from Arizona, a bear den, cages for other wild animals, a mummy cave, and a mummy of the daughter of Rameses—19th century. In the curio pa-

vilion are Tibet shoes, Sioux Indian moccasins, Blackfoot Indian moccasins, Chinese shoes, Japanese shoes, Canadian Indian moccasins, East India sandals, and Palestine wedding clogs.

There are live coyotes, deer, owls, guinea pigs, and many other animals.

The Jenner Brothers have issued a catalog of one hundred pages which gives an idea of the quantities of material they have brought together to form this museum hobby of theirs.



The Mummy House in Jenner's Private Museum, Loup City, Neb.

Replica of Uxmal Temple for University

Plans looking toward the establishment in New Orleans of a new building to house Tulane university's department of Middle American Research were begun recently when Frans Blom, director of the department, returned from Chicago, after a summer in France and Denmark, says a dispatch from that city. Efforts to raise the necessary funds for the structure, which is to be a duplicate of the Uxmal Temple for which Tulane drew the plans at the Century of Progress Fair, will begin at once, Mr. Blom announced.

"It is our hope to put a replica of this temple in stone on Calborne avenue, where it should prove one of the big uptown points of interest to visitors from every part of the world," he said. "This is primarily to house our museum, our libraries, and our various research departments. The truth of the matter is that the department has grown to such an extent that it is now a physical impossibility for us to find room even for the exhibits already on hand, and we are compelled to rent storage space for what cannot find quarters."

"In addition to this, Tulane university has completed arrangements this summer with the Trocadero in Paris, the Field Museum in Chicago, and the Mexican National

Museum to exchange duplicate specimens. This will tremendously enlarge a collection already acknowledged to be one of the finest.

"As is well known the World's Fair commissioned our department to make an expedition into Uxmal and there drew up the plans to make an exact copy of the nunnery buildings to house the Middle American exhibits at the exposition.

"The Fair authorities will turn over to us, the forms and other materials used in constructing the building at the fair. A tremendous saving of money is thus made possible for us, and puts within our reach what will be one of the show-buildings of this country.

"So many persons visited the Uxmal building at the fair, and it proved to be such a tremendously popular feature, that I feel sincerely it should be possible to raise the funds needed for this purpose, so that the department can be quartered in a manner befitting its past record and achievements, and the important place it has won in the world of science."



Dr. James T. Armstrong, eighty-five, curator of the Museum of the University of Southern California, rare book and art collector, inventor, and educator, died at his home in Los Angeles on September 4.

Ultra-Violet Light Experiments

◆◆◆

Science has again come to the aid of art at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, where experiments with photography in ultra-violet light have recently been carried out in several departments. In the Egyptian Department a number of limestone grave monuments dated about 2300 B. C. have been photographed, and the results published for the first time in the current Museum Bulletin. Under the strong rays, faded inscriptions and details of figures and costumes unseen by the naked eye, are again visible.

Dows Dunham, Assistant Curator in charge of the Egyptian Department, writes: "Ultra-violet rays are those beyond the normal range of vision at the violet end of the spectrum. They are a component of the light given off by a mercury-vapor lamp, and are separated from the other rays by a special filter-glass, which stops all except the violet and ultra-violet light from passing. One of the properties of ultra-violet light is that it renders various substances fluorescent, and the colors which they assume to the eye under its influence often bear no resemblance to their normal colors. . . In the case of the limestone surfaces with which the Museum has been dealing, the paints used in the inscriptions and figures have in some cases faded so as to be invisible. Yet sufficient traces of the paint remain impregnated in the surface of the stone to react to the rays, and this reaction is different to that of the bare limestone. The result is that the painted surface becomes visible by its variation in color. Egyptian green paint, which has a copper base, is especially strong in its reaction to ultra-violet light, and this is also one of the colors which fades most easily and is most difficult to trace under poor conditions of preservation. But other colors, especially yellow, also react favorably under the rays, and in every instance where one of these stelae has been examined under the lamp, certain details which were formerly invisible have become apparent."

Mr. Dunham continues: "Our experiments have so far been tentative, and many

more objects must be studied before we can arrive at any very definite results. The best way of recording the reactions by photography must be further studied, and experiments made with plates and filters of different types. It is, however, already clear that the ultra-violet ray lamp is a valuable tool for certain kinds of work."

In another department, its value in determining the extent of repairs in restored works of art is bought out. Edwin J. Kippiss, Curator of the Department of Decorative Arts, reports after photographing a plate of majolica ware in polychrome: "An examination of the plate under normal sunlight reveals lines of partial or complete fracture and the addition of a varnish-like surface along the lines of fracture. A broken plate has been skillfully repaired and retouched, and the question arises: To what extent? The answer comes clearly under the ultra-violet light, and the camera has recorded the difference of reaction between the original glaze and the work of the restorer."

◆◆◆

Acknowledgement with Thanks

○

Dr. R. P. Burke, Montgomery, Ala., sends us a string of wampum that once rested in an Indian burial.

John M. Grieger, Pasadena, Calif., augments our curio cabinet with a piece of tourmaline from Mesa Grande, Calif.

To our book case we add two fine volumes from the Museum of Archaeology of Mexico—the Boletin del museo Nacional de Arqueología, Epoca 5 a, Tomo II, and Anales del Museo Nacional de Arqueología, Epoca 4 a, Tomo VIII, No. 1.

Albert Dressler of California, favors us with a copy of his Emperor Norton of United States published in 1927.

Mrs. James D. Macewen, Natick, Mass., sends us pictures showing historic spots in that city. Among these are pictures of the famous Eliot Oak under which the Apostle John Eliot preached to the Indians about 1650. There is also a picture of a monument erected to Eliot by the citizens.

A Nira cover from Alfred Jorgenson. Cachets from Ernest T. Laird, The New York Sun. Other first day covers from Elmer Nelson, Wash., Craftsmen Engravers, Inc., Sugarloaf, Pa., and Edward Kuntz, N. J.

Through the courtesy of Frank Stark, Sao Paulo, Brazil, a copy of the Anglo-Brazilian Chronicle, published in collaboration with the British Chamber of Commerce of Sao Paulo and Southern Brazil.

Two arrowheads which C. W. Leedom excavated, and sent us.



CLIPPINGS ACKNOWLEDGED

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Seen and Heard at the Fair

(Continued)

John Youngbear, Sac and Fox, from Tama, Iowa, called at Hobbies' booth with Adolph Spohr, prominent Indian relic collector of Chicago.

* * *

Collectors should look out for a letter written by Abraham Lincoln to the Secretary of the Navy, dated April 25, 1865, which was stolen from Mrs. Dahlquist's Lincoln exhibit in the Wigwam at the World's Fair.

* * *

Dr. H. A. Washburn, Waldron, Indiana, collector, specializing in narcotic stamps, told us an interesting story about collecting his specialty, when he visited the Fair. He has promised to write an article for HOBBIES that will appear in a near future issue.

* * *

Le Grand Payne of Indianapolis, called to pay the respects of C. W. Cooperider who sent word that he would attend the Hobby Show this winter.

* * *

We never had demonstrated to ourselves just how well HOBBIES pulled until we advertised our souvenirs in the last issue. We were prompted to do that by the many requests received from people who wanted souvenirs and could not come to the Fair. Many items have been sold out since the ad appeared. As the Fair keeps quarreling with us about selling souvenirs because they have about monopolized the sale of souvenirs in their own subsidiary stands we have not bought any more. There are only a few items left.

* * *

We are now receiving letters from readers who enclosed anywhere from \$1 to \$5 and want us to send them a piece of glass or coin or Indian pipe, or something to add to their collections, leaving it to our judgment to select. They say they want something in their collection from the World's Fair and HOBBIES' store. That is not a bad idea. We have sold a lot of pieces from the Centennial Exposition of 1776 and the World's Fair of 1893. They have gone readily. We are absolutely cleaned out of this kind of material which shows that anything bought at a historical event has added value. Collectors like to tell that they picked up certain pieces at such and such an historical event.

* * *

Bob Millard, stamp and curio collector of Ely, Nevada, called on us.

And as we go to press we record the name of another visitor Robert E. Bell, of Bellson Company, an Indian relic collector of Marion, Ohio.

* * *

Many people want to know how we are coming out on our World's Fair store. Friends said they heard we were losing our shirt. Maybe so, but it is fortunate that we have not lost our pants for the reason that we carry our pocketbook there.

* * *

The September crowd has been a much better crowd of buyers in our line. They are not buying the small stuff that the June, July and August crowds did, but are buying the bigger pieces. Crowds are not nearly as large but composed of folks who can go when they feel like it. We expect a good business during the American Legion Convention during the first week in October.

* * *

We have thought this month that we would come out with about a \$1000 loss but it now looks like we may reduce that to a \$500 loss. So far as that is concerned we charged our entire investment to advertising when we went in. We would do a little better than break even had we not had such a large leakage and theft loss. We estimate that 10% of the goods we take at the store are unaccounted for. Many valuable pieces have been stolen. There is constant pilferage of small pieces. Exhibitors in the 1893 Fair warned us about that feature.

* * *

We have secured a lot of very high quality subscribers during the Fair which will add greatly to the pulling power of HOBBIES. We are also receiving subscriptions from those who bought sample copies. It is quite true that a dealer would have lost his shirt, but we lopped the clerical help, janitor and delivery service, and more or less clerk hire on to our publishing corporation. Neither did we charge any living expense outside of clerk hire to the store. The work performed by our organization which would have to be paid for by a dealer would have put an entirely different angle to the balance sheet.

We met many collectors and dealers in person who have given us a very valuable additional knowledge of specialized collectors and their wants so that we will be able to perform an increasingly valuable service to our advertisers.

The Mailbag

Anent Those "Demon Frogs"

HOBBIES:

"I have just read the article on page 154 of the July issue of HOBBIES, entitled "Demon Frog," in which it is stated that here in Puerto Rico there is a kind of frog, the mere sight of which is fatal to a human being. The article goes on to say that this frog was discovered by Major Chapman Grant.

"Well, let me tell you that the whole story about the so-called Demon Frog is all a cheat story. There is no such thing as a Demon Frog here in Puerto Rico. Major Grant may call it so but that is not its name here, but coqui (pronounced *cokee*, the accent on the e).

"Besides, the natives here in Puerto Rico are more civilized than to believe that the mere sight of a harmless frog would be fatal to any body.

"The whole story is pure nonsense—one more of the many invented by the so-called explorers from the U. S. A., where there are places whose inhabitants are more backward than the most backward of our natives here in Puerto Rico."—Dr. Eugenio Vera, Puerto Rico.

Our Hat Grows Too Small

HOBBIES:

"HOBBIES is by far the most interesting publication coming into my home and I have a variety of paper and magazines of the day. It is restful and entertaining to roam the pages of any copy of HOBBIES. The pages contain such unique and valuable features and recall the good old days gone by, as well as the present trend of the times. I wonder how many of your readers enjoy the publisher's editorials as much as I do, having travelled well and seen much of the present and passing show of life. I get the keen line of goods contained in the editorials. The one on Ecuador, was almost as good as a return trip there. I was there in 1916 and over the trails the publisher covered. The August editorial was a masterpiece, right up to the minute and so true in tone. Have not seen its equal in any of our so-called 'high brow' literature. Your editorials alone are worth a great deal to the loyal American. The Publisher's Page is a 'corker' and worthwhile."—Dr. Charles E. MacDonald, Vermont.

The Scotch Know Values

HOBBIES:

"I am writing from my residence in the street in which the City Chambers are, and I enclose a postcard view, with compliments of the place near which I toil. This postcard is good value, selling at a penny (two cents) but nothing like the value you give in your magazine HOBBIES. All whom I have shown your magazine wonder, too, how it is done. We have never seen anything like it for value, and interest. That is the generally expressed opinion. There is so much to interest every one, varied tastes and hobbies.

"With all good wishes for your continued great success."—William Binnie, Rutherford stamp Club, No. 71, Scotland.

Another M. D. Endorsement

HOBBIES:

"I am enclosing \$1 and desire you to enter my name as a subscriber for one year, beginning with the August issue. At present I am under explicit orders to read very little on account of weakened condition of eyes from overstrain, but I will save them (I have already discontinued daily paper) for leisurely reading from HOBBIES. I am finding a new hobby in collecting letter comments on quaint philosophy, and if you should find time to read some of the contents, I would prize your words, and hoard them with the others. Wishing HOBBIES success, I remain."—J. Harvey Cleaver, M. D., Cal.

So They Say

"Without a doubt HOBBIES is worth far more than the price asked."—Valley Coin Co., Illinois.

"Please accept \$1 for a year's subscription to HOBBIES beginning with the August issue. I have been borrowing HOBBIES from a friend for a year, but I can no longer do this, and it is impossible to enjoy life without HOBBIES."—W. C. Chambers, Ill.

"Received the first of HOBBIES magazines last Monday, and must say it is the best magazine I have ever read."—Ewell Hobbs, North Carolina.

THE MART

SELLERS, DEALERS AND MISCELLANEOUS: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times. (Cash in advance.) Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors.

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COUNTRY BANKER — Hunting, finding and collecting certain local history material, occasionally acquires from original finds small amounts of desirable and interesting, unusual or valuable, Americana, Letters, Documents, Stamps, Coins, Books, Newspapers, Magazines, Bibelots, etc. which he will sell at attractive prices. Lists of this extra, available, material, free to interested buyers upon request. Address: Banker, c/o Hobbies, 2810 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. o126151

ITEMS PERTAINING to Indians, Mormons, railroads, Western Americana. List for dime. — Faye DeCamp, Camden, Ohio. d12063

COLLECTORS ATTENTION. Early American silver and miniatures. Jewelry from all over the world. Old English vinaigrettes, snuff and patch boxes, skewers, rat tail spoons, creamers, rings and seal stones engraved with coats-of-arms. — Frederick T. Widmer, 31 West Street, Boston, Mass. (Established 1844.) Correspondence solicited. d3045

HOBBIES — RABBITS — Standard Rabbit Journal, Milton, Pa. Special Year, 25c; Sample, 10c. ja12228

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DIRECTORY of dealers in antiques, containing nearly 5,000 names. Published at \$8. Closing out the balance on hand at \$1 each.—Mortimer J. Downing, General Line of antiques, Upper Stepney, Conn. n12003

500 ADDRESS STICKERS, 25c. Types, block, script, old English, 100 paper, seven colors assorted, 15c. U.S.A. printing. U. S. A. coin, stamps accepted. Stanley, Thorold, Ontario, dp

RUBBER STAMPS — Name, 15c; name and address, 2 lines, 25c; 3 lines, 35c.—Stamp Co., Auburn, Nebr. n12884

TINY ARROWS, \$1.00 dozen; 25 agates, minerals, fossils, \$1.00. Closing out guns, horns, books. (Established 1910). List and arrow, 6c. — Eaton, 921 Marion, Centralia, Wash. f12065

LINCOLNIANA FOR SALE. A collection of 300 pieces, all beautifully framed. I have several duplicates in Medals, Coins, Sea Shells, Minerals, etc. Give an offer on Harper's Magazine, 1866-67-68, bound in half calf. Call or write.—Joe Wallace, 3800 Diversey Ave., Chicago, Ill. ja120021

SHIP MODELS, 3, 4 and 5 masters in pinch bottles for boat ends and radio ornaments, in illuminated jugs and in picture frames. Special order work for antique dealers and collectors. Ship models and marine landscape inserted in empty flasks and bottles. Prices very reasonable. — Dennis Moore, 453 Commercial St., Provincetown, Cape Cod, Mass. au341c

We do Not Furnish Check-ing Copies on Want Ads

To those advertising on a six months or yearly contract copy may be changed each month. Kindly send copy in early, calling attention to the page on which your advertisement appears.

PLIOCENE FOSSIL SHELLS (prehistoric sea shells) — 200 times older than the pyramids of Egypt! These shells, geologists say, are nearly a million years old. Found 20 feet under an old forest in Hyde County, North Carolina. 2 shells for 15c postage. — James Moore, 2538 Winnemac, Chicago, Ill.

WORLD'S Finest Steerhorns for sale. Polished and mounted.—Lee Bertillion, Mineola, Texas. ap12882

VISIT THE HOBBIES store on the Venetian Bridge at the World's Fair. Buy a paper weight made of the rare, Iowa, Fossil coral or Arizona Onyx. A unique desk ornament—something new. Minerals and Fossils to exchange for coins. C. E. Briggs, 400-18 St., N. E., Cedar Rapids, Ia. osp

INDIAN BASKETS — West Coast tribes, exquisite designs, finely woven, at reasonable prices. Collections bought and sold. Photo and description of any basket wanted mailed for ten cents.—Philip R. Tyler, 800 Acacia Drive, Burlingame, Calif. d6675

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BELL & HOWELL, Eastman, Victor, Simplex, Stewart-Warner, cameras, projectors and accessories, new and used.—Sunny Schick, The Filmo Broker, Ft. Wayne, Ind. au12004

CHINESE CURIOS, sampler book marks, old lead soldiers, Libby prison, plaster Indians, Exposition souvenirs, Indian pictures, old bank, Lincoln medallions, walnut wall bracket, cartoon books, World War literature, Moulthrop chair desk, county histories, Lincolniana, Americans, Indians, etchings, canes, pipes, steins, postcards, razors, shells, flasks, carved stopper.—Law, 41½ E. Monroe, Springfield, Ill. o1001c

SELLING OUT — 1,000 good mixed U. S., including mint sheet and mint block U. S.—\$1.00, postpaid. — Smith, 734 Bradley, Indianapolis, Ind. o1001

FOR SALE — Currier print, James K. Polk, Slightly torn at top, \$1.50. — R.M. Hobbies, 2810 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SET AMERICAN Technical Society's Auto Repair Books wanted for cash or air mail covers. — Charles Richling, Elmont, N. Y. o163

USEFUL BURLED redwood sample, 10c; beautiful vase, 50c. — Willis Gordon, Ocean St., Santa Cruz, Calif. my12063

MISCELLANEOUS

15 PHOTOS bathing beauties, \$1.00; 10 other models, \$1.00. Kodak snapshots.—Alice Frohman, Box 188, Jersey City, N. J. oip

INSTRUCTIONS in Short Form Taxidermy. Learn to mount birds, pets, etc. Full instructions, 25c. — Ida Kennels, 4071 Ida Street, Detroit, Mich. oip

WANTED TO BUY

Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

CHRISTMAS SEALS bought. Issues of 1908, 1910 through 1916, in mint sheets or large blocks. Send samples, quote prices and enclose return postage.—A. W. Dunning, Box 574, Wilmington, N. C. my12273

WANTED—Anything in miniature. I have smallest ship model, bible, playing cards, fountain pen, pipe, etc. What have you? Send complete description, photo if possible. — Norworth, One Thirty West Forty-fourth Street, New York City, N. Y. o12024

WANTED on Consignment for Auction—Newspaper before 1870, Certificates, Documents, Autographs, Coins, Medals, Tokens, Paper Money, Numismatic Books, Lincoln items, Currier Prints, Antique Firearms, Curios, Relics and Gems. Terms 25% on Consignments totaling \$25. If less, 35%. Auction Catalogue 3c. — Koin-X-Change, H-35 S. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. d12

WANTED TO BUY—U. S. and Confederate, Patriotic, Civil War covers, Franklin, 1851 to blue covers, autograph letters, covers before 1800. For Sale—Old books, papers, Indian relics. —G. Reavley, Box 84, Dumas, Ark.

DOGS—Fine bred dogs and pups, all breeds, special bargains. Pekinese females, \$20.00; Pow Female, \$15.00; Boston, \$10.00. Mixed bred pups, males, \$3.00; Females, \$1.50.—Ida Kenrels, 4071 Ida Street, Detroit, Mich. olp

SPHINX — The Magician's Monthly Magazine, 35c. Catalogue of all Magical Effects, 10c.—Holden's Magic, 233 W. 42nd St., New York City. n12003

PRINTING — Booklets, catalogues, price lists, papers, magazines, journals, etc. Write your wants for lowest quotations.—Mill, The Printer, Hilka, Wisconsin. myl2654

AN INCOME from your camera instead of expense. Low cost Home Study course in Journalistic Photography. Teaches you to make photographs for magazines, newspapers, advertisers. Tremendous demand. Earn good money, right where you live; delightful spare time occupation. Write for free book today.—Universal Photographers Corporation, Dept. 5, 10 West 33rd St., New York, N. Y. ja126921

WANTED—All types of old mechanical toy banks used years ago. Please give complete description and price when corresponding. — Ralph W. Crane, 50 Glenbrook Rd., Stamford, Conn. ap34p

WANTED—Colonial Engraved Powder Horns, Tools, Cooking Utensils, Lighting Fixtures, Pewter, Pottery Flasks, Wood-ware, Old Heavy Weighing Balances and Kindred Accessories. H. M. Darby, Elkins, W. Va. ja12003

WANTED — Will buy almanacs (old), antiques, autographed books, autographed, limited and first editions, coins, Currier & Ives, documents signed, Godey's, old letters, Masonic items, old newspapers, programs before 1885, stamps, relics, etc. Reasonable. Address — Box 9, Pratt Station, Brooklyn, N. Y. o6003

WANTED — Early American Silver—I invite correspondence with owners of important pieces of marked American silver. Very good prices will be paid for fine and authentic pieces: Cups, beakers, candle cups, tankards, flagons, mugs, basins, patens, salvers, salts, ladles, candlesticks, porringer, casters, chafing dishes, tea, coffee and chocolate pots, spout cups, sugar bowls and baskets, boxes, creamers, by American makers, preferably working before 1750, are desired. Much fine American silver now rests tarnished and almost forgotten in safety deposit boxes. If you have any, you will do well to open correspondence with me. Am interested only in Early American silver.—Henry H. Taylor, 287 Washington Ave., Bridgeport, Conn. ja6065

WANTED — Old collections, bird's eggs, crystals, gem stones. —W. Edwin Troup, Jordan Sta., Ontario, Canada. n6441

NEWSPAPERS or their wrappers mailed with stamps at New York, Chicago, etc., from January, 1860 to July, 1861.—D. A. Kennedy, Room 709, 421 Market St., Chester, Pa. f12003

WANTED — Rare coins, stamps, autographs, Indian relics, script, Confederate bonds and notes, Colonial notes, enclosed postage stamps, broken bank bills, patriotic envelopes, war tokens, Christmas seals, etc. Illustrated catalogue quoting prices paid, 25c. Circulars free.—John M. Hubbard, Rochester, N. H. n3461

WANTED—Art work, antique jewelry, curios, ivories, weapons, Indian relics, minerals, wedgewood, and lustre, on consignment. Articles paid for on same day of sale.—Edward Goldblatt, 433 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago. s12273

VALENTINES AND VALENTINE COVERS, before 1870. Also illustrated envelopes and odd cancellations. All must be in good condition. Send on approval with price.—C. G. Alton Means, 268 Winthrop Ave., New Haven, Conn. jly12483

WANTED — Autographed "Franklin Free" envelopes and wrappers of Presidents and Cabinet Officers, also bank checks made out by the same, letters written by wives and widows of Presidents, campaign, patriotic memorial ribbon badges, autographed photographs Presidents. Advise what you have.—Edward Stern, 17 Nassau St., New York, N. Y. o3301

WANTED — Harper's Fifth Reader; Old Sheet Music; Songs from about 1850 to Civil War times, or later; Silver Cups or Beakers, often given as premiums at State Fairs, measure about 3" x 4".—The Curiosity Shop, 1903 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo. ja34

WANTED in large lots, old "dime novels," including Beadle and Adams, Frank Tousey, De Witt, Munro, Street and Smith, etc. Also paper-covered songsters. Prompt cash.—James Madison, 465 South Detroit St., Los Angeles, Cal. 16252

SWAPPERS' PAGE

Any one reported offering for sale any article advertised under this heading will henceforth be refused the use of the department. Our readers will confer a favor on us by reporting any instances of bad faith. Ads offering material for trade must state what they want in exchange.

1c per word for one time; or
3 times for the price of two insertions; or
12 times for the price of six insertions.

(Cash must accompany order. No checking copies furnished on this service)

PALESTINE 1, 47; other numbers also; offer U. S. Airs 20c green; 10c blue map; 8c; 5c flat, rotary; in 100s.—N. S. Noble, Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. n305

BADLAND RELICS, petrified wood, volcanic stones, agates, fossils, 20c each. Want U. S. coins, guns, Indian articles. Anything—my list for yours. Aaron Thompson, Westmore, Montana. o308

WANT TO hear from anyone having old glass paperweights, old mechanical toy banks, cup plates and 1931 Hobbies to exchange for books, Va. fairy stones, etchings, stamps. Give description and value in first letter.—R. N. Brown, R. 6, Box 262, Roanoke, Va. o1p

WANTED old books, etchings, Currier and Ives, in exchange for sheet music, autographs and books.—Bookdealers Guild, 4811 No. Harding, Chicago. ap34

HAVE RARE BOOKS, Civil War antiques, medical herbs, corp. notes, real estate. Want antique pictures, documents, etc., printing or photographic supplies.—M. S. Lawrence, 458 Erie Bldg., Cleveland, O. o346

WANT U. S. postage before 1900 of higher values or Bicentennials. Will give first day Valley Forge set.—W. Kriebel, 501 Buttonwood St., Norristown, Pa. my34

WILL TRADE California shell and trade beads, stone and bone artifacts, for material from other states and countries.—Robert Heizer, 2827 21st St., Sacramento, Cal. n13p

BEAT THE depression. "Star money-maker." Schemes, practical ideas. Exchange for unused U. S. stamps, old coins or solid gold jewelry.—J. Tremble, 1433 Tenth St., Charleston, Ill. d3p

FIVE DOOLITTLE COVERS, Cat. \$18.50; German War Money; used Air Mails; Misc. covers. Want good U. S., or what have you?—Captain W. H. Peters, Woodsides, L. I., New York City. jly34p

WILL SWAP an Indian beaded rabbit foot doll for 30 good general or 10 good bicentennial precancels.—E. Light, Bisbee, Ariz. d304

MAGAZINES—Back numbers, all kinds. Largest stock in the country. Want coins, guns, relics. Prompt service.—Jos. O'Brocta, 217 Willow Rd., Dunkirk, N. Y. jly1241

TRADE VARIOUS stamp collections of different countries, good value, for anything useful.—Schoemann, 1511 Wieland Street, Chicago, Ill. jly181

INDIAN STATES Stamps given for your current mints.—Beerindra Kumar & Co., Saharanpur, U. P. (India). mh1227

SEND VIEW Post Cards of your Postoffice and National Monuments. Return equal number from my community.—Mrs. C. R. Morrison, 2208 Devonshire Lane, Houston, Texas. ap1252

DIME NOVELS Exchanged.—I have over 2,000 to swap.—C. Bragin, 2 East 23rd St., New York City, N. Y. p188

WILL TRADE numismatist magazines, 1913 to 1918, new and perfect, for old large cents or early coins.—Henry Evanson, 12 Adams Place, Dedham, Mass. np

30 WHITE CENTS. Swap for large silver dollar.—Carrigan, Bergenfield, N. J. np

WANTED—Stamps, arrows, pipes, in exchange for old books, typewriter, Western photos, old newspapers, coins, medals, 1852 Roman states, stamped covers, army buttons.—N. T. Thorson, 306 South 19 St., Omaha, Neb. d1202

WANTED—Silver dollars before 1800. Will exchange for 2 rare commutation tickets, 1851 and 1852.—Henry Evanson, 12 Adams Place, Dedham, Mass. np

THE WORLD for a Stamp. Will exchange 40 acres level, fertile, well located, creek bottom land for collection or accumulation of good stamps Cat. around \$2,000.—L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Ark. o103

SEND me blocks, pairs, strips, postage stamps, commemoratives, precancels, used or uncancelled U. S. A., British colonials, foreign duplicates, revenues, odd lots, anything in stamps you wish to trade. Will return you desirable exchange in stamps of Canada or other countries. Member of Canadian Philatelic Society.—James Shrimpton, Box 9, Wadena, Sask., Canada. o3001

HAVE LARGE variety unused, used postcards, stereoscopic views, mostly scenic, National Geographics, many philatelic papers. Volumes Harpers, Atlantic, Scribner's Monthly, bound in boards. These books, "Great West," by Dana; "Making of the Great West" by Drake; "Memoirs Washington and Adams Administrations," by Gibbs; Speller, Arithmetic, Fifth Reader. All books early dates, fair to good condition. Make offers in American stamps, Indian pennies, coins, covers, or?—John Page, 314 E. St., South Boston, Mass. o187

PETRIFIED RYE, nature's curiosity to trade. I want tubular shell wampum, old handmade iron nails, showy butterflies mounted and correctly labeled. For extra fine specimens will give beautiful Lithuanian amber with insect imbedded.—Dr. A. Rackus, 3061 W. 43rd St., Chicago. my12042

ARCHITECTS drawing paper. One roll, 41" wide, K. & S. Very strong. White. Cost \$8.00. Trade for \$4.00 worth of Indian relics, or?—Allen Brown, 5430 Hutchinson, Chicago. ja12

BUTTERFLIES — **MOTHS**. Will trade our local species for yours. Invite correspondence. Get acquainted offer. Ten local species for same of yours.—Arthur Smith, Los Banos, Calif. n325

EXCHANGE your U. S. and Canadian duplicates for good grade foreign at the rate of 50% in your favor. U. S. exchanged even basis.—J. H. Maxfield, 216 Rich St., Syracuse, N. Y. d336

WILL TRADE good foreign stamps, precancels, coins, Scott's 1931 and 1933 catalogs, flower seeds, for flower seeds, bulbs or roots.—J. Steve, Dollar Bay, Mich. o162

WANT U. S. stamps before 1890 with odd cancellations, stampless covers before 1810 and covers before 1875 with Nebraska cancellations, in fine condition. Have covers, U. S. and foreign stamps, National Geographics to swap. — Chancy E. Palmer, Bradshaw, Nebr. 0153

EXCHANGE old illustrated dated clippings, many subjects, including flowers, fashions, birds, poems, Indians, Mormons, for glassware previous 1890. — Mrs. Howard, 2901 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa. n305

WILL EXCHANGE books, travel magazines and fine cigarette case for U. S. stamps and coins. — Carl Cook, 2628 Vermont St., Blue Island, Ill. 0364

WILL EXCHANGE new copies of History of Madison County, Virginia, for other local historical books or U. S. stamps. — Claude Yowell, Hampstead, Md. d364

HAVE mounted snakes and curios. Want anything. — John Haynes, Doe Run, Mo. n352

SEND ME view cards from your city and I will send you old covers, air mail covers, view cards, pencils or notebooks. — M. P. Ganey, Gillespie, Ill. 0152

12 LARGE CENTS. Swap for large silver dollar. — Carrigan, Bergenfield, N. J. np

HAVE U. S. gold, silver coins, stamps, old silverware, watches, jewelry, to trade for Oriental vases, old silverware, old gold jewelry, old colored glass. List free. Established 1921. — Harry Kelso, Pittsburg, Kans. Jap

FINE JEWELRY, watches, etc., for stamps, antiques or anything of value. Ask — Mr. Cristobal, 32 No. State, Room 902, Chicago, Ill. Je12001

SEND ME your duplicates of U. S. or any country and will send equal value. Scotts of Uruguay and South America. Especially wanted mint singles and blocks of all countries. Have fine lot of South American flown covers. Will send first if desired. — P. Jordan, Casilla Correo 796, Montevideo, Uruguay. d3001

WANTED—Good U. S. British North American stamps, copper and brass coins, store cards, tokens, Ohio Civil War tokens, old transportation tokens. Have stamps, coins, tokens, books, old Sunday comics. — Frank Haskovec, 9612 Hilger Drive, Cleveland, Ohio. n8001

EXCHANGE—Narcotic, U. S. Foreign and Air Mail stamps, for Air Mails, U. S. and Confederate Patriotic covers, old letters before 1800 and fancy cancellations on U. S. stamps. — H. A. Washburn, M.D., Waldron, Ind. ap12081

WANTED—Feminine art photos (amateur kodak snapshots only). Will give others in exchange. — Alice Frohman, Box 188, Jersey City, N. J. oip

RARE COLLECTION cactus or succulents for old glass, china, back Hobbies, books on antiques, air mail stamps or what? — McCabe Cactus Farm, Rt. 3, San Diego, Calif. ja6801

JAPANESE PRINTS that are beautiful for framing, for anything that is antique, or jewelry that is gold or silver. — M. A. Loose, 41b W. Los Feliz Blvd., Glendale, Calif. d306

WILL TRADE different postmarks of cities less than 150,000. Will accept colored ink cancels and stations from any city. — Jack Bitzer, 34 Southgate Ave., Ft. Thomas, Ky. d305

FIRST EDITIONS traded for stamps. U. S. before 1893; commemorative before 1907; stamped patriotic covers, 3c for catalogue. — Box 206, Plainfield, N. J. d305

HAVE HUNDREDS of items to swap for shotguns, rifles and revolvers. List free. — Swapper Abe, 36 So. Brunswick, Old Town, Maine. s12411

BOOKS — Antique, Modern, exchange for stamps. — Thorson, 386 So. 19th, Omaha. n38pd

ARROWHEADS; U. S. copper or dimes before 1820. Send 10 or assorted for choice diamond cut stone, scarf pin or ring, cuff buttons, agate charm or pendant, Indian bows, totem pole or 25 coin collection, for 20 assortment handsome heavy Indian ring, bracelet, moccasins, two carat scarf pin or sun watch, for 4 handsome agate marbles, everliving plant, 6 old U. S. or British stamps, free with order. — Davis Jewelry Co., Established 1881, 20 E. Pikes Peak Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo. d3061

HAVE collection 500 different Cigar Bands. Want sword, dagger, coins or offer. — Alfred Philipp, Box 105, Midlothian, Ill. ja363

MINERAL COLLECTION formed by State Geologist Prof. Collett of Indiana. Excellent Museum specimens. Will trade for Jivarro Indian shrunken heads, Peruvian mummies, Aztecan relics. — Dr. A. Rackus, 3051 W. 43rd St., Chicago. my12081

LEDGER, McM 10"x13", hinged loose leaf, alphabetic tabs, new condition. Trade for coins, Indian relics, or? — Allen Brown, 5430 Hutchinson, Chicago. ja12

WANTED — Indian relics, pipes and odd pieces in exchange for shotgun, old coins, razors, camera. Write for my list. — C. M. Bruff, Hoopeston, Ill. s12441

50 INDIAN HEAD cents for large silver dollar. — Carrigan, Bergenfield, N. J. np

FOR EVERY Indian arrowhead sent me I will send one cacheted cover and exchange list. — Robert A. Leon, Jr., 159 Florence St., Melrose, Mass. n305

WILL TRADE money-making fur rabbits for stamp collections, odd lots, etc. Also for antique glass. Write for information. — C. M. March, R. R. 3, Muskegon, Mich. n325

\$2,000 COLLECTION of Rare Books, etc., to exchange in whole or part for U. S. Stamp Collection and stock. Includes: Smith's Hist. N. J., 1765; McKlung's Sketches Western Adventure, 1832; Book of Mormon, 1830; View of San Francisco, 1852; Emigrant's Guide, Cin., 1813; Darby's Guide, 1818, etc. At the sacrifice we are willing to make it will pay some Book Dealer or Collector to look up a Stamp Collection to trade on this. — Antiquaria Americana, Box 144, Lorain, Ohio. np

TRADE INDIAN RELICS, books on Indians, Indian maps, fine gem points, for fine flint arrows. Send outlines. — G. Groves, 5022 N. Lockwood, Chicago, Ill. d305

TRADE YOUR duplicates and increase your collection, 90% Scott's value given in return. Stamps must catalog over 3c each. — Alworth Stamp Exchange, 144 N. Cuyler Ave., Oak Park, Ill. d306

MODERN first editions, Americana exchanged for mint U. S. and Airmail stamps or other first editions and miscellaneous books. — Milton F. Wells, 1123 Roosevelt, Llanerch, Pa. ja34

USEFUL ARTICLES — English scale, drawing instruments, perforator tool, pliers, addometer, combination punch, Indian drawing ink, aniline dyes, beautiful electric lighter, old stamp case, chalk talk books and materials, Santa Maria plaque, Dutch plate clock. Trade one or all for Indian relics, Indian books, or? — Allen Brown, 5430 Hutchinson, Chicago. ja12

WANTED — U. S. coins, stamps. Have stamps, cacheted covers, first flights, minerals, reliefs, shells, arrows. — Tom Pritchard, 421 Grandin Road, Charlotte, N. C. n305

\$1 OLD HYPNOTISM AND Hindoo mind training courses exchanged. Send anything worth 50c. — "Cosmopolitan," Delhi, 43, India, Asia. d12001

WANTED — United Profit Sharing certificates and precancels for foreign stamps. — Peck, Box H-1561, Tulsa, Okla. n303

EXCHANGE 3 lots Eagle-wood, New Jersey, 9-inch bush George Washington, 6 Catholic statuettes. Samples 25c. Agents wanted. — F. Demeo, 114 Ford St., Providence, R. I. ja1287

ORIGINAL WATER COLOR and oil paintings to trade for Indian relics and guns. These paintings are mostly Western scenery. Write for descriptions. Give full description of what you offer. — Allen Brown, 5430 Hutchinson, Chicago. ja12

EXCHANGE original cartoons by well known cartoonists for other cartoon originals. — George T. Maxwell, 411 Beach Ave., Rochester, N. Y. mh12021

WANTED — Precancels, all kinds. In trade we offer U. S. cacheted covers, choice foreign or other precancels. — S-D Trading Co., Southington, Conn. n324

WANTED — Typewriter. Will exchange good quality stamps, programs of historic events, including Opening Brooklyn Bridge, Hudson-Fulton Celebration, etc., or what do you want? — T. N. Palmer, 346 95th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 0123

WILL TRADE stamps for cameras, 8 and 16 M.M. movie cameras and equipment, binoculars, bicycles, sporting goods, guns or anything we can use. — H. Stoddard Sales, Fostoria, Ohio. d305

TRADE binoculars, sporting goods, cameras, watches, fountain pens, toilet articles, novelties, antiques, swords, for American coins, Indian relics, guns. — Paul Summers, Sagerton, Texas. 0364

100,000 MARK 1923 German treasury bonds to trade for gold rings, chains, bridge work, crowns, jewelry, etc. — J. Tremble, 1433 Tenth Street, Chicago, Ill. n389

WANTED — Mint marked Lincoln cents, all dates and conditions, in exchange for Indian cents. — Henry Evanson, 12 Adams Place, Dedham, Mass. nn

VIOLIN, wooden case, no bow, value ten dollars. Exchange for foreign stamps suitable for penny approvals. — C. I. Lambert, Hoxsie, R. I. n305

WANT Indian dolls, effigies, red slate pieces and stone beads. Have Abalone shells, petrified and minerals to swap. — Johnston, 615 S. El Molino, Pasadena, Calif. d306

SWAP — Old United States and California gold for old United States silver, dollars, halves, quarters. — Zim Stamp and Coin Co., Salt Lake City, Utah. c12441

COIN or BILL FREE — for each Name and Address of genuine Coin Collectors. State their approximate age and enclose stamp for reply. — Koin-X-Change, H-35 S. Dearborn, Chicago. d12471

TEXAS LETTERS, 1835-45, postally marked. Also early United States, 1766-1800. Will give mint United States stamps. — Harry M. Konwiser, 181 Claremont Avenue, New York City. d1235p

MR. SWAPPER — Swap your junk for a future. Learn the junk business. Private instructions will teach you for anything worth \$60.00. Want magazines, rags, metals, etc. Write. Waste Utilization Expert, Jos. Obrecta, 217 Willow Rd., Dunkirk, N. Y. 0347

ARROWHEADS, Oriental embroidery, carvings, simulated pearls, books, curios, in exchange for Jenny Lind songs, Harper's Weekly, Dore's illustrated books. — Robert Anderson, 535 No. Clark St., Chicago. jly325

DIME NOVELS to exchange. What do you have? What do you want? — Raymond L. Caldwell, 335 Highland Ave., Lancaster, Pa. au12021

WILL SWAP — Fine old violins, priced from \$15.00 to \$200.00, for stamp collections. Want collections of early American stamps up to 1880. — W. E. F. Leland, Minneota, Minn. n305

WILL SEND Venezuelan coin, air mail stamps or match box cover in exchange for post card view any ship. State what you want. — Charles V. Montague, Caripito, Venezuela (Via Trinidad). 0306

INDIAN HEAD pennies wanted for 30 Foreign stamps each. Send 3c postage with pennies. Rath, Box 237, Mansfield, Ohio. f12201

BEAUTIFUL and rare minerals to exchange for U. S. covers or stamps. — Alvan Barrus, Lithia, Mass. 0233

#1 OLD Hypnotism and Hindoo Mind Training courses exchanged. Send 50c mint stamp. — "Cosmopolitan," Delhi, India, Asia. ja12001

STAMP EXCHANGE wanted. Send lot for trade offer. All countries. Basis Scotts on better stamps. — C. Bedell, Brightwaters, N. Y. n304

SEND ANY QUANTITY United States or Foreign mixture of stamps cataloging over three cents each; receive same quantity nicely assorted precancels. Better grade you send, better grade you receive. — Henry Perlis, 54 Riverside Drive, New York City. s1222

LARGE CENTS and other old coins exchanged for Indian relics (grooved axes preferred), candlesticks, bullet moulds, Civil War buttons, buckles, revolvers, etc. — H. S. Moore, Kahoka, Mo. o1261

SMALL SPECIALIZED collection U. S. stamps, catalog Scott's over \$2,000. Trade all or any part for ornamental or useful articles. — Horn, 1907 Loring Pl., Bronx, N. Y. s1226

WILL TRADE printing (letterheads, envelopes, circulars, etc.), for coins, stamps, medals, Civil War material, or what have you? Quality printing guaranteed. — Radio Press, Box 212, Monroe, N. C. o325

WANT flintlock pistols, bayonets, daggers, trench knives, swords, etc. Will send 50 good coins, all different, for a flintlock or sword and 25 different, for daggers, trench knives or bayonets. Also five coins extra for sheaths. I will not send any brass or iron junk, coins. — Samuel Davidson, 1215 39th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. op

EXCHANGE new 22 caliber Savage sporter, fitted with Lyman adjustable receiver rear sights, Vickers maxim front sight, valve grinders, valve lifting tools, Bonney socket sets and wrenches, for fine U. S. Canada or Newfoundland mint blocks. — K. A. Perkins, Bonaparte, Ia. n348

SCHICK DRY SHAVER electric razor, new, unused, nationally advertised at \$15.00. Exchange for fine United States coins equal value. — Henry L. Zander, 613 19th Street, Galveston, Texas. o103

FOR EXCHANGE for early American quarters or half dollars exceptionally fine authentic collection of thirteen specimen pieces of early printing taken from books dated as far back as 1480. Numerous initials in gold leaf and lapis lazuli. Masterpiece twenty three by thirty-two inches. Value \$35.00. — Edward N. Smith, 775 Terminal Street, Los Angeles, Calif. o1228

STAMP exchange desired with collectors, many early issues, rare items, for lower priced stamps, accumulations, etc. No trash. — L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Ark. ap34

EXCHANGE YOUR United States duplicates. Send me good copies only, no 1c, 2c or 3c except Commemoratives, no straight edges, no heavily cancelled, no perforated initials cancelled, no centered so that perforations cut design, no damaged. Will send you, postpaid, 500 all different fine Foreign for 100 United States, or 1000 all different from entire world, for 300 United States. Inclose 3c return postage. — Fred Luther Kline, Kline Building, Kent, Ohio. (A.P.S. 11930.) f12834

I WILL send you National Geographics, Nature, Asia, Mentor or other magazines for stamps. Send stamps or particulars. — A. Stein, 7905 So. Seville, Walnut Park, Calif. d325

I HAVE Stamps, Coins, Curios, Books, Firearms and many other things to trade for Valentines and Valentine Covers (before 1870), Illustrated and patriotic covers, fancy cancellations, especially on '69s. Let me know what you have and what you want. — C. G. Alton Means, 268 Winthrop Ave., New Haven, Conn. jly12832

I COLLECT British, Canadian and Colonial coins. Will trade foreign, no coppers, for British and Colonies, for every silver piece of the above countries sent me. I will send a silver and other metal coin. Better sent, better received.—Samuel Davidson, 1215 39th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. op

INDIAN BEADS—Have the large blue glass hex hand cut Hudson Bay Co. trade beads to exchange for stone, bone, metal, shell or glass trade beads, U. S. coins, Colonial or Confederate notes. — H. J. Pryde, 405 E. Wishkah St., Aberdeen, Wash. ja4001

WE HAVE old American coins, Continental currency, shin plasters, tokens, etc., to trade for old gold rings, gold teeth, anything in gold jewelry. Send what you have, specifying your wants. Your goods returned if not satisfied. — Curio Exchange, 201 E. 2nd St., Plainfield, N. J. o134

TRADE — Antique firearms, powder flasks, for girl's bicycle, Boston or English bull pup.—Edward Peppard, Pontiac, Ill. n387

CELLULOID BUTTONS exchanged. Lot of 50 for 50 of yours.—R. Williams, 4243 Sheridan, Chicago. o151

HAVE coins, stamps, bayonet, helmet, Sam Browne belt, can-teen, cigar bands. Want coins. Send your duplicates. I'll send mine in place. All letters answered.—Samuel Davidson, 1215 39th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. o153

3.2 BEER LABELS, book match covers, initial perforated stamps to trade for same. Also trade books for above.—Schlader, 208 N. Central, Chicago. o306

SEND ME 15 all different used Commemoratives, any country, and return postage. Will send you simple formula that cured me of 35 years suffering from athlete's foot. Why suffer or spend \$. — Edw. J. Frey, Cragsmoor, N. Y. f12832

HAVE YOU any Fatima cigarette cards, 1913-1914, Hassan cards of ball players, Sweet Caporal cards of ball players, and war scenes. Good exchange. — Fred Schaffner, 6 Pine St., Whitesboro, N. Y. f12831

ANYONE having a collection of Indian relics, old guns, or old coins. I will exchange land in Baldwin County, Alabama, on banks of Fish river, also land on West Coast of Florida. For full information write — Wm. Ohlhaver, Aurora, Illinois. f12482

OIL PAINTING of landscape, water, snow, moonlight scenes, etc. Value \$1. To trade for arrowheads, spearheads, etc. Make me an offer.—Carl Johnston, Evening Shade, Ark. o152

INDIVIDUAL collections of all different stamps mounted and classified in books as follows: Africa, Asia, South America and Europe (no German, Hungarian or French included in these books). Also collections of Germany, French, Hungarian, U. S. and many others. Have several thousand postmarks from small towns all over U. S. Want guns, Indian relics, stamps or what have you.—Allen Brown, 5430 Hutchinson, Chicago. ja12

100 RICHLY MIXED stamps for each metal trolley token or old U. S. coin sent to—Martin Kachmar, 438 Jackson Ave., Stratford, Conn. n364

WANTED — All dimes before 1824. Will exchange for other dimes. — Henry Evanson, 12 Adams Place, Dedham, Mass. np

CURRIER & IVES and N. Currier prints wanted. Nothing else. Will send two good, clean, cloth bound volumes of Standard Fiction, for each good print received. — Paul Voorhees, 432 Elm St., Reading, Pa. au12891

HALF DOLLAR over 100 years old, for large silver dollar. — Carrigan, Bergenfield, N. J. np

WILL SWAP first class printing for 16mm. movie reels, such as travelogues, etc. — Times, Okawville, Ill. o161

SWAP — Stamp accumulations, old coins, rabbits and supplies, Huches camera. Write for list. Trade for anything of value.—Ernest Jensen, 2050 Hastings Street, Chicago, Ill. d365

1,000 POUNDS mixed stamps. Each pound for six mint commemorative blocks mailed with Newburgh's precancelled Anaheim.—Esker, 509 Citron, Anaheim, Calif. ap12021

FOR EVERY TEN 7c, 8c or 9c bicentennial stamps sent me, I will send 15 document stamps up to \$2. Value on original documents.—J. Martin, Box 87, Carmel, Calif. o806

I HAVE the following to exchange: Presidential Land Grants, Confederate stamps and covers, Slave Deeds and Documents, scarce books, etc. In exchange I desire Confederate money, broken bank bills, fractional currency and Colonial notes, or old documents bearing embossed revenue stamps.—Benjamin B. Du Bois, 836 Piedmont Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. jly12003

BOOKS RELATING to Canada in exchange for books relating to United States. What have you to offer? — International Press Clipping Service, 552 First Avenue, Quebec, Canada. je34p

PAPER KNIVES — 7 antique letter opener knives, 5 brass, 1 ivory, 1 wood, 5 are about 40 years old, 2 are World War relics. Trade one or all for Indian relics, or? — Allen Brown, 5430 Hutchinson, Chicago. ja12

COMMEMORATIVE $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollars. Will trade 75 M.M. World War brass shells for them. These shells are 3" diameter, 13" long. Have other things to trade for Commemorative halves. Tell me what you have.—W. E. Surface, R. R. 6, Decatur, Ill. d40

VERY FINE Old Violin, value \$250. Will trade for good U. S. stamps, old covers, first day covers, Patriotic envelopes, old coins, or what have you? Will send violin on 10 day trial.—R. G. Krusen, 503 Gladwell Place, Elmira, N. Y. o105

COIN BOOK, four U. S. half cents and fine copy of Negro Slave sale, for silver dollar or old large type paper dollar.—N. A. Brown, 400 Crilly Bldg., Chicago. o103

CANARIES, parrots, dogs, cats, monkeys, bears, raccoons, squirrels, rabbits, guinea pigs, foxes, wolves, bears, aouditis, peccaries, ferrets, opossums, pheasants, pea fowls, wild ducks, wild geese, quail. We exchange all above stock for other.—Detroit Bird Store, Detroit, Mich. olp

ARTIFICIAL humming bird in brass cage (Imported German), exchange val. \$10; original cost \$35; old disc music box with discs, \$10; 200 - year - old copper mug, worth \$5; musical beer mug, worth \$5; old violin, worth \$10; two bodied Siamese pup in gal. formaldehyde, worth \$10; to exchange for other merchandise. — Detroit Bird Store, Detroit, Mich. olp

WANTED—Old gun catalogs, gun books, American Rifleman, Harper's Young People, 1887, Beadle's Frontier and Deadwood Dick Novels, Heavy silver watch. For trade—Pettingill, revolvers, Krag rifle, bullet molds, cartridges for collectors.—Fred Wainwright, Grayling, Mich. o153

TRADE YOUR duplicates, catalog 3c and up. Have 10,000 such to exchange, even catalog (Scott). Also many used Zeppelin stamps to trade for Zep. or good air mails. Send porto.—Al. Pearson, 1212 McAllister St., San Francisco, Calif.

WILL TRADE magazines or cards for stamps.—W. Frazier, 10 Chatham Ave., Toronto, Canada. o103

SWAP—6 old U. S. large cents for \$1/2 before 1900, or 13 for silver dollar before 1900, or will give 30 Indian cents for 20 uncirculated Lincoln cents. Enclose 30c.—Chester Slaughter, 4105 Ocoee St., Cleveland, Tenn. o103

WE OFFER finest handbound books from our own workshop in imported leathers, hand tooled, rare illustrated classics (no reprints), standard novels, poetry, first editions, bound sets, etc., in exchange for early American first edition novels in original bindings, cook books before 1835, nautical and exploration items, rare broadsides and pamphlets, early American illustrated books and juveniles, any books or pamphlets before 1735. Books must all be by Americans and printed in America. Liberal valuations.—Bennett Book Studios, 160 East 56th St., New York City. d3081

TWO COLT NAVY 38, two swords, 60 foreign bills, 38 large American pennies, 8 two-cent pieces, 30 1900 Lincoln and 2 1922 pennies, Civil War discharge papers, G.A.R. papers, old papers, New York Herald from 1863, to trade for revolvers, rifles, or shotguns.—Vernon C. Cage, 606 12th St., Apt. 206, Des Moines, Iowa. o155

ONE COLUMBIAN half dollar, extra good, for one dollar Canadian silver pieces. Get silver at bank at twenty per cent discount.—G. Girton, Howe, Ind. op

A PAGE or two of mint booklet panes will add beauty and interest to your stamp collection. I have some duplicates to exchange on catalog basis for other panes, or any other good stamps sent me. Satisfaction or no deal.—Vail, 822 Academy, St. Louis, Mo. d329

WANTED—Accumulations, picked over mixtures, foreign stamps, etc., by weight. Will exchange desirable United States and foreign stamps.—G. Hyde, 4741 Fremont, Minneapolis, Minn. d334

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN! Have complete sets of eleven tickets World's Columbian Exposition 1893. Genuine, unused condition. Want good used U. S. stamps. What have you to trade?—Railway Stamp Co., Ravinia, Ill. d346

TEN LARGE CENTS, for U. S. silver dollar, or one dollar in Canadian silver pieces. Get Canadian pieces at bank, for 20% discount.—G. Girton, Howe, Ind. op

STAMP TRADERS—Will give block of 9 7-cent bicentennials showing stamp-to-stamp scratch or plate block of 8 showing dot or "—" for block with cocked hat variety. Other varieties to trade. Want Braddocks for stock and right arrow 575. Still trading Cellophane cover envelopes for mint commemoratives.—Verne P. Kaub, Fond du Lac, Wis. o155

SWAP—U. S. 2c and 3c piece for each Lincoln or Columbus medal sent me.—F. Aliber, 528 Brompton, Chicago. o102

95 NEEDLES in case for 10 nice commemorative precancels or 3 back "Hobbies."—Fred H. Kenney, R. 2, Eugene, Oregon. s1241

SWAP BOOKS for stamps. Have standard reference set. Will trade for stamps, catalog 5c or more. Total value \$125.00.—A. B. Browne, Ferriday, La. d35p

PEKE NESE brood bitches, 1 Peke stud dog, real Reds Ake, pedigree, \$20.00 value; seven pound bay Yorkshire, female, \$25 value; prize winner; Cocker Spaniels, wire haired Fox Terriers, Boston Pomeranians, for exchange.—Ohres Kennels, 4071 Ida St., Detroit, Mich.

SWAP—1st days, air mail, dedication covers, for coins, mint U. S. guns, etc.—Leland J. Mast, Lubbock, Texas. d12081

WANTED—Old magazines, books, relics, firearms. Send for large swap list. Back numbers of magazines supplied for what you have.—Colburn Service, 424 Main St., Rapid City, S. D. ja409

WORLD'S FAIR SOUVENIRS at REDUCED PRICES

Many of our readers have written us asking to have World's Fair souvenirs sent to them from our store on the Fair grounds. We have the following souvenirs in stock and shall be glad to extend this service to all of our readers.

Postage prepaid. On orders of \$1.00 or more we insure at our expense.

Souvenir Buttons	\$.05
Souvenir Spoons (Assorted). Each .....	.15
Magnifying Beauty Mirrors .....	.50
Postcards, each .....	.01
Souvenir Knives .....	.00
Solid Copper Beer Set (4 steins, 1 tray, 1 pitcher)	3.00
Tape Measure Reels .....	.25
Silk Handkerchiefs (Delicate Hand Colorings of Buildings). Each .....	.30
Salt and Pepper Shakers. Each .....	.50
Fountain Pen and Pencil Sets. Per set .....	.50c and 1.00
Tie Clasps .....	.25
Belt Buckle and Tie Clasp Set. Per set .....	.75
Combination Letter Opener and Book Marks. Per set .....	.10c and .25
Hot Plate Pads (Large Set of Two) .....	.50
Souvenir Bracelets. Each .....	.25c, .50c and 1.00
Necklaces (sterling silver)	1.00
Compacts .....	.25
Autograph Albums .....	.50c and 1.00
Photograph Albums .....	.50
Photo Reels (moving picture machine of World's Fair views) .....	.50

HOBBIES

2810 S. Michigan Ave.

Chicago, Illinois

MATCH BOX LABELS

HOBBIES is the official organ of THE BLUE MOON CLUB an International organization of collectors of this hobby M. A. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY Box 732, Ticonderoga, N. Y.; Pres.—Robt. Jones; Vice-President—Harry M. Goold; Treasurer—George Bryan

Blue Moon Club Notes

By M. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary

Now that summer months are just a pleasant memory we may get to work again on our labels which most of us laid down with the first warm days. There is much ahead of us this coming winter, for many new members are in the fold to exchange with, a complete catalogue is in the making, also many new labels are appearing here in the U. S. All in all we should all manage to keep pretty busy with our hobby for the next six or seven months.

* * *

Did you know that match labels were made before stamps? Well they were. In fact, the first was made at Springfield, Mass. in 1835.

* * *

Member No. 25 is touring Russia for several months. Any member having correspondence with that member should not expect a reply to recent letters for some time yet.

* * *

Labels, I mentioned in an earlier edition of *HOBBIES* as being very scarce, do not seem to be so scarce after all. Since the article appeared, I have had letters from about two dozen people saying they had from one to eleven of each.

* * *

You have all heard of the much talked about Godiva stamps. Well I have in my collection a Godiva label from Belgium showing Lady Godiva on the old steed. I believe it a scarce one, but perhaps I am in error.

* * *

In soaking off labels from the wood backings collectors should be very careful that the water is not too hot, or the result will be a faded label which will not match colors as given in the catalogue.

* * *

When members receive labels for exchange, they should send as many back to choose from as were sent. I notice some take a few they need, and send back only as many as they kept, leaving the sender with no choice in the matter at all.

Special Notices

Every member of the club, and every collector of match box labels is asked to co-operate in the work required to publish the match box label catalogue by sending the name, country, and colors of any label or labels they may have above the very common brands, giving color of the label itself last.

All collectors of labels know what a huge task we are undertaking in publishing this catalogue which will mean so much to the collector and to the hobby when finished, and should be willing to help all they can in this common cause, and I ask that any one who has labels above the ordinary to send their list to me as soon as possible so that we may properly check them against the catalogue.

* * *

Catalogue of Match Labels Latvia

No.	Name	Colors	Value
241	Apollo	Red & Black on Yellow.	.02
242	Aeroplane	Red & Black on Yellow.	.02
243	Cosmos	Red & Black on Yellow.	.02
244	Dandelion	Red & Black on Yellow.	.02
245	Iceberg	Blue & Red on White..	.02
246	King Cole	Yellow & Black on Red .	.02
247	The Latis	Blue on Straw.....	.03
248	Marvel	Black on Buff.....	.02
249	The Press	Black on Yellow.....	.02
250	River Life	Red & Black on Yellow.	.02
251	Three Spires	Black & Blue on White .	.02
252	The Shell Brand	Black & Red on Yellow .	.02
253	Woodman	Red & Black on Yellow. .03	

ESTHONIA

254	Apollo	Red & Black on Yellow.	.02
255	Aeroplane	Red & Black on Yellow.	.02
256	Arch	Red & Black on Yellow.	.02
257	Caddy	Red & Black on Straw.	.03
258	Estomat	Red & Black on Straw.	.02
259	Fanlight	Red & Blue on White..	.02
260	Hussar	Green on Yellow.....	.02
261	Jolly Pipers	Green, Red & Brown on Yellow ..	.02

LOOSELEAF MATCH LABEL ALBUM, 100 sheets, 75c. Takes care of everything. Write for samples.—Elmer Long, 511 Seneca, Harrisburg, Pa. 03062

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Publications of PHILLIPS ACADEMY
Department of Archaeology
Andover, Mass.

The above department has issued:

THE POTTERY OF PECOS, Pueblo, New Mexico, by Dr. Alfred V. Kidder. This contains complete illustrations and some colored plates of the ceramic art of the Pecos Indians. Price \$4.00 Postpaid.

ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE ARKANSAS VALLEY, by Dr. Warren K. Moorehead—a complete exposition, with maps and many illustrations, of the prehistoric art of four states through which the Arkansas River passes. Price \$4.00 Postpaid.

ARCHAEOLOGY OF MAINE, by Dr. Warren K. Moorehead—an account of ten years exploration of Red Paint People and Algonkin sites, fully illustrated. Price \$4.00 Postpaid. Few copies remaining.

THE ARTIFACTS OF PECOS, PUEBLO, by Dr. Alfred V. Kidder—an account, profusely illustrated, of various stone, bone, and shell implements found in that famous site. Price \$4.00 Postpaid.

THE ETOWAH PAPERS, by Dr. Warren K. Moorehead. In this volume the authority on symbolism, Mr. C. C. Willoughby, presents an important illustrated paper on art in copper and shell. Miss Margaret Ashley describes the ceramic art of the southern Indians. The general excavations are described and illustrated by Mr. Moorehead. Price \$4.00 Postpaid.

The Andover Press, Andover, Mass. offers for sale the following works:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE MERRIMACK VALLEY, by Dr. Warren K. Moorehead—with maps and illustrations, a pamphlet. Price \$1.00 Postpaid.

STONE ORNAMENTS OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN, by Dr. Warren K. Moorehead—a large volume of 443 pages with 265 illustrations, maps, colored plates. Nearly out of print. Price \$7.00 Postpaid.

EXPLORATIONS OF CAHOKIA MOUNDS, by Dr. Warren K. Moorehead, published by University of Illinois—fully illustrated, and includes paper by Dr. M. M. Leighton on the geology of mounds, also other papers. Price \$1.50 Postpaid.

The last three works are to be ordered direct from the Andover Press. The full retail price of these eight works is \$29.50. If the entire set is ordered, remittance can be made to the above department, and the eight books will be sent express prepaid for \$25.00.

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Department of Archaeology
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